

THE TARBORO' PRESS.

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POETRY.

A PARODY.

A lawyer's life is the life for me,
I own I love it dearly,
And every season full of glee
I take its labors cheerily—
To sue or plead,
To speak, or read,
Or in the Court to be, Sir,
All's one to me,
I plainly see
It is just what I like, Sir.
The Farmer leads a harassed life
Much like that of proud fashion's daughter,
And 'tween his own and stormy strife
Is always dreading wind and water.
To plow, or sow,
To reap, or mow,
He's looking round and upwards, Sir,
To clouds to see,
To sun to see,
His heart full of anxiety,
He dearly earns his corn.
The farmer's styled a happy man,
But this I hold but humming,
He has the blues like every man,
With now and then some funning.
His fence is down,
His cow is gone,
His corn is rotted all, Sir,
It's rain, rain,
I'll not remain,
By George, I'll quit the State, Sir.
A lawyer's life then let me live,
Nor growl at other's occupation,
Nor think that all this world can give
Is cooped up in my situation.
I wish that you,
And farmers too,
May live both long and happy, Sir,
But do not say
Again, I pray,
That you are all creation, Sir.

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

Unclaimed Dividends and Stocks.—In a former number of this paper, we alluded to a document recently published by order of Congress, containing a list of the creditors of the U. S. for principal and interest of the old funded debt, & also for certificates of the old unfunded debt, payable on presentation. The whole amount of this indebtedness on the 6th of November last, was \$237,903 13. The number of creditors embraced in the list is something like 8000; most of whom, it is presumed, are deceased, and their legal representatives are not aware that any thing stands to their credit. It is said there are persons at Washington who take advantage of this ignorance, for the benefit of their own pockets, at the expense of the creditors. We know of a case in this city, where one half of a considerable claim was relinquished to the informant, by a widow, on condition of his paying over to her the other half. To stop these iniquitous proceedings, and because the document in question is very difficult to be obtained, though so recently published, we lay before our readers (see 1st page of the daily paper) a list of all the creditors whose amounts are \$50 or upwards, specifying the sum due to each. The number of such creditors is about 800.

Thomas Winans, of Baltimore, and Joseph Harrison, of Philadelphia, have contracted to make cars and locomotives for the Russian Rail Road, amounting to \$4,000,000.—*Baltimore Sun.*

The New Orleans Tropic of the 3rd instant says that a suit was then in progress before the Parish Court, brought by P. Soule, Esq., Attorney and Counsellor at Law, against his late client, the distinguished merchant Laurent Millaudon, Esq. to recover the sum of thirty thousand dollars for professional services rendered Mr. Millaudon during the year 1843.

Something Novel.—The New York Sun says: Four christian women have been baptized and entered the Jewish church, and within the last week have each been married to persons of that persuasion. In these days of extraordinary religious excitement, when so many startling theories are broached, & such extraordinary events pre-

dicted, this affair is likely to create surprise. Are the Jews about to retaliate for efforts made to convert them to the Christian faith? We inquired the meaning of this circumstance from a friend conversant with the subject, who said it meant nothing more than four Jews falling in love with four handsome Christian women, who consented to adopt their faith and unite their fortunes to these descendants of Abraham.

Man and Woman Executed.—Wm. Clark and Hester Foster, a colored woman, were publicly hung at Columbus, on the 9th inst. These wretched beings suffered the penalties of the law, for the crime of murder. They were attended to the gallows by several clergymen and received all the benefit of religious services. The colored woman seemed much affected, and knelt and prayed with the clergy with much fervor. Clark seemed utterly hardened and indifferent, and refused, although twice solicited, to kneel down on the scaffold, during the religious services. A short, fervent, and solemn exhortation was made to the vast multitude, by the Rev. Mr. Whitcomb. In about half an hour after they had ascended the scaffold, the rope was adjusted by Sheriff Donigan, they were led to the foot of the gallows, and launched into eternity.

Execution of Husband and Wife.—James Dolan and Bridget Dolan, husband and wife, convicted of the murder of Rufus G. Gere in the month of August last, were to have been executed at Towanda, Bradford county, Pa., yesterday.

An Outrage.—About 7 o'clock on Saturday evening, a white woman, at the corner of Fourth and South Streets, Philadelphia, was knocked down by a stout and muscular negro, and considerably hurt. A number of citizens witnessed the transaction, which was too sudden for them to prevent, but they rushed to the spot for the purpose of arresting the rascal. He immediately fled up Fourth street, when chase was given, the cry of stop thief raised, and he was headed off opposite St. Peter's church yard. In an instant he was surrounded by a mob, highly excited by the outrage he had committed, and in spite of the remonstrances of the more orderly portion, they fell upon and beat him in the most shocking manner. After having satisfied themselves, they allowed some of his friends to carry him from the ground, a mangled example of the vengeance of an excited mob.

A righteous Sentence.—On the 16th ult. a man from Erie county, Pa. was sentenced to the Penitentiary in Alleghany city, having been convicted of seduction under the law against that crime, passed at the last session of the Pennsylvania Legislature.

A remarkable Child.—We copied a paragraph from the Rockville (Md.) Journal, several days ago, giving an account of a remarkable child with whiskers. The Journal of Friday last, after stating that its truth had been questioned, says—

"Although we have not seen this wonderful prodigy, we can vouch for the truth of our statement, from the facts we have gathered from respectable gentlemen who have seen it, as well as the attending physician. Instead of exaggeration in the description given us, we fell far short of the real truth. The child, which is now four weeks old, healthy and likely to live, has not only whiskers on both sides of its face, nearly meeting under the chin, and as long and as thick as any dandy would be proud of having, but its forehead, back, shoulders and breast are completely coated with hair as thick as lamb's wool. As remarkable as this may seem, the facts are as we stated them. The child is to be christened Esau Bushrod."

Oregon.—It is estimated that 2000 persons, in Missouri, alone, are preparing to emigrate to Oregon in the Spring. The editor of the Frederickburg Recorder, thinks that there is a chance that Oregon will be settled before the "Oregon question."

A talking machine is now being exhibited in New York. We know several married men to whom a talking machine is no novelty.—*N. O. Pic.*

An interesting young Lady is a girl of sixteen, that rises to breakfast prepared by her mother, plays discordant jigs and negro ballads on the piano 'till dinner—pays two visits every evening, and tells every body she sees, she wants to get married.

Catching a Bachelor.—"Why don't you get married?" said a young lady, to a rather elderly bachelor friend.
"I have been trying for the last ten years to find some one who would be silly enough to have me," was the reply.
"I guess you haven't been up our way," was the insinuating rejoinder.

RULES AND REGULATIONS,

To be observed by the Patrollers of the several Districts in the County of Edgecombe.

They shall go by night, at such hour or hours thereof as they shall think will best answer the object of their appointment, to all the houses inhabited by slaves within their respective districts, once in each and every month, or oftener if necessary; and if they shall find in any of said houses, or in the possession of a slave, or in any place of concealment, any fire arms or other warlike instruments, or seditious publications, which they are diligently to search for in all suspected places—they shall seize the same and present them in the state they are found to the Court of the County, which shall happen next after the finding, with a return in writing specifying the time when, the place where, and the person or persons in whose possession or care they were found. And if any circumstances indicating danger to the peace or safety of the State shall attend the finding, they shall apprehend the slave or slaves on whom suspicion shall attach and carry him, her or them before some Justice of the Peace to be dealt with as the law directs. On any slave they shall find by night or by day more than one mile from the house or plantation in which he or she usually resides, without a pass in writing or some other strong and convincing evidence of leave or orders from his or her owner, overseer or employer, they or any two of them, may inflict punishment, according to the opinion they shall entertain respecting the design of the offender, not exceeding fifteen lashes. On any slave they shall find behaving himself in a riotous or disorderly manner, whether at or from home, or with or without a written pass, they or any two of them, may inflict a punishment according to the circumstances of the case, not exceeding fifteen lashes; provided, they shall be of opinion that such riotous or disorderly behavior did not proceed from a premeditated design to disturb the public peace. But when they shall see or know of a riot or other disorderly behavior among slaves, indicating danger to the peace or safety of the State, they shall take and use all necessary and proper means to apprehend the offenders, and having apprehended them, shall, without inflicting any punishment, other than such as may be necessary to their safe keeping, carry them before a Justice of the Peace, to be dealt with according to law.

It is to be understood and at all times remembered, that the object of patrolling is to prevent any public mischief without creating private injury, and that therefore a slave found from home by day or at an early hour of the night, without a pass, but behaving in an orderly, peaceable manner, and having in possession something known to belong to his or her owner, overseer or employer, as a horse, an ox, &c. or seeming to be engaged in the performance of some duty to the person to whom he or she owes obedience, is not to be punished or turned aside, or unreasonably detained; but the patroller or patrollers, meeting or finding a slave in such a situation, may go with or carry said slave to his or her owner, overseer or employer, to know whether the story by him or her told be true or false, and if false, then due punishment may be inflicted.

And as it is known that some owners, overseers or employers of slaves are not capable of writing it is to be further understood, that a negro man of good moral character and peaceable demeanor, is not to be punished for the mere act of going without a written pass, on a Saturday night, Sunday or Sunday night, to see his wife at a house of good fame, to which he has been long accustomed to in such manner, by the declared consent of his own and his wife's master, mistress, overseer or employer.

The patrollers in each district of the county shall call on the master, mistress, overseer or employer, as the case may be, for the names of their slaves from twelve years of age and upwards, which slaves they shall enrol on a list to be provided and kept for that purpose; And at each succeeding time they shall go through their district, they shall call over the names of the slaves they have so enrolled, and if any should be absent between the hours of 9 o'clock and 6 o'clock in the morning, or on the Sabbath day, they shall call on the master, mistress or overseer of such absent slaves, to know whether they are gone on their business, or by their special permit or knowledge. If neither can be made appear, they shall be adjudged guilty of the same crime and liable to the same punishment as if caught without a permit from home.

If a disagreement should arise between the master, mistress, or overseer, and the patrollers, with respect to the punishment of said slave, then it shall be the duty of the patrollers to order the said master, mistress, or overseer of such slaves, to bring him, her, or them, before some Justice of the Peace of said county, at a time and place which they may appoint, and on refusing to comply therewith, the patrollers shall apply to some Justice of the Peace for a warrant, and cause said slave or slaves to appear before him or some other Justice of the Peace, to be examined for said offence, and the cost thereby incurred shall be paid by the holder of said slave.

It shall be the duty of the patrollers to patrol the place or places of public worship, on the Sabbath days at the hours of public worship in their respective districts, and shall correct all slaves they may find behaving themselves in a disorderly manner, or may be found strolling about not attending to the service of the day, and all such as may be found with any article of any kind whatsoever to sell or dispose of in any way.

The following is an extract from the Act of Assembly, passed at the session of 1830, and is here inserted for the information of the patrollers and the Patrol Committee as forming a part of these rules. The 1st section of said Act authorizes the County Court "to appoint a Patrol Committee of three persons in each captain's district in said county, whose duty it shall be to employ a patrol," &c.

The 2d section makes it the duty of the County Court "to lay a tax of not more than ten cents on each taxable slave in said county, and be applied under the direction of the County Court to defray the expenses of the patrol."

The 3d section provides "that it shall be the duty of the patrol to visit the negro houses in their respective districts, as often as may be necessary, to inflict a punishment not exceeding fifteen lashes on all slaves they may find off their owner's plantation without a permit or pass. It shall also be the duty of the patrollers to visit all suspected places, and suppress all collections of slaves; it shall also be their duty to be diligent in apprehending all runaway negroes in their respective districts; to be vigilant and endeavor to detect all thieves, and bring the perpetrators to justice, and also all persons guilty of trading with slaves. The Patrol Committee shall hear all complaints lodged against the patrollers for abuse or neglect of duty; and shall have full power and authority to discharge any one or more of the patrollers, and employ others, at any time when they may think it expedient. The patrols thus employed shall have as full powers as those heretofore appointed by the County Courts; and if upon taking up a negro and chastising him as now directed by law, he shall

behave insolently, they may inflict further punishment for his misconduct, not exceeding thirty-nine lashes."

And the 6th section of the said Act provides "that any person who shall be appointed a patrol under this Act and who shall refuse or neglect to serve, shall be subject to a penalty of twenty dollars to be sued for by the Patrol Committee of this particular district, and when recovered shall be paid over by them to the County Trustee, to form a fund in aid of the tax for the support of the patrol."

And whereas it is understood, there are persons willing to volunteer their services, as patrollers, in districts where a greater number than the Court has authorized, are required: Ordered, that all such persons, who may be regularly appointed by the Patrol Committee, shall have the same powers, and authority as other patrollers who are paid for their services.

Ordered, that the Clerk furnish each company of patrollers with a copy of these Rules; which shall be returned by the said patrollers to the County Court at the expiration of the time of service; And all patrollers hereafter appointed shall receive for their services a rateable proportion of the fund authorized by law to be raised for that purpose, and to be paid at the expiration of the time of service, upon their furnishing to the County Court satisfactory evidence, that they have discharged their duty as such, as far as was in their power, agreeably to the Rules laid down for their government, of which fact they shall make oath if the Court shall require it.

By Order, February Term, 1844.

Test,
JOHN NORFLEET, C. C.

Death occasioned in a singular way.—The Teller of the Clinton Bank, Ohio, died recently of small pox, which was communicated by some bank notes which he was compelled to handle in his official capacity. This is not the first instance in which disease has been communicated by money. There is a case on record, in a book of revered authority, of a man who contracted leprosy, by receiving money at the hands of one Naaman, a Syrian. These cases were dissimilar in some respects. We suppose that disease of a certain character, is more frequently contracted in the last mentioned manner. In these days when men receive bribes in money, and lucrative offices, by the sacrifice of principle, disease of a worse type than small pox or leprosy is fastened upon them. And how many hundreds, not to say thousands, are there now in the world, who are laboring under this moral malady in its last stage.—*Ral. Star.*

Melancholy Suicide.—James J. Bertram, a young man whose place of residence was in Philadelphia, committed suicide on Friday by shooting himself with a gun, over Schuylkill, opposite Fairmont. It appears that he went in company with a friend, to pay a visit to his mother, residing in Kingessing. After having spent several hours under the paternal roof, he bade his mother good bye and took his departure, gun in hand, along with his companion, on his return to the city. Having proceeded some distance, he suddenly stopped, and placing the muzzle of his piece to his breast, the butt resting on the ground, he remarked to his friend, "What do you say, whichever of us dies first, the other shall bury him on this spot." "Agreed," responded the other, supposing that Mr. B. was joking—when the latter touched the trigger with his foot, and instantly fell dead on the spot, his chest having received the entire load of the gun. The friend was shocked beyond description, and as soon as he could he raised an alarm. The body of the deceased was carried back to his mother's residence. Mr. B. was a locksmith by trade, and did an excellent business. He had been recently in rather a melancholy mood, and he was making preparations to be married in a few days.

Sad Story.—A small boy about eleven years of age, was found on Tuesday morning in a lumber yard at the south part of the city, nearly frozen to death. Some person passing the yard at an early hour, was attracted to the spot by the groans of the little sufferer. It appears that he is an orphan, and does not know that he has any relations in this country, being of Irish descent. He has obtained a scanty living by selling the penny papers for several months past, and has slept nightly under a pile of boards during that time, where he had gathered a quantity of straw and shavings. He was so benumbed by the extreme cold, that he was unable to leave his sleeping place. We are glad to learn that the lad has already found a home and a friend who will prove a father to him.—*Boston Bay State Dem.*

Dreadful Affair.—One of the City watchman discovered this morning about 5 o'clock, at the corner of Spruce and Fifth streets, a woman lying upon the pavement, bleeding dreadfully, with one of her legs fractured, and her head severely cut.—The female proved to be the wife of Monsieur Frontin, a French teacher, and resident at No. 117 Spruce street. She alleged that her husband had attempted to murder her, and in endeavoring to escape from his fury, she leaped through the second story window into the street. Her injuries are of a very serious character, her life being despaired of. Frontin has been arrested, and is now in prison awaiting an examination.—*Phil. Gaz. Feb. 16.*

Destructive Conflagration.—On the 11th instant, a fire broke out at the "Orleans Cotton Press," in New Orleans, which destroyed about 8,500 bales, valued at 340,000 dollars, which, added to the damages sustained by the building, make the total loss about 375,000 dollars; the whole of which is said to be fully covered by insurance. The building was considered the largest in the world, being 652 feet in front, by 308 in breadth. It was built at a cost of 763,000 dollars, and has been for some years leased at 25,000 per annum.

Horrible.—The latest dates from Vicksburg inform us of a tragedy that recently took place in Clark county, Mississippi. Mr. G. W. Gardner had left home for the purpose of hunting hogs, leaving in charge of his house his wife and children, and a little brother about thirteen years old. On returning, he found his house burned down. Thinking that the family were near the place, he called them several times, but receiving no answer, he examined, and found their bones among the ruins. It is supposed the family were murdered and the house set on fire.

Cure for Bots.—A writer in the Columbia Planter gives the following remedy for bots: As soon as symptoms of bots appear, raise the upper lip of the horse and with the sharp point of a knife scarify the inner coat of the lip (beginning at the top) making a number of slight gashes, transversely causing it to bleed slightly. A case has never come under my observation (and I have cured many) in which this simple mode of treatment did not succeed instantly. The most violent paroxysms will be relieved in five minutes.—What connexion or sympathy there may be between the lip and maw, I leave to the curious and learned to decide.