

The Tarborough Press,

BY GEORGE HOWARD.

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GEORGE HOWARD, Agent.
Tarboro', Nov. 20.

WARRIORS.

Correspondence of the New York Express. TROUBLE IN ALBANY.

Albany, Nov. 30th.—There is a promise of trouble here. The tenants of the Patroon, Stephen Van Rensselaer, have refused to pay rent any longer, alleging that they have paid it long enough, and it is time to quit paying rent. This property, you know, is very extensive, comprising almost the entire towns of Knox, Waterloo, and Rensselaerville; most of which is held on long leases, a nominal rent having been paid heretofore in produce. The son of the old Patroon has tried the Law upon them, and they have resisted.

The sheriff, in consequence of this resistance, has called out the *Posse Comitatus* of the county, and has been engaged all day, he and his deputies, in summoning the inhabitants of Albany and the adjoining towns to appear at his office on Monday morning, 10 o'clock, to aid him in putting the law into execution. We are all called out, Whigs and Loco Focos, the Ex-Governor, the State Printer, John Van Buren, Dix, Plagg, &c., &c., without distinction of person. In short, they have summoned the whole Directory. We are to go from the Sheriff's Office on Monday morning to Rensselaerville, distance about twenty six miles, where we expect to meet the tenants, supposed to number from 1500 to 2000, all armed and equipped, but not according to law.

As this *Posse Comitatus* will only be laughed at, and probably be treated by the tenants to good dinners, when they arrive in the disputed territory, the Sheriff will be obliged to report to the Governor, that he cannot execute the Laws by the aid of the *Posse Comitatus*, whereupon the Governor is compelled to call out the Militia of the adjoining counties.

I very much doubt whether the Militia will do any good. A good portion of Rensselaer county is settled in the same manner, and trouble is also brewing there. The Young Patroon's agent and the sheriff, in Rensselaerville, have been treated very badly. Their horses' tails and manes have been shaved. Their harnesses have been cut, and their carriages broken. They have been threatened with personal violence, if they did not clear out with their lawyers, writs and processes. The end of all this, we are yet to see.

The Patroon and his Tenants.—The Albany Evening Journal of Wednesday, contains an *expose*, prepared and published by the patroon, of the origin and progress of the discontent existing among a large portion of his tenantry. He certainly appears to have the law on his side.

The Journal states that the sheriff does not contemplate again summoning the *Posse Comitatus* to enforce the authority of the law. The number of resistant amount to about 1500.

From a late English paper.

Bloets of the Chartists—Twenty killed and forty wounded.—These persons are in movement in Monmouth and Glamorgan-shires, and also again at Newport. The advanced guard under Frost, in South Wales alone counts 15,000 persons, chiefly in the mining districts. The organizations appear to be complete, and to have been a long time maturing. The people tenaciously cling to their language, and have fixed a repugnance to the English and Irish. The public authorities are resisted. On the morning of Nov. 4th, they entered Newport to burn the house of the Sheriff, but were repulsed by a detachment of the 45th, losing 20 killed and from 40 to 50 wounded. Among the latter several of the inhabitants of the town. The mayor of the town was shot thro' the arm with a slug and several wounded in the groin. The chief instigator of this excitement was, cold as the name may be, a Mr. John Frost, quondam member of the National Convention. A reward of 100*l.* was offered for him, and he was found three hours before the attack in the house of Parridge, a printer, who with Frost and a Mr. Waters, all well armed and with Lucifer (loco-foco) matches, arrested and sent to the jail at Monmouth, which place they had intended to attack to rescue the Chartist prisoner, Vincent. It appears the Chartists held large midnight meetings, and were armed with pikes, pistols, stakes, mandrills, (colliers' tools) &c. Eight companies of the 25th foot had proceeded from Winchester to the disturbed district.

The iron districts furnish plenty of the raw material for arms, and it was found the blacksmiths of Newport had been busily at work making pikes, spears, &c. for their brethren from the country.

The examination continued at Newport and some half dozen more were arrested for high treason as ringleaders. The detachment of troops of the 45th, which repulsed the attack of the 4th, consisted of only 30 men under Lt. Basil Grey, con-

cealed in a room at the Westgate Inn. The chartists marched in four abreast, a gun to each four, the rest with pikes. They number some hundred.—Wm. Jones, a watchmaker, Chartist General of the Pontypool division, had been brought in handcuffed. A reward of 100*l.* had been offered for him.

One account, in illustration of the extent and maturity of the organization, says:—

If we need proof the plan has long been mature, the quantity of arms of all descriptions possessed by the deluded men of the hills, gives sufficient evidence of the state of preparation; nor can its organization be doubted, when we find among the prisoners men who have worked in one employment for 20 years, marching a distance of 20, 30, or 40 miles to the attack—many of whom had not been in Newport previously in their whole lives; added to which it may be stated that it has been proved that, in some portions of the iron & mining districts no person would be allowed to remain even for hours, without enrolling themselves in the secret Chartist Lodge of the place, with its sections, captains and companies; that all the boys were formed into "Youths Chartist Lodges," and the women into their "Females' Association."

It turns out that there were 2,000 on the road, and that they expected to be joined by Dr. Price, with 7 pieces of cannon. Their march, however, was retarded till morning, and thus a general slaughter of the town prevented. The following is a specimen of a Chartist "card."

The words on it are—"Monmouthshire Working Men's Association. Motto.—Peace, Law, and Order. Equal cares and equal rights we advocate, and claim as our inalienable birthright; and as citizens, universal suffrage—vote by ballot, annual parliaments, and no property qualifications; we advocate for the elector and the elected."

It appears the insurrection in South Wales was, or may be, of a most alarming character. The whole of the mining and colliery districts turned out en masse by preconcerted arrangement, blew out the furnaces and dragged the populace with them, all armed with pikes, crowbars, slugs, &c. They had given out that Vincent, the leader, in prison, should be King of the Mountains—that there should be no slaves in England, Nov. 5th, and that a Chartist republic should be founded in that region. Welshmen are of the brave Gaelic or Celtic race, and it is not the first time they would have shaken the throne of England, whose authority they have never yet fully acknowledged from long before the time of their heroic Owen Glendower.

Look out for more Murrel men.—A few days since, two gentlemen in a carriage came into the neighborhood of Joseph Spurgeon, esq. in Davidson County, and sold a Negro to Mr. Jacob Yokely for \$600.—Mr. Yokely paid them in two horses, and \$100 in cash—after which they left the neighborhood. The negro seemed well pleased with his new home until Saturday night last, when he decamped and has not been heard of since. The presumption is, from circumstances, that the whole was designed by the negro and men, to swindle Mr. Yokely out of his property. After the men left, he was seen to have a \$100 bill, and some specie. Mr. Yokely is said to be an honest, hard working man, but not so well qualified to judge between a Murrel man and an honest man. It would be well for some of our honest farmers and tradesmen to be more on the alert towards strangers trafficking through the country, in negroes and other stolen property.

Western Carolinian.

Good Sense.—A North Carolinian, now living at St. Louis in Missouri, has written a series of letters to the Editor of the Greensborough (N. C.) Patriot, in one of which we find the following paragraph, which speaks volumes in favor of "letting well enough alone."—*Fay. Obs.*

"It is the rankest folly for any man who is doing well in North Carolina, to go west for the purpose of bettering his condition—he cannot do it if he has nothing there, he may probably (and it is only probable) get something by going west; but even the chances are against him.—Every kind of business is overstocked, except farming. There are more mechanics of all kinds than there is employment for, with the exception perhaps of some few favored spots. There are more lawyers, doctors, and preachers than can find the means of obtaining an honest living; and there are also more "speculators," than there ought to exist in the whole Union. As to farming, if properly conducted, it is good business, and may be made profitable anywhere; and if a man cannot make it in Carolina, he may as well despair of doing so in the west—for depend upon it, corn won't grow without working in it as little as it will any where else. Then if he can enrich himself where he is—at home, among friends—what neces-

sity is there for his removal! Let every one ponder upon these things, before determining to forsake a certainty for an uncertainty."

Cruelty.—Some demi-savages at Cambridge, Massachusetts, covered a horse all over with spirit gas, and set him on fire. A woman seeing him running by, horse and harness both in flames, thought it was the Pale Horse of the Apocalypse. The barbarian actors in the scene had to pay \$100 and costs.—*ib.*

New York Stock and Money Market.—There was a fair amount of business done on Monday in Stocks at the first Board, although, generally speaking, the rates somewhat receded.—At the second Board, very little was transacted, and very little animation was evinced.

The Liverpool packet ship being still detained by the weather, all the sterling Bills offering were bought for remittance by her at 9*1*/₂ premium.—The market was entirely bare of them, which is probably in part attributable to the two last Southern mails having brought no supply whatever.

This state of things, however, cannot last long. The Cotton crop will seek a market as soon as such natural obstacles to it as the low state of the waters are removed, and bills drawn against it be forthcoming to an amount more than equivalent to the demand. In the meantime, there is considerable stir in Specie, and Mexican dollars are $\frac{1}{2}$ a 1 per cent. premium; American halves at $\frac{1}{4}$ a 1 per cent.; other coins remain as before.

Southern exchange is still in good demand at the last quotations. The rates of discount remain unchanged.

The inclemency of the weather has prevented any business of consequence being transacted.—6000 bbls. Genesee flour have been taken at \$6.

Interesting Fact.—The banks in Ohio have all resumed specie payments. This shows the effect of Democratic legislation. A law was passed by the Legislature of that State, at its last session, in relation to the banks which has, in a measure, controlled their operations, and although most of them suspended for a short time, it has been but for a short time. It might have continued longer but for the fact that the next Legislature will be strongly Democratic, and they can hope for no indulgence if they persist in refusing to comply with their promises. The truth is, that there is not now any plausible reason for any of the banks continuing their suspension. The rate of exchange is so decidedly in our favor, and is likely to continue so, that specie cannot be exported without considerable loss. There is, therefore, no ground for apprehension that they will be run on for specie, unless it be from the impression that public confidence in them has been so far shaken, that people at home will prefer having the specie to keeping their notes; and if this be the ground, the longer the suspension continues, the greater will be the effect of this loss of confidence.

Balt. Republican.

—*3*—
Michael E. Israel, Esq. Cashier of the Western Bank in Philadelphia, has died of the wounds inflicted by his own hand. He had abstracted \$12,000 from the bank, being precisely the sum which he had a short time previous invested in some speculation; and it is supposed, that a sense of violated honor drove him to self destruction.

Violence.—Some of the Whigs have complained that there was reason to apprehend the commission of some violence in relation to the contested seats in Congress, because the Democrats contend that the minority Whig candidates from New Jersey must not be permitted to take seats in the organization of the House. If they are really so much alarmed as they profess to be, there is a very easy method by which they may prevent any difficulty; and that is for the minority candidates to refrain from making any attempt to take seats to which they very well know they are by no means entitled. Provided they do so, there can be no possible danger of violence being committed in the case; but if they attempt to thrust themselves into Congress, it will be an act of violence on their part, and must be resisted. Such a daring attempt as has been made in the case, by the Governor and Council of New Jersey, to defeat the will of the people, and trample down all law and justice, must not be permitted to succeed, because the Whigs choose to talk about violence in case of resisting the attempt; for if it is, the formality of holding elections will amount to nothing more than a mere machinery.

But there is some language in a letter of the Washington correspondent of the Patriot, which shows how little the Whigs desire to avoid violence; notwithstanding all their professions upon that subject. Speaking of the contest between Messrs. Ingersoll and Naylor, for the seat of the member from the third district in Pennsylvania,

he says Mr. Naylor is determined not to relinquish his seat but with his life. It will be recollected that Mr. Naylor's case corresponds with that of the Democratic candidates from N. Jersey, Mr. Ingersoll holding the certificate, and Mr. Naylor claiming the seat on the ground of having received a majority of votes. Our friends do not claim the right of voting at the organization of the House, but insist that their opponents shall not; but Mr. Naylor, whose case is precisely similar, not only claims the right to take part in the organization of the House, but is determined not to relinquish his seat but with his life, no matter what the decision of Congress may be; and the correspondent of the Patriot expresses no dissatisfaction on account of the alleged determination on the part of Mr. Naylor.

Baltimore Republican.

—*3*—
Pork, at Ann Arbor, Michigan, is selling at 3 to 4 dollars a hundred.
New York Star.

A most daring attempt at murder and robbery.—As Mr. Daniel B. Goode, one of the Deputy Sheriffs of Chesterfield county was going home from Richmond last Saturday, the 30th ult., he was attacked by two white men about three miles above Manchester, on the Turnpike leading to the Coal Pits, armed with guns. Mr. Goode was riding in a sulkey, with a top and it being a rainy day, he did not notice these two devils in men's cloths until they approached very near him, when one observed to the other (at the same time taking hold of his horse) "this is the man, take him out," the one hold of the horse leading him out of the woods, the other with his gun cocked at Mr. Goode. In taking the sulkey over a ditch by the side of the Turnpike, Mr. Goode jumped out and ran down towards Manchester, one of the men ran some 3 or 400 yards after him, and he thinks snapped the gun at him. Mr. Goode came on to Manchester, and several gentlemen went with him to the place where he was attacked, but could discover nothing of the robbers. They found the sulkey in the turnpike, and also found his saddlebags about 150 yards in the woods, open, and the papers and book lying near them. Mr. Goode had been to Richmond to pay the taxes of the county, amounting to about \$6,700, and had deposited it in Bank, but thinks he did exhibit the money in Richmond in paying some grocery bill. Two suspicious looking men were in Manchester with dogs and guns during the early part of the day, and this daring attempt at robbery happened about 1 o'clock, P. M. Such villains ought to be detected, and no means should be spared to detect them, and no death that could be inflicted would be half so severe as they deserve.

We learn that two men, suspected of the above attempt, were yesterday arrested.—*Richmond Whig.*

—*3*—
We learn, from the Compiler, that the persons arrested for the robbery and attempt to murder the Sheriff of Chesterfield, Mr. Goode, were John Blewins and Wm. McCoy, who were in the Penitentiary some time since: the former twice.

The Examining Court of Chesterfield were unanimously in favor of sending the accused before the Superior Court for indictment and trial.—*Pet. Statesman.*

—*3*—
Gen. Bernard, formerly at the head of the Engineer Corps in the United States, but lately Minister of War in the French Government, died at Paris on the 6th ult. The King undertook the expense and mode of his funeral, which was a most splendid affair. There was a great Military display, the ground apartments at the Palais Royal were thrown open, and the mourners comprised a Deputation from the other Chamber of Peers, many members of the other Chamber, all the branches of the Royal Household and high Functionaries of the Government, Marshals, Judges, our Minister, General Cass, and more than 2,000 other persons.

—*3*—
The New York papers announce that Governor Campbell's Message, gives them the first intimation they have had of the difficulties which has taken place in consequence of the refusal of the Governor of New York, to surrender, according to the requisition of the Governor of Virginia, the individuals charged with having feloniously abducted certain slaves from Virginia. We trust that some of the New York papers may do the South justice in this matter. Governor Campbell makes the case very plain, and his argument in our opinion, is unanswerable.
Alexandria Gazette.

A New Article of Traffic.—One of our exchange papers contains the following paragraph:—
The Morus Multicaulis Speculation thrown in the shade. A man down east, who is the owner of a very valuable breed of hogs, has lately realized a great profit by selling their tails at three cents a cutting—kinks double price.