



The Tarborough Press, BY GEORGE HOWARD, is published weekly at Two Dollars and Fifty Cents per year...

Recommended by the Faculty of the University of North Carolina.

DR. HARRELL'S Tomato and Slippery Elm PILLS.

THERE are many family medicines now before the public, some of which from their intrinsic virtues have justly gained the confidence and gratitude of thousands...

TESTIMONIALS.

Charles Bright, Esq. Pasquotank Co., N. C. cured of sick head ache, sick stomach, costiveness, and fever. Josiah Pickett, Esq. Pasquotank Co., N. C., of bilious pleurisy, pain in the head, and weakness of the whole body.

AGENTS.

- JAMES M. REDMOND, Tarboro', N. C. Emerson, Norfolk, Va. H. Bull & Co, Portsmouth, Va. W. Badham, Edenton, N. C. W. Fessenden, Plymouth, N. C. M. S. Berry, Hertford, N. C. D. Clayton, Tyrrel, N. C. H. D. Machen, Washington, N. C. F. S. Marshall, Halifax, N. C. N. B. Hassell, Williamston, N. C. Webb & Capelhart, Windsor, N. C. W. M. Mason, Raleigh, N. C. S. Small, near Woodville, N. C. S. Hall, Newbern, N. C. W. & G. Howard, Ocracoke, N. C. Sept. 21, 1839.

LARGE SUPPLIES OF THE Multicaulis Trees And best of Buds, For cash or approved credit, at Brinkleyville, By the introducer of the Plant into North Carolina.

THE subscriber, determined to sell his growing Multicaulis to planters only, has refused repeated good offers from speculators for his whole crop. And, as November approaches, when leaves fall & good time to plant, he thinks proper, respectfully to notify the enterprising public...

100 kinds of Grape Vines,

For sale on above stated conditions of payment. Well rooted plants at a quarter of a dollar each, except for two kinds viz: Norton's Virginia Seedling and Weller's Halifax, which, on account of their peculiar excellencies are sold (as elsewhere) at \$1 each rooted plant, and \$10 a hundred for Cuttings of five buds each, or two cents a bud. Buds of other kinds at rates of half a cent each, but cuttings of the Isabella, Catawba, Scuppernon and some other choice kinds, given to those wishing them, and trading with the Subscriber. SIDNEY WELLER, Brinkleyville, Halifax county, N. C. September, 1839.

Botanic Medicines.

LOBELIA, in half and qr pound papers, prepared by E. Larrabee, Baltimore, 2nd and 3rd Preparation of do. No. 3, compounded, Lobelia seed, Composition—Poplar Bark, Nerve Powder and Nerve Ointment, African Bird P pper, Bayberry, Bitter Root, Golden Seal, Clivers, Pond Lilly, hemlock, witch hazel, Cough powders, raspberry leaves, Prickly ash, slippery elm, barberry, Cholera and Dysentery Syrup, Rheumatic Tincture, Woman's Friend, Strengthening Plaster, No. 6. Thompson's Guide and Narrative, Syringes, &c. &c. For sale by GEO. HOWARD, Tarboro', April 17th.

VARIETY.



FOR THE TARBORO' PRESS.

The desolating tendency of Rail Roads South—a glimpse of Halifax from the cars, 29th September, '39. Old gloomy town of antique note The seat of old "Rip's" early laws, I see here wrapp'd up in my coat Thou'rt sneaking into oblivion's jaws. Thy walls are built, thy bounds are set, And now thy walls show dire decay; The traveller sees with deep regret, That like old Rome you've seen your day. Thy hotels "once all animate," With travelling "multitudes" to and fro; Now rendered wholly "desolate," By "Raleigh and Wilmington Rail Road Co."

Q IN THE CARS.

From the Warrenton Reporter. Five propositions regarding the Multicaulis and Silk in America. Messrs. Editors:—Lately I have visited different silk establishments in our country, and in regard to them, and the present facts as to the Morus Multicaulis and Silk culture, have come to the following conclusions: 1st. That the complete success of the silk cause in America is now reduced to a matter of certainty. Or, that none of rational mind and correct information in view of what has been effected this season in feeding the worms and making silk can doubt the glorious consummation of saving, that is enriching our nation millions annually and of affording lucrative employment to two fifths, of our weaker, needy population. 2nd. That the desired success of our country in silk operations will be found mainly attributable to the wonderful properties of the Morus Multicaulis, and that in the course of years all other kinds of Mulberry will have been found comparatively worthless for silk; yet in asserting this, I am aware that some other kinds have merits, which, were it not for the vastly superior properties of the Multicaulis, might be made very profitable; and that as informed by the lady who lately conducted our feeding and reeling (and as otherwise authenticated,) in Mansfield, Connecticut, for half a century silk has been made very profitable from the common Italian or White Mulberry—profits at the rates of several hundred dollars an acre. 3rd. That owing to the increased and now very rapid awakening attention to the silk culture in the United States, it will yet be some years before there can be propagated an adequate supply of the Multicaulis, notwithstanding the surprising facility of increasing this plant. And that therefore comparatively high prices must keep up till such supply be had. Or, that a number of millions must yet be raised to make the supply adequate to the demand. And to clothe one million of ladies with a superior silk fabric of our own manufacturing, instead of an inferior foreign article of the kind with which they are now attired, or, that there should be several

Multicaulis trees for every lady not to say gentleman clothed in silks and satins in America, before we talk of there being a sufficient supply of this most precious plant.

Some such estimate as the following has been made:—That according to the largest calculation, there is not now 5 square miles of Multicaulis plants in the U. States; whereas many fold more are requisite for a supply to increasing calls, not to say to stop the foreign draw of millions from those States, and to set our needy unproductive classes of citizens profitably to work. That taking the United States generally, there are four to one unproductive to productive citizens. Or that one of 5 works to support the rest not laboring to any profit as to a livelihood; but that when silk culture arrives to any desired point of consumption, then owing to widows, children and superannuated persons being employed, there will be three to two as to productive laborers and unproductive idlers.

4th. That such States (there are several now, Illinois lately one) of the Union as offer premiums for silk, thereby take a grand step to enrich their own commonwealth—their poor, and their common country. As an item of facts on this point I heard of a poor widow while in Pennsylvania, who made a quantity of silk this season, got \$2 50 premium a pound, (paying her for her trouble) then sold it to an establishment in another State for \$6 a pound. In this case a very small portion of ground realized a handsome sum to the widow—saved the State perhaps more, on the score of pauperism, than was paid out of its treasury in premiums—brought the money of price into the State, and saved or gained to the United States what the same quality of silk would have cost in a foreign country.

5th. That the frequent cry of humbuggy as to the alleged high prices of the Multicaulis, has no foundation in sense or reason. But, as can be shown, if a single Multicaulis cutting costing, say 3 cents can be grown to a tree in one season six or seven feet or more; which tree, [not to speak of its value for sale, ornament or cattle food,] yields leaves during growth [without injury thereto] for silk, worth more than 3 cents; and the progeny thereof, from limbs roots and all, second season, yields dollars worth of leaves; then the humbuggy or deceptive cunning lies on the part of those, who by the above cry, have prevented, and still would prevent others from availing of the great profit of Multicaulis and silk culture, while promoting a benign source of national wealth.—But I am already becoming too prolix for a communication and must stop at present. Yours and the public's with all due respect and esteem. SIDNEY WELLER, Brinkleyville, Halifax county, N. C. Sept. 14, 1839.

Grant Thorburn's Opinion of Bachelors

—Those consummate blockheads, the bachelors, they too must join the hue and cry to deface and defame the most beautiful part of creation. Conscious that they are running contrary to all laws, human and divine, they come forth with hard words in place of argument; they are not able, say they, to support a wife; why, it costs you more in six months for the soda-water you drink and the cigars you smoke and give away, (two articles that you can well dispense with, and an article too that your fathers never saw,) than it would take to support a sensible woman for a twelvemonth. He that hangs creation on his arm, and feeds her at his abode—he that hears the young ravens when they cry will never suffer the young Yankees to starve. When you have not got money enough to buy furniture you will then go to house-keeping and marry. Hear the fowl of the air will teach you—in the spring he got a stick or a straw towards house-keeping; together they gather the sticks and the straw; in a few days a dwelling is prepared for the young. But the bachelors in every thing put the cart before the horse; always wrong end foremost with them. They say as soon as they get a nest they will look out for a bird, thus running quite cross-grained in the face of nature.

"When I was not worth 150 dollars, I married. My wife earned thirty-one and a quarter cents with her needle, I earned seventy-five cents with my hammer; yet I never to this day was without a loaf of bread and a shilling. You have heard how Lawrie Todd begun house-keeping; the inventory was true, we had but three chairs, one more than our need; you may have a hundred but you can only sit on one at a time. Had I my life to begin anew and in the same circumstances, I would just do as I did then; at the age of twenty-two I would rather lodge by the bush with the woman of my choice, than to strut over a Turkey carpet, gape on the sofa, yawn by the piano, and dream over the sideboard in all the dark gloomy and horrible foreboding of a bachelor of forty,

for they know the time is passed—twenty-five years is never to be recalled."

Worth trying.—A friend tells us that a yolk of an egg and a little sweet oil, mixed in a glass of port wine, taken three times a day, will afford speedy relief to persons suffering from dysentery. Try it. Boil the heavy red onion down with sugar, and make a thick syrup of it; drink as much of it as you please daily; it cures gravel and stone, it is said.

A said Reverse.—Doctor Dyott lately convicted of fraudulent insolvency, has been sentenced to three years imprisonment at hard labor. This man was first known at Philadelphia as the vender of quack medicines; whatever became of his patients he accumulated money rapidly. He then enlarged his business, dealt extensively in merchandize, established a large and profitable glassblowing factory and finally became a banker!—This latter step was unfortunate; he found it convenient to become a bankrupt; and as he had involved many who had confided their money to his care, his application for the benefit of the insolvent laws was not only resisted but he himself was convicted of an intention to defraud his creditors. It is the general impression that he is now suffering under a righteous reward. Such is his reverse. A few years since he was supposed to be the possessor of half a million of dollars, and now he is a disgraced criminal! He was a worshipper of Mammon, but his god played him falsely. He was rich but not content; he had much, but grasped after more; and now he is a signal proof of that saying, "The love of money is the root of all evil, which, while some coveted after they have erred from the faith, and pierced themselves through with many sorrows."—Presbyterian.

The Norfolk Beacon contains an enumeration of the Gold Mines existing in six counties of Virginia, from which it appears that the aggregate number is eighty. Considerable sums of money have been spent in working a portion of them, and we doubt not, the whole outlay by those who have thus sought to become suddenly rich has equalled the amount realized from the mines. The Coal Mines of Virginia are much surer sources of wealth than those of the precious metal.—Ral. Reg.

On the 2d inst. Flour was selling at Chillicothe, Ohio, at \$4 50 per barrel. Wheat 65 to 70 cents a bushel.

Coach Wheels.—It is surprising that the attention of inventors has not before been directed to the improvements of wheels.—We saw at the fair a pair invented by Mr. E. Toller, of Hartford, Connecticut, truly an original production; he calls them "suspension wheels." The hubs are of cast iron—the spokes small rods of round rolled iron—the rim strap iron formed to look like the common felloe rim. Its form gives to it great strength—is light and elastic, and is connected with the hub by the small iron rods, having screws and nuts on their ends. The rim can be adjusted at any time to a true circle. The cost and weight will be about the same as the common wheels, and the durability as the difference between iron and wood.—N. Y. Star.

Remedy for Deafness.—It is stated in the London Lancet, that Mr. Curtis, one of the most eminent curists of the age, has discovered a new remedy for deafness, the value of which has been exemplified in several cases. It is a solution of kreosite, the application of which does not cause any pain or smarting sensation, the only sensible effect produced being a feeling of agreeable warmth. This preparation excites the action of the glands and causes an abundant secretion of the oerumen, thereby restoring hearing. It is also, an excellent remedy for the tooth ache.

Spectacles upon a new construction for imperfect sight.—The Messrs. Solomons, after thirty years extensive practice and experience, have invented spectacle lenses which will be found to surpass any thing of the kind yet laid before the public; they not only preserve the sight but, immediately they are placed before imperfect vision, either by day or candle light, the sight becomes cool and pleasant and is at once brought back to its natural and original state, and the most minute particle is seen with exact distinctness. Testimonials from persons of the highest distinction are for inspection, who have had their sight most seriously injured, and who have derived the greatest advantage from the Messrs. Solomons' new invention.

The cause of ladies' teeth decaying at so much earlier a stage of life than of the other sex, is attributed to the friction of the tongue upon them. But, according to the Hartford Courier, it is owing to the sweetness of their lips, as it is a fact well established by every body's say so, that sweet things rot teeth.