



The Tarborough Press,

BY GEORGE HOWARD,

Is published weekly at Two Dollars and Fifty Cents per year, if paid in advance—or Three Dollars at the expiration of the subscription year. For any period less than a year, Twenty-five Cents per month. Subscribers are at liberty to discontinue at any time, on giving notice thereof and paying arrears—those residing at a distance, must invariably pay in advance, or give a responsible reference in this vicinity.

Advertisements not exceeding a square will be inserted at One Dollar the first insertion, and 25 cents for every continuance. Longer advertisements in like proportion. Court Orders and Judicial advertisements 25 per cent. higher. Advertisements must be marked the number of insertions required, or they will be continued until otherwise ordered and charged accordingly. Letters addressed to the Editor must be post paid or they may not be attended to.

Recommended by the Faculty.

Drs. A. & J. Harrell's

CELEBRATED PREPARED MEDICINES. THESE NEW AND PLEASANT REMEDIES COMPRISE

Their Alterative Extract of Sarsaparilla and Blood Root.

This is a valuable remedy in the cure of scrofula, or King's white swelling, pains in the bones, ulcers, sores, eruptions of the skin, rheumatism, syphilitic and mercurial affections, debility, and all diseases arising from impurities of the blood, of impaired constitutions from long habits of excessive dissipation. Price \$1 per bottle.

Their Improved Extract of Sarsaparilla and Cubebs

For the cure of chronic diseases of the mucous membrane, such as dysentery, leucorrhoea, gleet, strictures, hemorrhoidal affections, but especially for gonorrhoea in all its stages, catarrhs of mucous surfaces, more particularly the lungs, kidneys, & their appendages. Price \$1 per bottle.

Their Concentrated Extract of Buchu and Uva Ursi.

For curing diseased urinary organs, such as gravel, morbid irritation and chronic inflammation of the kidneys, ureters, bladder and urethra; also, diseases of the prostate gland, loss of tone in passing urine, cutaneous affections and rheumatism. Price \$1 25 per bottle.

Their Febrifuge or Camomile Tonic.

For the cure of all debilities, loss of appetite, but especially for Fever and Ague for which it has been more particularly prepared. This medicine is so compounded as to meet this troublesome disease in all its stages, and its ingredients so powerfully concentrated as to produce an effectual cure of the most obstinate cases by taking a few doses. Price \$1 per bottle.

Their Anti spasmodic or Camphorated Cordial.

Designed to cure excessive vomiting, diarrhea, cholera morbus, Asiatic cholera, pain in the stomach, cramps, hysterics, colics, hypochondria, spasms, convulsions and mottling delirium in the low forms of bilious fever. It is a fine substitute for peregoric. Price 75 cents per bottle.

Their Cough Mixture of Carrageen Moss and Squills.

For the cure of diseased Lungs, chronic affections of the stomach and bowels, and all diseases produced by sudden changes in temperature. Price 75 cents per bottle.

Their Anti bilious Tomato Pills.

These pills combine the extract of Tomato and Slippery Elm, with several of the most approved remedies of the Materia Medica, and if taken according to the directions, will cure all diseases within the reach of human means. As a cathartic they are copious and free; as an aperient they are mild and certain; as a tonic they are prompt and invigorating; as an alterative they are superior to calomel or any other known remedy, and as a purifier of the blood, they are unequalled in the history of medicines. Price 50 cents per box.

Their Superfine Tooth Powder.

For curing and hardening the gums, cleaning, preserving and keeping white the teeth, and for sweetening the breath. Price 50 cents per box.

The above preparations are offered to the public generally and Physicians especially, not as nostrums, or panaceas, but as neat and convenient preparations made on strictly scientific principles. They contain the active virtues of their respective ingredients, in a concentrated form, and will do all in removing disease that such medicines can possibly effect. Since their invention, many afflicted with the preceding diseases have been restored by their transcendent virtues; and the great and desirable reward of health still awaits those who avail themselves of their use according to prescribed directions. They are for sale at the office of

GEO. HOWARD, Agent.

VARIETY.



FOR THE TARBORO' PRESS.

A bold attempt at "the sentimental."

"Go it, Jerry"—don't flag. While the frame of the soul to music is stringing. Merry, boys, marry, in "the morning of life," For then is the fit time to take ye a wife. Never wait till old age has blunted the dart Of young "Cupid's love bow," which aims at the heart;

Don't wait till the heart becomes callous and cold. Take a wife while ye're young, don't wait to get old.

In the evening of life, when ye 'gin to decline, When the sun of your youth 'gins daily to shine, 'Tis folly to wed then—in taking a wife You increase your cares to the end of your life. So then marry while young, a lass in her "teens," Well raised upon "hoe cuts," long meat & greens; School'd in the kitchen, in rag cook pots & griddle, Afar from the ball room sound of the fiddle, Whose piano forte has the spinning wheel been, The loon and the shuttle her carriage and team. Her promiscuous chit-chat confined to the lot, With poultry and pigs—the cream of the pot. "If there's peace in the world to be found" with a lady.

It is with her who can patch, while rocking the baby. JEREMY DIDDLE.

LETTER FROM MR. VAN BUREN.

Kinderhook, October 4, 1841.

Gentlemen: I have had the honor to receive your letter inviting me, in behalf of the Democracy of Ulster county, to attend the Mass Convention to be held at Kings' on the 17th instant.

You cannot, gentlemen, be more deeply impressed than I am by the alarming tendency of the acts and designs of the dominant party, as indicated by the proceedings of Congress at the Extra-Session, or more alive to the importance of a general and vigorous rally of the Democracy in defence of the constitutional rights and best interests of the People. No experienced observer can have failed to perceive in those proceedings unerring evidence of the revival of the old Federal spirit, not only unmitigated, but greatly increased in bitterness by the restraints under which it has for so long a period been kept by the good sense and patriotism of the American People. Passing by other great enormities there was nothing done or attempted by the Federalists of '98 which was more hostile to the letter and spirit of the Federal Constitution, more destructive of the best principles of our political system or capable of exerting a more deleterious influence upon it, & of consequence upon the liberties of the People, than the Distribution bill of the extra Session.

If, therefore, I had no considerations to respect other than such as relate to my own feelings, I would not fail to be in the midst of you, and assist in proceedings from which so much good may be expected. It has, however, appeared to me, that I should best consult what is due as well to the country and its institutions as to the Democracy of the Union, by whose favor I was raised to the office of Chief Magistrate, when I limit my personal agency in the political conflicts of the day to the exercise of the right of suffrage & the unreserved expressions of my opinions upon public questions when the same are invited by such of my fellow citizens as are disposed to respect them. Having come to this conclusion upon the most mature considerations of many similar applications from my political friends, I allow myself to hope that my failure to be with the Democracy of the River counties on the 7th instant will be regarded with the same kind indulgence that I have so often and so long received at their hands, and for which I am most grateful.

I thank you, gentlemen, very sincerely for the friendly spirit which distinguishes your communication, and the Democracy of Ulster for the favorable opinion they have been pleased to form of my public career. The time can never come when I can cease to regard with any other sentiments than those of profound respect and lively gratitude, encomiums like those which you have communicated to me on behalf of a portion of my fellow-citizens so long and so justly distinguished for steady perseverance and untiring patriotism.

With great respect, your friend and ob'd't. servant, M. VAN BUREN. To Messrs. Rodey A. Chipp, J. D. Ostrander, Wm. Davison, Nicholas Sickles, B. M. Hasbrouck, E. Suydam, and John Van Buren, corresponding committee.

RAIL ROAD MEETING.

According to previous understanding a meeting was called, on Tuesday of this week, in the Court House, to consider the propriety, practicability, &c. of building a Rail Road from Oxford to Henderson.

The meeting was not called till after the adjournment of Court, about an hour before night, and consequently was not so full as might have been expected. On motion, Col. Wm. Robards was called to the Chair and James M. Wiggins, appointed Secretary, and after a brief explanation of the object of the meeting by the Chairman, and some remarks from other gentlemen, it was moved that a Committee of seven be appointed to investigate the subject thoroughly; to estimate the probable amount of the cost; the advantages that would result, and the best mode of proceeding in the undertaking and report to an adjourned meeting to take place on the 4th Saturday in this month. It was also moved and seconded, that subscriptions be opened at this meeting, as a trial to ascertain how much can be raised in this community. The amount subscribed was considerable for the size of the meeting. The Chairman then appointed Robt. B. Gilliam, Esq. Gen'l Wm. S. McManahan, James Cooper, Esq. Gen. T. W. Norman, Thomas Miller, Esq. R. N. Herndon, and C. H. Wiley the Committee of seven, after which the meeting adjourned to meet on the fourth Saturday in this month. Oxford Mercury.

Newbern, Nov. 1.—The Fall term of Craven Superior Court closed on Saturday, his Honor, Judge Settle, presiding.

There were several cases of interest and importance, both on the Civil and State dockets. On the latter there was one of a capital nature, the enormity of which, together with the sex of the criminal, excited a deep and awful sensation in the breast of the community; it was the case of the State vs. Katharine Hill, indicted for the murder of Henry Hill, jun'r.

It appeared, from the evidence adduced, that sometime during the present month, the deceased, a youth of seventeen or eighteen years, in company with a younger brother, had gone to the house of the husband of the prisoner, (Henry Hill, senior, their cousin,) that there, under the excitement of strong drink, a charge was made by Henry Hill, sen. against Henry jun. of having stolen a blanket, which they had been using in gathering peas.—that the charge was returned with spirit, whereupon the deceased received a blow, fled, was pursued and stabbed by his cousin, Henry Hill, sen.—that the prisoner also pursued the deceased, and, by order of her husband, inflicted heavy blows upon him with a rail and board, of all which he died in a few days.

We have frequently witnessed the trials of criminals for capital offences, and it is with mingled feeling, of astonishment and horror that we say we have never seen one who displayed such composure and indifference,—nay hardihood, as was exhibited by this unfortunate wretch. She appeared at the bar with a tender infant at her breast, and neither the solemn and imposing ceremony of the trial, with the dreadful apprehensions it was calculated to awaken, the certainty of infamy which would darken her character, even though acquitted, nor the thought of the disgrace she had entailed on the innocent and guileless nursing of her affections, nor the tears of her distressed parent, who stood by her side, nor the touching and pathetic eloquence of her counsel, which reached many a fountain of feeling,—could cause a muscle to move in her face, or a tear to glisten in her eye.

It may be, and we wish we could believe it, that her demeanor on the occasion resulted from other causes than that of a feeling of reckless indifference of hardihood. It has been beautifully said, that "there is a stupefaction in wo, and that the heart sinks without a pang when exhausted by its afflictions,"—and it may have been, that the feelings of the poor criminal, especially if she possessed the tender sensibilities common to woman, had been strained to such a degree as to have lost their elasticity, and that the nerves had been so unstrung by extreme suffering, that they were unable to indicate to the world the emotions that heaved and agitated the heart within. Such are the surmises which charity suggest, and would to God, for the sake of our species, and especially of the female portion, that we could feel convinced of their truth.

She was sentenced by the Court to be branded on the brawn of the left thumb with the letter M, and to be imprisoned six months.—Spectator.

Horrid Affair.—We understand that the wife of a Mr. Hinkle, in the adjoining County of Lincoln, was taken up a few days since, and, after trial before a court of magistrates, committed to prison, charged with the murder of her own slave, an aged negro woman. It would be improper for us at this time to give the particulars of this horrid affair.—We may state, however, that the body of the negro was found at a spring some distance from the house. She had doubtless been murdered at the house, as the floor was stained with blood; and, after being stripped of her clothing, was dragged over a fence down to where the

body was found. The verdict of the jury of inquest was, that the negro had been murdered by Mrs. Hinkle. When arrested, Mrs. H. was intoxicated, and a bottle of spirits was found in the spring near the dead body of the negro! Charlotte Jeffersonian.

Flour in New York.—The New York Commercial Advertiser estimates the stock of flour now in store in that city, at 150,000 bbls. against 50,000 bbls at this time last year.

The last Boston Atlas says: "The Eitler mania increased rapidly yesterday. Two hundred and eighty-nine dollars were paid for choice of the lower tier of boxes. The admirers of Fanny are truly going ahead."—Petersburg Intelligencer.

Two Rail Roads for Sale.—The Controller of New York advertises to sell at auction on the third Monday of April next, two Rail Roads and their appurtenances—the Ithaca and Oswego, and the Catskill and Canajoharie—default having been made in payment of the interest on the stock loaned by the State.

Invention to walk on Water.—The Prussian Government has had its attention drawn to a new and ingenious contrivance for walking on the water—an elaborate account of which is given in the Prussian State Gazette. It is the invention of a pioneer in the garrison of Magdeburg, who on several occasions descended the river with his knapsack and musket, with as much apparent ease as he would travel over a dry road.—Pennsylvania.

From the New York Express.

Murder of Mr. Adams—Statement of Colt.—The trial of this individual, charged with the dreadful murder of Mr. Samuel Adams, is positively fixed for Monday next; and Willis Hall, Esq., the Attorney General for the State, is now in the city, for the purpose, as we learn, of assisting the District Attorney in conducting the prosecution. A strong effort will however be made by the counsel for the prisoner for a further postponement—we should presume with little success, if no better grounds are furnished than those given when last presented by the court. It was then distinctly understood that no indulgence could be given beyond the present term, for the reasons then stated.

We learn that Colt suffers little, comparatively little mental agony, and the terrors of conscience affect him little if any. His brother, a lawyer of St. Louis, is here and he together with the one residing in this city are the only persons permitted to visit him, except his counsel. To all he is said to be very communicative, except on the subject of the murder.

He states that Adams came to his room on the fatal afternoon to dun him for an unsettled account, about which there was some dispute. They both sat down at the table and settled various items except \$3. About this a dispute arose between them, and high words ensued, during which Adams called him a liar. Exasperated at this he struck him and a scuffle thereon ensued. Adams being the stronger man of the two, threw and fell upon Colt and clutched him so violently by the throat that he was in danger of choking. Colt was then lying on his back on the floor and as his hand stretched out, it came in contact with something which he at once seized, (but as he avers he knew not what it was,) and finding Adams' gripe still hard upon his throat he brought his hand round him and struck him on the back of the head; this it would seem, was hardly sufficient to stun him, and he only rolled on one side; Colt then struck him again, and the blow must have been on the side of the head. These wounds, dreadful as the subsequent examination proved them to be, were not sufficient to release the prisoner's throat; but even in the agony of death, Adams still continued to hold firmly on till Colt seemed to be at his last gasp and then the dreadful blow was given on the front of the head which deprived the wretched being of life and released the other from his grasp. Colt then arose, and found Adams a corpse.

For some time, he says, he remained stupefied with dread and horror—he knew not what to do, and at length determined to make his brother acquainted with the facts. For this purpose he went to his lodgings, but he was not at home. He then went into the Park, and walked there for some time, being unable to make up his mind as to the best course to be pursued; he at one time thought to tell some friend, but knowing that stains rested upon his character, he refrained, lest they should not believe his story, and so deliver him up to justice. After travelling the Park for many and many a time, he at length returned to his rooms, and took the dreadful means, with which the public are already acquainted, to conceal the awful deed.

We offer no remarks on the above state-

men; but simply give it as given to us. The story is a very plausible, and a very probable one, the wound on the head of the deceased, might well have been given in the manner described. There are however, no witnesses of the dreadful tragedy—to God and to himself the secret is known.

Cost of Interfering.—The Bombay Times says that the expenses to the East India Company of the war in Afghanistan than which there never was one more unrighteous—from November, 1838, to January, 1840, was nine millions sterling—say forty millions of dollars.

Sports of the Turf.—Col Johnson and Mr Long, the owners of Boston, have challenged the owners of Fashion, [the nag which recently distanced Boston on the Camden Course] to run a match, four mile heats, over the Union Course, on any day during the month of May, 1842, for \$20,000 a side, one-half or one-fourth forfeit, as Fashion's friends may choose. The challenge will remain open during this month.—Ral. Reg.

Some three or four weeks since, an individual whose name was given as Damon jumped overboard from the Steamboat Jewess, on the passage between Norfolk and Baltimore, and drowned, notwithstanding every effort was made to save him. The body has been since recovered. From the papers found in his pocket, his name is believed to be Nathaniel L. P. Lion, of the City of New York. In his pocket was a purse containing forty-five dollars in Gold, two dollars and eighteen cents in Silver, a Silver Watch, and a Pocket book containing a number of papers. From the papers, it appears he was engaged in building a Saw and Shingle mill near Plymouth, North Carolina. Some of the papers found in his pockets are valuable to his heirs. Persons wishing further information can obtain it, by addressing a letter to William Fanner, Coroner, Kent Island, Queen Ann's county, Maryland.—ib.

We are sorry to learn that a serious riot has taken place at New Haven, in which the principal actors were the Students of Yale College and the firemen of the Town. It appears that the Fire department turned out on that day for inspection with their Engines, eight in number. As they were to try the power of the machines on the Central Church, it was necessary to lay the hose over a part of the College green, but the students, who were playing ball, repelled the firemen by force, and prevented the hose from being laid in defence of the public authorities, who were present. The quarrel did not end here; on Sunday night, the Students broke into an Engine house and entirely demolished a new Engine called the Washington, and cut and destroyed about two hundred feet of hose. The City watch, who attempted to prevent this outrage, were assailed with bricks and finally overpowered; and it was not till the alarm-bell was rung and the citizens turned out in mass that the rioters dispersed. The Faculty of the College have come forward and offered to repair all damages, but what steps they will take to punish the rioters is not yet known.—ib.

The "Petersburg Statesman" says that the roof of the Mechanics' Hall, which caught twice during the recent Fire, was covered with tin, but it became red-hot and fired the sheeting. Tin roofing is not, therefore, fireproof.—ib.

The whole World Bankrupt.—The following paragraph, from the Philadelphia Messenger contains much striking truth. The writer might have added to his catalogue the Swiss States generally, which are burdened with debt.

"The whole world is bankrupt, or nearly so. In England, the Ministry are about to call a new Parliament, in order to increase the revenue. France finds herself deficient \$180,000,000. Austria obtained a loan of \$175,000,000—Russia, Prussia, Spain, and Portugal, are in the utmost pecuniary difficulty, and would all borrow money if they could. Turkey and Belgium have obtained loans, and Egypt has been obliged to raise the duties on produce. The King of Naples has raised five millions of ducats for Sicily. Texas is a borrower in England. Lastly, the United States, with abundant resources, by following the example of twenty-four Governments, is reduced to the necessity of raising a loan of 12,000,000, to carry her through the year.

Texas Cotton.—The Hon. A. Hutchinson, in a letter to His Excellency, M. B. Lamar, President of the Republic of Texas, describes at some length a species of cotton found in the western part of Texas, which he has been pleased to term the Silk Cotton, owing to its superior fineness and whiteness. It is said to be of luxuriant growth, and is generally regarded as of the South Sea variety.