



The Tarborough Press,

BY GEORGE HOWARD.

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Letters addressed to the Editor must be post paid or they may not be attended to.

Doctor Wm. EVANS' SOOTHING SYRUP

For children Teething,
PREPARED BY HIMSELF.

To Mothers and Nurses.

THE passage of the Teeth through the gums produces troublesome and dangerous symptoms. It is known by mothers that there is great irritation in the mouth and gums during this process. The gums swell, the secretion of saliva is increased, the child is seized with frequent and sudden fits of crying, watchings, starting in the sleep, and spasms of peculiar parts, the child shrieks with extreme violence, and thrusts its fingers into its mouth. If these precursory symptoms are not speedily alleviated, spasmodic convulsions universally supervene, and soon cause the dissolution of the infant. If mothers who have their little babes afflicted with these distressing symptoms, would apply Dr. William Evans' Celebrated Soothing Syrup, which has preserved hundreds of infants when thought past recovery, from being suddenly attacked with that fatal malady, convulsions.

This infallible remedy has preserved hundreds of Children, when thought past recovery, from convulsions. As soon as the Syrup is rubbed on the gums, the child will recover. This preparation is so innocent, so efficacious, and so pleasant, that no child will refuse to let its gums be rubbed with it. When infants are at the age of four months, though there is no appearance of teeth, one bottle of the Syrup should be used on the gums, to open the pores. Parents should never be without the Syrup in the nursery where there are young children; for if a child wakes in the night with pain in the gums, the Syrup immediately gives ease by opening the pores and healing the gums; thereby preventing Convulsions, Fevers, &c.

To the Agent of Dr. Evans' Soothing Syrup: Dear Sir—The great benefit afforded to my suffering infant by your Soothing Syrup, in a case of protracted and painful dentition, must convince every feeling parent how essential an early application of such an invaluable medicine is to relieve infant misery and torture. My infant, while teething, experienced such acute sufferings, that it was attacked with convulsions, and my wife and family supposed that death would soon release the babe from anguish till we procured a bottle of your Syrup; which as soon as applied to the gums a wonderful change was produced, and after a few applications the child displayed obvious relief, and by continuing in its use. I am glad to inform you, the child has completely recovered, and no recurrence of that awful complaint has since occurred; the teeth are emanating daily and the child enjoys perfect health. I give you my cheerful permission to make this acknowledgment public, and will gladly give any information on this circumstance.

When children begin to be in pain with their teeth, shooting in their gums, put a little of the Syrup in a tea-spoon, and with the finger let the child's gums be rubbed for two or three minutes, three times a day. It must not be put to the breast immediately, for the milk would take the syrup off too soon. When the teeth are just coming through their gums, mothers should immediately apply the syrup; it will prevent the children having a fever, and undergoing that painful operation of lancing the gums, which always makes the tooth much harder to come through, and sometimes causes death.

Beware of Counterfeits.

Caution.—Be particular in purchasing to obtain it at 100 Chatham st., New York, or from the

REGULAR AGENTS.

J. M. REDMOND, } Tarboro'.
GEO. HOWARD, }
M. RUSSEL, Elizabeth City.
January, 1840.

VARIETY.



THE OLD NORTH STATE FOREVER.

By Judge Gaston.

Carolina! Carolina! Heaven's blessings attend her!

While we live, we will cherish and love and defend her!

Tho' the scorners may sneer at, and wifings defame her!

Our hearts swell with gladness, whenever we name her!

Hurrah! Hurrah! the Old North State, for ever!

Hurrah! Hurrah! the good Old North State!

Tho' she envies not others their merited glory.

Say, whose name stands the foremost in Liberty's story!

Though too true to herself, e'er to crouch to oppression.

Who can yield to just rule more loyal submission!

Hurrah! &c.

Plain and artless her sons, but whose doors open faster.

At the knock of the stranger, or the tale of disaster!

How like to the rudeness of their dear native mountains.

With rich are in their bosoms, and life in their fountains!

Hurrah! &c.

And her daughters, the Queen of the forest resembling.

So graceful, so constant, yet to gentlest breath trembling.

And true lightwood at heart, let the match be applied them.

How they kindle and flame! Oh none know but who've tried them!

Hurrah! &c.

Then let all who with us, love the land that we live in.

(As happy a region as on this side of Heaven!)

Where Plenty and Freedom, Love and Peace smile before us.

Raise aloud, raise together, the heart thrilling chorus.

Hurrah! Hurrah! the old North State forever!

Hurrah! Hurrah! the good old North State!

HARD TIMES.

Awful Times.—The Springfield (Illinois) Register says: "No less than one hundred buildings are now erecting here. This for a city, only numbering 3,500 inhabitants, we venture to say cannot be equalled in any part of the United States."

We venture to compare our own city with Springfield. At the lowest estimate, there are between two and three hundred houses building in Mobile; and some of them too of the most magnificent kind; Cullum's Hotel is going up almost by magic; the Bank is nearly finished; a new Theatre is under way; on Dauphin street there is almost a continuous range of houses rising for three squares; and in all parts of the city, the hammer of the busy workman is heard cheering the ear of the desponding, and giving indications of a return to a solid and stable prosperity.

Mobile Register.

Our City.—We counted yesterday afternoon, twenty steamers moored at our Levee. The number is unusually large for the season, arising from the early commencement of business. The bustle of the wharves is quite considerable. The accumulation of produce reminds us of the busiest times of winter. There may be seen mountains of cotton bales running generally in ridges one and two tiers deep; hills of potatoes, barrels, little mounds of cabbages, cords of lead, and piles of the miscellaneous productions which descend every autumn the Father of waters, from the fertile lands which he drains in the far North and West.—N. O. Bulletin.

Prosperity of the Country.—One of the most violent of the whig papers in the west, the St. Louis Bulletin, comes out at length in corroboration of the statements made through the Democratic press, that business is reviving; we quote the following admission from the Bulletin of the 7th instant:

"The Levee—Business.—we don't know when we have seen the levee present a more lively and business like appearance than it has for a few days past. Numerous arrivals of boats, heavy freighted and crowded with passengers, every day, has given a very animated complexion to water street."

The fact of the matter is, there would not be so prosperous and happy a country on the face of the globe as the United States, if the coalition of malcontents and incendiaries ranged under the whig banner, would permit the recuperative energies of the nation to come into uninterrupted operation.

Louisville (Ky) Advertiser.

Fanny Ellsler gives \$1000 to the Bunker Hill Monument.

Fanny Ellsler.—Every paper which now comes to hand, has something to say about Fanny Ellsler, Madam Ellsler, &c.

And lest we should be entirely out of fashion, we suppose we too must have a paragraph about Fanny Ellsler. But who, say our readers, is Fanny Ellsler? Why, Fanny Ellsler, as we understand the case, is a female dancer, who has been lately imported from Europe, and who by downright dancing; that is, by sundry fashionable steps, postures, jetures, movements, &c. &c., has actually turned the heads of a considerable proportion of our northern population. To such an extent has this effect been produced, that, on one occasion, it is said, sundry young gentlemen took the horses from the fair one's carriage, and actually harnessed themselves to the vehicle! Now this said Fanny Ellsler, being, as it seems, rather more flush than falls to the common lot of man in these hard times, has proposed to help our Boston friends to complete their Bunker Hill monument, by making a donation from the proceeds of her dancing. And the building committee, it is said, have actually accepted the offer and appropriated the money! And the marvel is, as we understand the matter, that money earned by dancing should be employed in building a monument. The consequence is, we understand, that the course of the committee is so generally and so vehemently condemned, that it would seem, if the said committee do not speedily bow to public opinion, and hand the money back again to the said Fanny Ellsler, there will be a stir in the camp, not materially less than that which has been experienced on the subject of Anti-Masonry, Anti-Slavery, and sundry other *utis* of similar notoriety.—Bib. Rec.

Mormonism.—The following account of the rapid strides of Mormonism is taken from a late number of the Baptist Record. What is the world coming to?

"The Mormons are going ahead—baptizing every week; they heal the sick, cast out devils, &c! One of their preachers cast out a devil a few days past, and two men have certified that they saw the devil run away! He of course had feet and hands, head and eyes, &c! We have documents from the Recorder's office in the county where Mormonism first commenced which prove the wickedness of Smith. We likewise can prove that Mormonism has been four or five times publicly discussed and proved to be false, twice legally investigated and proved to be a delusion, yet men are so infatuated as to be led away by it. Surely we must be drawing near the last days."—ib.

Missionaries to the United States!—Some months since a Society was formed in the city of Bremen for the purpose of educating German Missionaries to be sent out to our Western States. Two young men sent by this Society arrived a few weeks since at New York, and have gone to Indiana.

Mr. Baker, a Yankee house mover, has now undertaken to remove a bridge, on the Merrimac river, four or five inches up stream. It contains 100,000 feet of timber, besides the boards and shingles that cover it. It is 800 feet long, 24 feet wide and the covering is fourteen feet high from the sills to the plates of the roof.

The New York Sun says that R. M. Hoe & Co. are making a machine of the nature of a balloon, for R. O. Davidson, who proposes to navigate the air: It is to be done in a few days.

The editor of Evening Post has had a conversation with Mr. R. O. Davidson, the gentleman who proposes to navigate the air by means of artificial wings—the machine for which purpose, we stated a few days ago, Mr. Davidson was at New York superintending the construction of. Mr. Davidson calls himself a Virginian, and the Post styles him a member of the Virginia bar; of course if he succeeds, his nativity will be some honor to old Virginia. We wish he may.

According to the Post, Mr. Davidson sets out with the position that nature in providing for the passage of birds through the air, has employed the easiest and most effectual method, and accordingly his machinery is an imitation of the method of birds in flying. But as it is impossible that the arms should supply sufficient strength to support the body in the air for any length of time, he proposes to call in the aid of the legs and feet, by which he supposes that the object may be accomplished with little more fatigue than is caused by walking on the earth. He thinks he will be able to travel at the speed of 100 miles per hour. He proposes to lecture the people of New York in order to disseminate correct information relative to his plan of carrying out his extraordinary purpose. His project, he says, only requires a fair and impartial hearing to establish it in the confidence of all the lovers of the arts and sciences. If our very enterprising brother Virginian Aerostat will only make one successful experiment,

and fly over the hills and far away with the U. S. Mail at the rate of 100 miles per hour, he will make more converts to his theory, than by devoting ages to lectures, in hope of making the world believe in its practicability. But there is no telling what Mr. Davidson may not accomplish. As Sam Paton says, some things can be done as well as others, and therefore the Alleghenians may keep a look out; for the winged machine may come along with Mr. Davidson in it, when they least expect it.

Atlantic Steam Navigation.—The greatest achievement, perhaps, of the present day is the successful application of steam to ocean navigation. The influence of this grand and triumphant experiment is already felt in some measure in our commercial interests. Half the space between us and Europe is now destroyed permanently. This is very pleasant in a time of peace and shaking of hands. It were less so perhaps in times of commotion and wild-war's alarms. Politically considered, some will think it were better to have two Atlantics between the continents of America and Europe than annihilate the old one. The nearer we approach each other, the greater our danger of getting intermingled and involved in each other's troubles. However, there is no stopping this space-annihilating progress; we must fall in and make what good we can out of it. One thing it were well to consider that this steam navigation is not always to be a mere freight-carrying or pleasure-seeking intercourse. These same 500 horse power contrivances can do other work than carry laces and silks and the like from land to land. They may suddenly become the Mercenaries of war, floating battle fields, flying artillerists with a vengeance; and, whenever this may happen, the whole field and circumstances of war must be changed. The fate of nations will be cast not on Waterloo fields, but on the ocean; not by glittering masses of infantry, but by dingy steam engine men, driving about their war machine, light as gossamer, with 500 horse power, and Perkins steam guns to match.—Phila. Sentinel.

An extraordinary machine, called the Elective Telegraph, has been tried on the great Western Railroad with complete success. Intelligence is conveyed through it at the incredible rate of 200,000 miles per second, and 8000 times quicker than light travels during the same period.

TERRIBLE EARTHQUAKE.

Mount Ararat.—It is stated that information had been received at St. Petersburg from Teflis, that at the end of June the whole of the upper part of the celebrated Mount Ararat in Armenia, had sunk down. For some days before the phenomenon a hollow noise was heard in the interior of the mountain, perceivable in all the neighborhood of the settlement on the extensive periphery of the mountains. A large village and an Armenian monastery were buried with their inhabitants.

The letter from Teflis says: "You have, doubtless, heard of the terrible earthquake of Mount Ararat, which has totally destroyed the town of Makitchevan, damaged all the buildings at Erivan, and devastated the two districts of Sharour and Sourmate, in Armenia. All the villages in those districts have been destroyed. The earth is rent in such a manner that all the cotton and rice plantations have perished for want of water. But the most awful event has taken place in the neighborhood of Mount Ararat. A considerable mass was loosened from the mountain, and destroyed every thing in its way for the distance of seven wersts (nearly five English miles.) Among others, the great village of Akhouli has had the fate of Herculaneum and Pompeii. About 1000 inhabitants were buried under the heaps of rocks. A thick fluid, which afterwards became a river, run from the interior of the mountain which was opened, and following the same direction, swept over the ruins and carried with it corpses of the unfortunate inhabitants of Akhouli, the dead animals, &c. The shock continued to be felt every day in the above mentioned districts, and entirely laid them waste; then the shocks became less frequent. Ararat is not yet quiet; the day before yesterday I was awakened by two violent subterranean commotions."

Suicides.—During the year ending January, 1840, the enormous number of 693 suicides took place in the city of New York—nearly an average of two per day.

The Human Frame.—Man has 60 bones in his legs and thighs, 62 in his arms and hands, 66 in his head, and 87 in his trunk. He also has 434 muscles in the structure of his body, and his heart has 384 pulsations in the space of an hour.

A remarkable cure of dropsy of the chest (hydrothorax) by spirits of turpen-

tine, occurred lately in New York. After other approved remedies had failed, and the patient apparently at the point of death, a teaspoonful of spirits of turpentine, to be repeated as often as the patient could bear it, was prescribed by his physician. Not a symptom of the disease now remains.

Operation for Squinting.—This operation was successfully performed on a young lady, on Saturday last, by Dr. Carnochan of this city, in the presence of Drs. Wilkes, Cox and Hosack. The operation consisted in dividing the *internal rectus muscle* of the eye, a contracted state of which produces the deformity. The division of the muscle was no sooner made than the eye took a straight and proper position in its socket, and the patient's expression was immediately and favorably changed.

Dr. Carnochan has also operated with success for club foot in the adult. This gentleman merits high praise for his dexterity.—Journal of Commerce.

New Alloys of Metals.—A curious and valuable discovery has just been made in the alloy of metals. A manufacturer of Paris has invented a composition much less oxidable than silver, and which will not melt at less than a heat treble that which silver will bear; the cost of it is less than 4d. an ounce. Another improvement is in steel; an Englishman at Brussels has discovered a mode of casting iron so that it flows from the furnace pure steel, better than the best cast steel in England, and almost equal to that which has undergone the process of beating. The cost of this steel is only a farthing per pound greater than that of cast iron.

Gale on Lake Huron and Providential Escape of 150 persons.—By passengers who came in the Great Western last night, we learn that a heavy gale has been raging on Lake Huron for several days, doing much damage to vessels and endangering the lives of many persons. Among the vessels mentioned as having suffered, is the new and elegant steamboat Missouri, Captain Wilkins. This vessel left our port for the upper lakes on the 20th instant, with one hundred and fifty tons of merchandise and one hundred and 50 passengers, 40 of whom were females.

On Friday last the Missouri encountered the gale when she was some thirty miles from shore. Soon after the blow commenced, the brick work and connecting pipe of the boilers became loose, which compelled the engineer to quench the fire in order that the disaster might be remedied. Before this was accomplished, however, the force of the waves carried away the rudder post, thus rendering the vessel entirely unmanageable.

In this situation she lay rolling at the mercy of the elements, all of thirty-six hours, and so imminent was the danger that all on board, save the captain and a few others, yielded to their fears, and in a circle of small compass assembled together in the cabin, and prepared by prayer for the fate that threatened them.

All the goods upon the deck were thrown overboard, embracing some ten tons of crockery, hardware, &c. In the hurry was also thrown over a small part of the baggage belonging to the passengers. This relieved the boat considerably, and by continued exertions, Captain W. succeeded in getting the vessel under command again and finally returning to Detroit in safety, to the infinite delight and thankfulness of all on board.—Buffalo Com.

To Silk Growers.—As so many persons are at present devoting their attention to the culture of silk, it may be well to remind them of the circumstance, that the National Silk Society, at Washington, has offered numerous premiums, from \$500 to \$1,000 cash, for various quantities and qualities of silk, the total amount of these premiums exceeding sixteen thousand dollars. We understand that quantities of silk which have been made, and are made the present season, so far exceed what many anticipated, that it astonishes those not conversant with the subject, and it seems now rendered certain that the exhibition of silks at the Fair at the American Institute, the coming autumn, will be such as to command public attention to this important national object, to which we must now necessarily turn our full attention, in order to counteract the growing of cotton by the British nation in the East Indies.—New York Express.

Bravo.—The Lancaster, (Pa.) Gazette states that a lady, who was riding on horseback through that city a few days since, was suddenly thrown over the head of the horse, but fortunately received no injury from the fall. Two or three of the citizens, perceiving her situation, ran to her assistance; but before they reached her she was upon her feet, and without allowing them time to enquire whether she had been hurt, she exclaimed—"Wasn't that a jump!"