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BY GEORGE HOWARD,
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VARIETY.



FOR THE TARBORO' PRESS.

TRAVELLING TO CONETOE.

Conetoe is my home, boys,
I long there for to be;
The girls are all such pleasant joys,
I want them for to see.

So many long days have pass'd away,
Since I the pleasure had,
To join them in a social play,
I want to get there bad.

But huckleberry time is o'er,
I am very sorry for that;
For I could gather half a score
In my old palm leaf hat.

My journey is a tedious one,
And I'm afraid I shan't hold out;
To get to the Conetoe fun
Before it is too late.

And now my horse is broken down,
O Lord, what shall I do?
If he only had held out to town,
I could walk to see my Sue.

HEDGPETH.

Tarboro', Oct'r 21st, 1841.

"THE SOBER SECOND THOUGHT."

Elections in the West.

Hail to the first bright cheering ray,
That breaks through darkness from the West;
The tempest cloud has passed away,
By truth's eternal light apprest:
Say—by what magic is it wrought?
"The people's sober second thought."

Well may each patriot bosom hail
This herald of a great returning;
Well may corruption's sons grow pale—
Their golden hopes are changed to mourning;
For on the Western winds is brought,
"The people's sober second thought."

As closed the Red Sea's watery path,
Engulphing Pharaoh's godless train:
A re-united people's wrath
Shall swallow—ne'er to rise again—
The knavish host that held as nought,
"The people's sober second thought."

Though at their feet Paeolus rolled
Its golden tide—as told in fable—
Though "God-like men" are bought and sold,
And earth itself were purchasable—
There's one thing that never can be bought,
"The people's sober second thought."

From the Globe.

"FALLEN OFF."

The National Intelligencer is employed from day to day in accounting for the late defeats of the Pipelayers. This morning it says:

"The United States Gazette states that this result has been effected, not by the increase of the Loco Vote vote, but by the decrease of the Whig vote."

And after giving a glowing account of Governor Cost Johnson's oratorical triumphs on the stump over his antagonist Mr. Thomas, which the correspondent vouched by the Intelligencer avers made a difference in the result of between three thousand and four thousand in favor of the Federal party, the letter adds: "But still there was not interest and excitement enough to rally the full force of the Whig party; and yet still to bolster Mr. Johnson's reputation, it insists that Maryland has really fallen off less than other States, but the Whigs are still defeated."

These apologetic scraps show that while it is boasted that Whigery had vastly the advantage in candidates, still it has been every where defeated. The simple explanation of all this is, that the millions furnished by the merchants, banks, & foreign holders of American stocks, which were employed in establishing clubs in every village, with the means of pipe laying—bribing officers, and procuring false returns—corrupting and deceiving drinking, ignorant voters, were not contributed during the late contests. Hence Federalism has "fallen off," and shrunk to its true dimensions. Its effigy voters like its effigy money, has come to be properly estimated. The votes giving a majority to General Harrison last fall, like the assets of the Bank of the United States, and the other stocks they represented, existed only in paper.

Like the specie capital of the banks, which was multiplied three or four times by the paper representative, substantial voters of the same party were to a considerable extent duplicated and triplicated by the pipe laying process. We have never believed General Harrison fairly elected President of the United States. Pipe laying at the polls, official fraud in making the returns, and bribery in procuring votes and practising foul play on intemperate and ignorant voters, were thoroughly convinced made General Harrison nominally the President of the United States. A change of eight thousand votes, effected by such operations, in the States of New York, Pennsylvania, Maine,

and New Jersey, was sufficient to produce this result.

Money Matters.—The Philadelphia National Gazette says:

There is an increasing demand for money, and the rate in market has advanced Nine to eleven per cent. per annum, for good notes, is readily obtained.

The ability of the banks of the city to discount is greatly circumscribed, in consequence of the large amount of their capitals being locked up in the post notes of the Bank of the United States. These were received in payment of the sum contributed by them to aid the United States Bank to resume specie payments in January last.

The New York State Administration.—"Under the Whig Administration" says the Albany Evening Journal, "the State is fast recovering its energies."

Take the following facts, which we find in the Mohawk Courier, as a comment:

"A few weeks since the State officers invited sealed proposals for a loan of some \$300,000. Offers were made by a house in New York of \$84 25 cash for each \$100 of stock, and the proposition was accepted."

In 1833, the State obtained a premium of seventeen and a half dollars on each \$100 of similar stock, issued at that time.

"This shows a depreciation of the State credit, since 1833, of a fraction more than thirty-two per cent."

"The difference to the State on the amount to be borrowed this year, between the rates of 1833 and the present prices or State stock, amounts to one million three hundred thousand dollars!"

Texas Funds.—The New York Post says: "We are gratified at being able to state for the information of those interested in Texas funds, that a letter has been received in this city from Gen. Hamilton, announcing the agreeable intelligence of his intention to leave Europe for this country early this month, bringing with him the proceeds of the Texas loan in gold. This will be good news to the holders of Texas bonds and Treasury notes, and we anticipate a speedy advance in their prices."

"The news from Florida, we are gratified to learn, continues to be cheering. We have been informed by an officer who came passenger on board the U. S. steamer Beaufort, arrived yesterday from Palatka, that the Indians were coming in at Tampa so fast that the commanding officer would be obliged to ship them off soon. Colonel Worth continues sanguine that he shall shortly bring about a termination of difficulties in Florida. The observations of our informant leads him to believe that the prospect for such a happy result was never better than at present."
Savannah Republican.

"At the military review in Cowen on the 23d ult. no less than five muskets burst, two of them doing serious injury, boling to pieces the left hands of the men who held them. The sufferers were a Mr. Kidder, of Townsend, and William C. Reed, of Pepperell. The guns were received from the State Armory not more than a year and a half since."

"The verdict of the coroner's jury in the case of Payne, the lover of Mary Rogers, was that he was "found dead with congestion of the brain, supposed to be brought about by exposure and irregularity of living, incident to aberration of mind." The New York Sun thus sums up the whole story of the evidence given before the coroner's jury. It appeared that Payne after reaching Hoboken on Thursday, roved about from that place to Wehaken, visited the House of Mrs. Loss, where Miss Rogers had last been seen, indulged in drink—lost his hat—spoke of his troubles—told of his engagement to Miss Rogers—laid in the woods—suffered from hunger, cold and constant exposures, with no house to shelter, no bed to repose on, no hand to relieve him, and finally died without a friend to close his eyes."
Balt. Sun.

Gone crazy.—It is said that Mrs. Adams, the wife of the murdered printer in New York, has gone crazy—her reason is a shattered wreck.

"It is stated that Colt's father became instantly deprived of reason, when he received the account of the murder of Adams by his son.—*Rul. Standard.*

Three abolitionists, named Burr, Work and Wilson, were lately tried at Palmyra, Missouri, on a charge of enticing slaves to leave their masters, found guilty, and sentenced to the Penitentiary for twelve years. It is said these three persons were students of Divinity.—*ib.*

Murder of the Rev. King Griswold.—Last April this clergyman was killed in

Cincinnati just after he had dismissed his congregation, by a stone thrown by Edward Layton, a rowly who was offended at his pointed discourse. The stone struck him on the head, he staggered a few steps, fell, and survived but a short time. From the testimony before the Mayor, as it appears in the Christian Advocate no doubt could be entertained as to the guilt of Layton. He had threatened, was seen to put the stone in his pocket, and to hurl it. The same evidence was presented to the Grand Jury of Hamilton county, but they returned no bill of indictment! Layton was discharged from jail and had absconded. Is it to be marvelled at that mobs rule in the Queen City when murderers are thus suffered to go unpunished?
Cleveland Herald.

"A week or two ago, says the Natchitoches Herald) we gave an account of the trial of one Jackson, in Harrison co. Texas, for murder, of the manner in which he was tried; how he was acquitted; and how he and some of his friends then seized the county judge, McHenry, & brought him in to Natchitoches, where he is now in jail, awaiting his trial, under an indictment for carrying off negroes from that parish. It now appears that when Jackson returned to Texas, he was attacked and killed by four or five friends of McHenry; and they in their return have been captured and hung without any ceremony, by the friends of Jackson. Where is this bloody tragedy to end?"

Milton, N. C. October 11.

Remarkable case of Bigamy—finished Villany.—As the conductor of a public press, we have never been called upon to record a case of a more perfect and continued system of rascality than that which we feel bound to lay before our readers this week. Yet, such is the peculiar and varied nature of the case—such is its deep depravity—that we are at a loss where to begin or where to stop. We purpose however to detail the circumstances as they have come to our knowledge (confining ourselves to the facts, as near as possible)—and in so doing we intentionally omit the names of the unfortunate females who have been made the wretched victims of a species of villany unparalleled in this country. Their cup of sorrow and mortification must now be full, and we will not run it over by gazetting their names.

It appears that a certain Edward C. Boling, (son of the Rev. Mr. Boling, minister of the M. E. Church, and a resident of this county,) about 3 years since married a Miss P—, a lady of respectability as we learn, and lived with her for nearly 2 years. About 12 months ago he left his home for the purpose of studying the Law in Greensboro', N. C.—leaving his wife behind. On his arrival in Greensboro', he changed his name and introduced himself to the inhabitants of that town, as Sidney T. Smith, of Alabama,—he exhibited to the gentleman under whom he prosecuted the study of law, certificates purporting to be from distinguished gentlemen in North Alabama, and which represented him as the son of a wealthy cotton planter of that State. He obtained credit to a large amount in the stores of that place; and pretended that he was in daily expectation of the receipt of a large amount of funds from his father, living as above stated. Soon after, he informed his acquaintances that he expected his parent in a short time to pass through Greensboro', on a visit to some friends living in Southampton, Va. Again he pretended to learn that his father was dead, but that he expected a visit from his Mother; and with a countenance indicating grief for his lost parent, he entered a Milliner's shop and bespoke for his mother a costly dress of mourning, while he wore crape on his hat! (Bold and reckless man! thus to tamper with the wrath and thunderbolts of Heaven!) After this he succeeded, by stratagem, to become acquainted with Miss E. B—, an accomplished young lady of Guilford county, and daughter of a gentleman of high respectability and of enviable property. He was pleased with her; and, with the cold-hearted ferocity of a fiend fresh from hell, determined to make her the victim of his foul treachery and deceit. By artful and false representations, he gained the confidence of her father; and by warm and ardent professions of regard and attachment induced her to consent to become his bride. He determined in the black malignity of his soul to become the spoiler of the peace of that domestic circle where, before, all was tranquil happiness and joy. Like the gaze of the Basilisk his treacherous eye was fixed upon that fair victim, that she might not escape. Now he stood before the altar and plighted to Miss B— his faith, and the nuptial tie was proclaimed to the world by the public journals—when not twenty miles distant lived a lawful wedded wife, who perhaps, at the moment of his marriage with Miss B—, sighed with a throbbing heart for her husband's return.

The tale stops not here. Soon after his second marriage, Smith *alias* Boling (a young man of fair complexion and genteel dress.) told his new father in law that he had been sadly disappointed in not having received the funds from Alabama which he had so long expected, but still pretended that he confidently expected them to arrive in a short time; stated moreover that he had bargained with a Mr. Edward C. Boling of this county, for a tract of land, and for which he agreed to pay Boling the sum of \$3,700—and thus got his father-in-law to endorse the payment of a bond of three thousand and seven hundred dollars, which sum he borrowed to pay for land. Now Smith, *alias* Boling, pretended to visit this Edward C. Boling, to ratify the land bargain. After a short absence he returned back, and lo! Boling had by hook or crook, defrauded him out of his money! He remained with his wife a few days, and concluded to go and see Boling again; and such was now the length of his absence that his last wife becoming uneasy—proceeded in quest of him, to the house of the Rev. Mr. Boling, of this county, expecting to meet with him there; but she found him not—Mr. Smith was not known by any one of the family.—When there Mrs. Smith became acquainted with Mrs. Edward C. Boling—whose husband was absent also; the two ladies remained together for several days, and mutually expressed anxiety for the return of their husbands, never once dreaming that they were the wives of one and the same man!—Mrs. Smith *alias* Boling finally returned home without hearing from her husband—but Smith arrived soon after her return; told a smooth tale relative to his absence, and still complained of his treatment from Boling.

The want of space compels us to pass over many events of interest which transpired after this last return mentioned, until his arrest. His new father-in-law, enraged against Boling, and unwilling that his son-in-law should brook such injustice, sought redress by the force and power of the law. He accordingly had a Writ issued for the arrest of Boling, charging him with swindling Sidney T. Smith. On Tuesday last (our County Court being in session,) Smith, in connexion with a young man, a relative of Mrs. Smith, arrived at Yanceyville, the county seat of this county, on his way, as he said, to Southampton, to take charge of several negroes which he owned there, and to collect a large sum of money then due him. But on his arrival at the Court-house, he made out to the young man that his horse was too lame to travel further—sent the young man on to Southampton, stating that he would return, get another horse, and soon be with him. Thus they parted, and the young man is now, perhaps, awaiting Smith's *alias* Boling's presence in Southampton, or enquiring in vain after the property.

We have said that they parted—Smith pretended to go back. Col. Lea, Deputy Sheriff, who had been on the look-out for Boling, was informed that he was in the village; on further enquiry, he learnt that Boling had left town—some one had met him. Col. Lea mounted his horse and pursued him; he overtook Boling, who was on his way to the residence of his first wife, and brought him to town. Imagine the feelings of his new father-in-law when he was in Yanceyville, on that day, seeking Boling's arrest, as he stepped into the Court house to observe the culprit for the first time, and at a glimpse exclaimed: "My God! that's the man who married my daughter!"

Boling having been brought before an examining Court, was required to give bail, in the sum of \$5000, with two or more securities, which failing to do, was committed to jail, and the witness bound to appear at Guilford Superior Court, where the defendant, Boling, will have his trial before the Hon. Judge Nash.—*Chronicle.*

"A colored man in Philadelphia was recently brought up for having three wives, when in fact, one was more than he deserved. Cuffee said he did not see what harm dar was in taking as many wives as he liked, since he took only those that nobody else would take. This was good logic but bad law; and so he found it."
Baltimore paper.

Insects in the Ear.—A physician on Wednesday last observed a colored man passing by apparently in great pain, and on inquiry learned that a bug had entered his ear. Sweet oil was immediately procured, and a quantity poured into his ear—the sufferer being required to lie down on the pavement. The bug soon made its appearance, being unable to breathe. This simple remedy should be generally known, as it is the most effectual, as well as by far the safest, and attended with the least pain to the patient. The intensity of the pain caused by the presence of insects in the ear, may be inferred from the fact that the individual in this case became insensible, and remained so for a quarter of an hour after the insect was removed.