

Respectfully offers his professional services to the citizens of Edgecombe county and hopes to merit a share of their patronage. He may be found at all times when not professionally engaged, at his office in the building formerly occupied by Messrs. R. & S. D. Cotton.
Dec. 1, 1840. 49

**PLEASANT HILL
Female Seminary.**

THE Exercises of this Institution will commence on Monday, the 11th of January next, under the superintendence and management of Miss, S. R. Gardner of Virginia, who has a quiet great celebrity as a teacher in Brunswick county Virginia, where she has taught for several years, and comes with strong claims upon the confidence and patronage of parents and guardians.

Tuition—English, in all its variety \$10 per session of 5 months; French, \$8 per session; Music on the Piano, \$15 per session; Painting and Drawing, \$5 per session.

Board—seven dollars per month in the family of the subscriber, or with Mr. John Braswell who lives in the immediate vicinity.

Pleasant Hill

Is in a high, healthy, and agreeable part of the county, within one and a half mile of post office at Belford, or Silk's Cross Roads. Every exertion to please may be confidently relied on by those who patronise this school.

JAMES HARRISON.

Nash county, No. Ca. 30 Nov. 1840.

**State of North Carolina,
EDGECOMBE COUNTY.**

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,
NOVEMBER TERM, 1840.

Richard T. Eagles, Adm'r, &c. }
vs. }
The distributees of John Mil- }
bourne, dec'd, }
} *Petition
for sale
of slave.*

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Stephen Milbourne, Edward Williams and wife Nancy, and Francis Wood and wife Betsy, defendants, are not inhabitants of this State: It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks successively in the Tarboro' Press, giving said defendants notice to appear at the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, on the 1st day of January next, to answer the petition of the distributees of John Milbourne, dec'd, who claim the said slaves as their property. 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. RUSSELL, Elizabeth City.
January, 1840.



VARIETY.



FOR THE TARBORO' PRESS.

THE INAUGURATION—IN ANTI-CIPATION.

"Old Granny's" Inaugural address to her cooks and scullions.

Cooks and scullions, "now's the hour"
To make a grand display;
We are snugly put in power,
"Ev'ry dog has his day."
Cooks and scullions, "skin" the "coons"
And serve them up in broth;
Ogle's mustering up the "Spoons"
Which Van has left so loth.
"On S—ly on" upon the shrubs,
That "ornament" the yard;
Grub, like a Southern "nigger" grubs,
Like your slaves labor hard.
Exterminate those shrubs and trees,
Of growth ignobly mean;
(Symbols of freedom, if you please)
Let not a germ be seen.
Set the "cats" to caterwauling,
(That filthy "tabby" breed.)
Ev'ry kit you catch a crawling
Destroy the noxious seed.
Down with democracy—I come,
The Great Reformer o' things;
Marshal my forces, beat the drum,
I come the saviour of kings.
So "now's the day and now's the hour,"
To make a grand parade;
We are snugly put in power
On with the "black cockade."
"Reform" is the word, we must be
The lords of this vast soil;
Let no "huge paw" say he is free,
He must for nobles toil.
The broth is ready for the "feast
Of reason and flow o' soul;"
My friends from South, West, North and
East,
Come pass around the bowl.
We'll swig the best of liquors now,
"Cider," we'll none of that;
"Cider's" not fit to drench a sow.
(Broth of a democ-rat.)
Cooks and scullions one word more,
I'll say before I've done;
Those "skins" from "coons" ye've this day
tore,
Preserve them every one.
Cooks and scullions, hark ye! wait,
My "outs" are four years hence;
"Coon skins" ye know are "first rate"
bait,
For 'rats "upon the fence."
With care therefore preserve them, lest
"Fox" out-generals "coon,"
Go lock them up in Biddle's chest,
Ogle don't lose a "spoon."
And S—ly, S—ly, don't you fail
The shrubs and trees to fell;
The "tabby cats" catch by the tail
And heave them all in h—ll.
I've done, I'll go to rest, good night,
I've got the verdigo;
I'm standing "on a giddy height,"
Don't let me fall below.

DEMOCRACY DEFUNCT.

From the Raleigh Standard.

THE BANKS.

On Friday, the 8th inst., the Bill concerning the Banks established, or which may hereafter be established, was brought up in our State Senate and on motion to lay it on the table, it was decided in the negative—yeas 22, nays 23. A motion to postpone indefinitely, was also decided in the negative—yeas 19, nays 26.

We have referred to this subject chiefly with a view to notice some amendments offered by Gen'l Louis D. Wilson, and their fate in the Senate.

The first amendment reads as follows:
Be it further enacted, That if at any time hereafter, any Bank established within this State shall suspend, or refuse to pay any of its notes, to the holders thereof, in specie, when demanded, at the Bank or place where the said notes may have been issued, it shall not be lawful for any Bank so suspending specie payments, to collect any of its debts, due at the time of suspension, until the said Bank shall resume specie payments: *Provided,* such person or persons.

CORNHILL, BOSTON, MASS.
REGULAR AGENTS.
J. M. Redmond, } Tarboro', N. C.
Geo. Howard, }
F. S. Marshall, Halifax, "
M. Russell, Elizabeth City, "
T. Bland, Edenton, "
Solomon Hall, Newbern "
W. Mason, Raleigh, "
J. W. Atwill, Brunswick, Ga
Mark A Lane, Washington, "
S. S. Seventh street, Philadelphia.
January, 1840.

ery, Edwards, Faison, Gaither, Hawkins, Hellen, Melchor, Melvin, Moore, Morehead, Montgomery, Moye, Myers, Parks, Pasteur, Puryear, Ribelin, Selby, Shepard, Speed, Spiers, Spruill, Waddell, and Worth—26.

The second amendment was as follows:
And be it further enacted, That if at any time hereafter any Bank or Banks, as aforesaid, shall suspend specie payments, or refuse to pay their notes in specie, on demand, as aforesaid, it shall not be lawful for the Bank or Banks so suspending specie payments to collect any debts, made or created by bill, bond, note, or otherwise, by such Bank or Banks, during the time of said suspension; and if any action or suit shall be brought in any Court of Record, or before any Justice of the Peace, to collect such debt or debts, it shall be the duty of the Court or justice before whom the same may be brought, to dismiss the suit with costs.

The yeas and nays, being demanded by Mr. Gaither, were as follows:
Yeas—Messrs. Arrington, Bond, Cooper, Etheridge, Exum, Hill, Houlder, Kerr, Larkins, Melvin, McDiarmid, Orr, Pollock, Reid, Ward, Whitaker, Whitfield, Williams, and Wilson—19.

Nays—Messrs. Albright, Bynum, Clingman, Dockery, Edwards, Faison, Gaither, Hawkins, Hellen, Johnson, Melchor, Mitchell, Moore, Mendenhall, Montgomery, Moye, Myers, Parks, Puryear, Ribelin, Selby, Shepard, Sloan, Speed, Spiers, Spruill, Waddell, and Worth—28.

And be it further enacted, that it shall not be lawful for the officers of any Bank or Banks that has suspended specie payments or shall hereafter suspend to sell or dispose of any bill of exchange, check or draft, or other instrument of like character at a greater rate than two per cent premium or exchange; nor shall any person or persons as Agent or Attorney, or in any other capacity do so for the benefit of said Bank or Banks; and any officer of said Bank or Banks, or other person or persons for the benefit of said Bank or Banks, so offending shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be punished by fine or imprisonment.

The vote on this amendment was as follows:
Yeas—Messrs. Arrington, Cooper, Etheridge, Exum, Houlder, Johnson, Kerr, Larkins, Melvin, Mitchell, McDiarmid, Orr, Pollock, Reid, Sloan, Ward, Whitaker, Whitfield, Williams and Wilson.—20.

Nays—Messrs. Albright, Bond, Bynum, Clingman, Dockery, Edwards, Faison, Gaither, Hawkins, Hellen, Hill, Melchor, Moore, Morehead, Montgomery, Moye, Myers, Parks, Puryear, Ribelin, Selby, Shepard, Speed, Spiers, Spruill, Waddell, and Worth—27.

The question was then taken on the passage of the Bill, which was decided in the negative, yeas 24, nays 23—the Speaker voting in the negative, making equal numbers, the bill was consequently rejected.

Gen. Wilson, sustained his amendments by some spirited and interesting remarks, which we are in hopes to lay before our readers.

head, he became alarmed and endeavored to wrap him in a bed-quilt. Long recovered a little, and the quarrel was renewed, when Beazley seized an axe and struck Long two blows on the back of the head, which felled him to the floor again. Beazley then laid down on the bed, as he thinks, beside his wife—whom he threatened, if she should stir, he would kill—and slept until near day. When he arose, the body of Long was stiff and cold. He then ripped up the floor and put the body beneath. The murder occurred Friday night; all day Saturday the body laid there, and the wretched man says he endured all the agonies of hell, during the day—He drank deep and freely of the damning cup of intoxication, to keep down the wild feelings that agitated his bosom. He was afraid to flee, for fear of the pursuer; he was afraid to look his fellow man in the face, lest his guilt should stand in characters of fire burned upon his forehead. At night, he essayed to move the body, but the fear that he was watched, prevented him—so moving a few things out of the house, he set it on fire, thinking, poor fool, he would destroy all evidence of the murder, and again breathe freely. But after the last rafter had fallen in, and the dying embers had begun to pale, there—in the midst of the fire—lay unburned, the headless trunk of John Long! He next betthought him of removing the body; but, after he had raked it from the ashes, he was so hot he had to leave it to cool before he could remove it. The day was dawning and his work was not accomplished. He then dragged it up beside a rail fence, and there it lay about twenty steps from the road all day, a frightful wreck of mortality—the arms burned off, the legs burned off, and only a small portion of the head clinging to the trunk!

At night, he took the body of his victim, and buried it in a potato hole; but, still, the fear that it would be discovered, tormented him, and he again took it up and carried it in his arms about two miles through the dark old forest, and buried it in a hollow tree!

During the day, Monday, he again went to the spot where the body was interred, terrified lest the dogs should, in hunting the wood, discover his crime. But there was upon him an eye, from whose glance he could not hide himself, and his own conscience haunted him with its terrible thunderings!

A servant woman, the property of Robert Hudgin, Esq. the Clerk of the Superior Court of this county, and in whose family Long had been a sort of supernumerary mechanic and often an accountant, called at Beazley's on Saturday, and remarked blood upon the floor, and the appearance of something like brains around the fireplace. Coupling this circumstance in her mind with the absence of Long—though not breathing her suspicions to Beazley's wife, she told her husband the fact, who on Monday told his fears to Mr. Saunders, at the Bowling Green. Mr. Saunders, Mr. Norborn Sutton, Mr. Tenant, Mr. Hudgin, Festus Dickinson, Esq. the Prosecuting Attorney for the county, and several other gentlemen, proceeded to the work-shop of Beazley, and demanded John Long. He denied all knowledge of him save that Long had been to his house on Friday night, and said he was going to Tappahannock, in Essex county. In searching the ruins of the fire, the gentlemen found Long's pocket book, burned to a cinder, with a piece of paper burned, but the writing still distinct although the paper was almost charred. In raking about the yard Mr. Saunders found under the surface a bone, with fragments of flesh clinging to it, and a little further, a portion of the human jaw with two teeth in it. Upon this discovery, Beazley confessed his crime and begged them to hang him on the spot.

He was immediately conveyed to jail, but the next morning he was permitted to accompany the gentlemen who had arrested him, in quest of the body. They found it as he described, and it was buried subsequently in a square box, all the upper and lower limbs having been destroyed by the fire.

Long was a harmless inoffensive being, always ready and obliging in his disposition, and occasionally addicted to indulging rather freely.

Beazley has heretofore borne the character of an honest, humble, hard-working man, and from his looks I would hardly suspect him of either nerve or inclination to commit so foul a deed. He neither asks or expects mercy. I found him reading the testament, and as meek and docile as a child. I endeavored to impress upon his mind the importance of a preparation for that shadowy bourne "whence no traveller returns."

Abduction.—A narrative of a most singular traffic is going the rounds of the papers, which if true, calls for immediate application of the law, to punish the infamous offenders. The substance of the story is, that the captain of a vessel lying in the port of New York, by the aid of a per-

son known in New York, visited certain houses of ill fame, in that city, and representing themselves to be the captains of a passenger packet, bound to New Orleans and Havana, induced, by tendering them a free passage, some fifteen or twenty of the prettiest girls, to embark with them for Havana, and having got them on board, took them to the coast of Africa, and sold them into the interior, to the negro chiefs, each one for fifty negroes. The rumor is founded on a letter, which it is said, one of the girls contrived to get to the coast of Africa, whence we suppose it found its way to America.

THE POPULAR VOTE.
The following table exhibits the popular vote of the United States for the Presidency.

	Harrison.	Van Buren.
Maine,	46,612	46,302
New Hampshire,	25,483	31,919
Vermont,	32,445	18,009
Massachusetts,	72,874	51,944
Rhode Island,	5,210	3,263
Connecticut,	31,212	24,888
New York,	225,812	212,519
New Jersey,	33,351	31,034
Pennsylvania,	144,018	143,675
Delaware,	5,967	4,874
Maryland,	33,529	28,754
Virginia,	41,405	42,818
North Carolina,	46,376	33,782
South Carolina,		By Legislature.
Georgia,	40,349	31,959
Kentucky,	58,489	32,616
Tennessee,	59,054	47,482
Ohio,	148,157	124,780
Louisiana,	11,296	7,616
Indiana,	65,302	51,604
Mississippi,	19,518	19,995
Illinois,	45,537	476
Alabama,	28,471	33,991
Missouri,	21,441	28,048
Arkansas,	4,362	6,048
Michigan,	22,911	21,106
	1,269,211	1,123,427
	1,123,427	
Harrison's maj.	145,784	

THE CAROLINE MURDER.
We have before published a short account of the murder of John Long, by Mark L. Beazley, near the Bowling Green, in Caroline County, Virginia. The annexed communication for which we are indebted to the Richmond Star—details in full of the horrid particulars of the crime.

(From the Star and Transcript.)
Bowling Green, Caroline County, }
December 30th, 1840. }

Dear Sir—I have just returned to "mine Inn" from visiting the wretched murderer, Mark L. Beazley, who is confined in the jail at this place, for taking the life of John Long. There has not occurred in this region, within the memory of the inhabitants, any murder which for its attendant horrors can vie with the one alluded to, and for the sake of humanity, it is to be hoped such another never will darken the records of crime. The wretched culprit confesses every thing—keeps nothing back—and one would suppose he was describing an incident to which he was only a casual observer, rather than an occurrence in which he was the prominent actor. He says, Long and himself were always friends, and ten minutes before the commission of the act, the farthest thing on his thoughts, was the destruction of Long. From his statement, it seems that Long went to his house about bed time, and they commenced drinking. A favorite puppy, belonging to Beazley, got in the way of Long as they sat at the fire, which Beazley says irritated Long, who kicked at the animal out of his way. Beazley engaged, struck Long a violent blow with his fist, which felled him to the floor. As soon as Beazley saw blood oozing from Long's

The Great Missourian.—The following extract of a letter is from a gentleman formerly of this City, now on a tour through the Western States, and at present in St. Louis, from whence he writes:
"I went the other night to look at the greatest curiosity that I have ever seen. It is called the *Great Missourian*, and is the greatest animal ever known. It was found about two hundred miles West of this place, in this State, by a German. It measures 16 feet high, is 32 feet long, has two tusks that are from 10 to 12 inches in diameter and 16 feet apart. The head and tusks weigh 1100 pounds. The joints of the knee in the fore legs are inverted so that he bends his knee the contrary way from any other animal. He appears to have been web-footed, has no hoofs, but toes about 8 or 10 inches long. The owner has computed its size in comparison to the size of an ox here that weighs 1000 pounds, and he is just 100 times larger than the ox, so that he must have weighed when alive, 100,000 pounds (50 tons.) I should think he would have required five or six Buffaloes for breakfast. The six musicians, who play at the exhibition of the animal, sit upon his ribs.

"The owner has been offered \$20,000 cash for him. He leaves in a few days for New Orleans, thence for New York, thence to Europe. It is worth a good fortune for any six men, but the owner will not sell it."—*Troy Whig.*

Interesting Incident.—The Milledgeville Ga. Standard of the 24th ult., relates the following:—In the examination before the Legislature, of the claim of James Hunter, to legislative clemency or pardon, for the crime of murder, committed on Mr. Lovejoy, Mr. Jones, Senator from the county of Paulding, made the following statement, which he said he had not heard contradicted:—"After the conviction of Hunter, he was visited in his prison by his wife. During one of her visits, she clad herself in his apparel, and he dressed himself up in her's; and in that disguise made his escape. After some hours the affair was discovered and the jailor detained the wife in prison, as being accessory to the escape of her husband. Hunter hearing in some way that his wife was kept in jail, came forth voluntarily, and gave himself up to proper authority, to suffer upon the gallows, in order to relieve an affectionate and confiding wife from the walls of a prison. Such conduct is truly ennobling, even in a felon, and the mention of it created a deep emotion in the legislative halls. Hunter was pardoned by the Legislature, and has been restored to the bosom of his family." And we sincerely hope that his subsequent conduct will prove him not unworthy of the enjoyment of those civil privileges to which he has been again restored.