



The Tarborough Press,

BY GEORGE HOWARD.

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This is a valuable remedy in the cure of scrofula, or king's white swelling, pains in the bones, ulcerous 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.

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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.

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

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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.



WEDDED LOVE.

The following lines are inexpressibly tender. They are addressed by a young wife to her desponding husband.

Come rouse thee, dearest! tis not well
To let thy spirit brood
Thus darkly o'er the cares that swell
Life's currents to a flood;
As brooks and torrents, rivers, all
Increase the gulf in which they fall;
Such thoughts, by gath'ring up the rills
Of lesser grief, spread real ill;
And with their gloomy shades, conceal
The landmarks hope would still reveal.
Come rouse thee, now! I know thy mind,
And would its strength awake;
Proud, gifted, noble, ardent, kind—
[Strange thou shouldst be thus shaken]
But rouse afresh each energy,
And be what Heaven intended thee;
Throw from thy thoughts this weary weight
And prove thy spirit firmly great,
I would not see the head below
The angry storms of earthly woe.
Full well I know the generous soul,
Which warms thee into life;
Each spring which can its powers control,
Familiar to thy wife:
For deem'st thou she could stoop to bind
My fate unto a common mind?
The Eagle-like ambition, nursed
From childhood in her heart, had first
Consumed with its Promethean flame,
The shrine that sunk her so to shame.
Then rouse thee, dearest, from the dream
That fetters now thy powers!
Shake off this gloom! Hope sheds a beam
To gild each cloud that lowers;
And though, at present, seems so far
The wished-for gold, the guiding star
With peaceful ray would light thee on,
Until its bound be won—
The quenchless ray thou'll ever prove,
A fond undying Wedded love!

THE PRESIDENT AND HIS OLD CONSTITUENTS.

The following is the reply of the President to the letter from New Kent county, Va. inviting him to a public dinner.

Cedar Hill, New Kent co. Nov. 1841.

Gentlemen: Few things would afford me more pleasure than to meet my friends and old constituents of this county at the festive board, in pursuance of your polite invitation; but the necessity which exists for my speedy return to the Seat of Government places it out of my power to do so. I can, however, do no less than return to you, and those you represent, my grateful thanks for the kind sentiments of regard and confidence, which you have been pleased to express toward me. Shall I not be justified by the people of this ancient county, in the declaration that when, as long ago as twenty-five years, they did me the honor to confer their almost unanimous suffrages upon me as their Representative in Congress, the political principles which I then avowed, have been the same which since my accession to the Presidency, I have dared to vindicate and maintain, at the expense of the bitterest denunciations which have ever heretofore assailed a public functionary?

The same opinions as to the power of Congress to charter a National Bank, which I then avowed in the presence of your fathers, and of many who still survive among you, and which, as your Representative, I strenuously urged in 1819, are still maintained by abiding and undiminished conviction. I was then sustained by the people of this district, with almost entire unanimity, and therefore take leave to say, that if any of them are converts to new opinions, they might at least have granted to me, as the Chief Magistrate, bound by oath to support the Constitution, the benefit of the new lights of reason which have been shed upon them before they united with others in a spirit of unqualified denunciation. What would they have me do? Would they have me sacrifice the consistency of my past life for party ends? Or, what is of far more importance, both morally and politically, would they require of the Chief Magistrate of this glorious Union, to surrender all claim to their respect, by violating his oath of office, in order to gratify the Moloch of party? If they would have so great a sacrifice, then I am proud to say, they will not receive it at my hands. I censure no man for his opinion on this or any other subject—but while I award to him the right to think for himself, should he not exempt me from his denunciations because I cannot think as he does?

I beg you to be assured, gentlemen, that the invectives to which I have been subjected have in no degree disturbed my equanimity. Amid the torrents of abuse, no matter by what motive dictated, which are uttered against me, "my pulse has kept a healthful music" as if nothing had

occurred. The light reflected from burning effigies, has only served to render the path of duty more plain. In that path I shall walk, my confidence being placed in the patriotism, discernment and intelligence of the American people, whose interests are always best sustained by a firm observance of constitutional requirement.

I tender to you individually, assurances of great personal regard.

JOHN TYLER.

To Edward C. Crump, George Williamson, John G. Crump, William R. C. Douglass and Chesley Jones, Committee.

Wilmington, November 10.—The trial of Lewis, a slave indicted for the killing of Nero, also a slave, occupied the whole of Friday before the Superior Court which held its Fall Term here on last week. He was found guilty of Manslaughter, and was sentenced by Judge Pearson to be branded in the hand, and to be confined in jail until all the expenses incident to his trial shall be paid by his owner.

A good deal of attention was attracted to this case during its progress, and in the charge to the jury from the bench there was evolved a point of law novel and important. It has never, we believe, been adjudicated upon before.

For a proper understanding of the case it is necessary to say that the convict, Lewis, cohabited in this town with a female slave named Tina, between whom and himself, according to the usage among that class of our population, an agreement was entered into to live as man & wife, and at the time, the owner of Tina, (he being, however, neither a clergyman nor a magistrate,) read to them at their desire, the marriage ceremony of the Episcopal Church, they assenting to its binding force. It was in evidence on the trial that it is not an uncommon thing for the owners of slaves to propound to them, when they wish to live together as husband and wife, some ritual or other used in the ceremony of marriage.

In April last, the parties so living together, Lewis on going to the house of Tina discovered the deceased, Nero, occupying a situation scarcely equivocal with regard to his own relative right. A scuffle ensued, then a race, during which Lewis caught up an ax lying in his way, overtook Nero, and struck him several blows with the eye of the ax, of which he died in a few minutes.

His Honor charged that mere concubinage among slaves, or living together by mutual consent, the man considering himself at liberty to leave the woman whenever he might choose to do so, was not such a connection as would mitigate in the least degree the crime of killing a third person whom the man should find in his own place. But, where some act was done, or some ceremony performed, although of no legal force, still, one whereby the parties declared to the world that they devoted themselves exclusively each to the other, and which approached as nearly to valid marriage as any can which slaves have a right to contract, that in such a case the killing of another man by the husband for adultery with his wife, the law as in instances of legal marriage, would extenuate the homicide to Manslaughter. A verdict was directed to be brought in accordingly.

Chronicle.

Horrid deeds!—As Mr. John B. Mitchell, of Obion county, Tenn. was seated at supper table, surrounded by his family, on a quiet Sabbath evening, he was shot dead by some cowardly assassin outside the door.

In Delaware, a German Tailor, by the name of Gotlieb Keen, took the life of his son in the most deliberate and brutal manner, by placing the muzzle of a gun near his breast, and firing the whole into it, of which the son instantly died. The murderer then reloaded his gun, & discharged the ramrod into his own bosom, which put an end to him also.

In Frankfort, Ky. a wretch named Moses Keen cut the throat of his wife with a razor, and after seeing her dead, he made an attempt on his own throat with a shoe knife, but was prevented by the neighbors who came in the house on hearing the shrieks of the dying wife. Keen was intemperate, and had threatened the life of his wife and children. He is recovering from his wound, and is imprisoned for trial.

Two men, Howels and David Scott, in a state of intoxication, quarreled on national politics, in De Kalb county, Ky. when Howels dared the other to fight, which being complied with, Scott was stabbed in three places with a large knife, and died on the spot.—Howels made his escape.

An affray took place at Troy, Tenn. between Joseph Farris and David Williams, son of John Williams of Obion county, in which young Williams, received a stab in the side, causing his death.

Suicide.—We learn from the Eastern Argus, that Mr. Daniel Calwell, a farmer

in Augusta, Maine, committed suicide on Saturday morning week, by hanging himself on a tree in the woods. He was about 60 years of age, had a wife living, and was in good circumstances, but was haunted with fear that he should come to want.

Murder.—Captain De Hart, a planter of St. Mary's parish, (La.) living about ten miles from Franklin, was shot while at supper in his own house, on the evening of the 16th inst. The gun was discharged from the edge of the gallery, at a distance of about 20 feet, and killed him instantaneously, blowing his head entirely to pieces. Six of his negroes were arrested, five of whom were concerned in the murder. One, a runaway, made a full confession of having perpetrated it.

Mobile Register.

There may be some who have not yet learned enough of the secret to have left off von learning what all the fuss between the English and Chinese is about. Here is the story in a nut shell. It is from the Richmond Enquirer.

The Chinese Government, finding that its subjects were brutalizing themselves by the inordinate chewing of opium, forbid its introduction at the hazard of confiscation. The British who had turned the fields of Hindostan into its cultivation, and derived an immense profit from the trade, smuggled thousands of chests into Canton, against the law of China, and the warnings of her emperor. These were seized by the Chinese, and burnt—and now the British at the mouth of the cannon are demanding compensation. Canton is attacked and thousands of the Chinese are sacrificed. This is a blot upon the British name, which is worse than seizure of the fleet at Copenhagen. As the N. York Sun justly observes, "It is with reason and truth that the Chinese denominated their British enemies barbarians. No people ever earned that title more effectually, or had it justly applied to them. In the eyes of all impartial men, and of a righteous Heaven, the slaughter of every Chinese in this unholy war must be regarded as murder—the extortion of every dollar as robbery. Many years cannot elapse before the question will be tested whether England is to achieve by means like these her darling object of universal dominion."

We learn from the Mississippi papers, that the Union Bank, and all that it inherits, is made over to three commissioners, who are to have four thousand per annum each, for winding up the whole. They will, of course, make more money out of it than the creditors will.

Caution to Scoffs.—A few days ago, a woman in the neighborhood of Hawarden, in a paroxysm of passion, whilst delivering a family lecture to one of her daughters, actually dislocated her lower jaw, and her chin falling upon her chest, instantly paralyzed all powers of further ejaculation. An eminent surgeon, residing in the neighborhood, was called in, who experienced much difficulty in reducing it, the patient suffering the most excruciating pain during the operation.—*Cornwall Herald.*

The first effect of the Democratic Victory in New York.—The New York Herald's money article announces an improvement in the state credit, resulting from the late election.

The results of the election, giving such an overwhelming defeat to the "debt contracting party," has already had a good effect upon the value of the stocks of this state. Capitalists begin to feel confident that the supply of stocks upon the market will cease, and consequently that the present amount will gradually be absorbed and the prices rise until they are at least equal to those of Massachusetts, the 5 per cent. stocks of which State yesterday brought 95 1/2 in the open market, when those of this State will not bring 82. The policy of the new party in power will be undoubtedly to ascertain and discharge, if practicable, all debts due by the State, entirely suspend further expenses, at least for the present."

Execution.—On Friday last, William Waters was executed, at Elizabeth Town, agreeably to sentence, for a shocking crime, perpetrated upon a little boy of 8 years old.

We learn that before his execution a most extraordinary change took place in his feelings and conduct. From a most hardened and impenitent wretch, indifferent to his fate, and utterly regardless of all moral or religious obligations, he became mild and gentle, deeply penitent, received the consolations of religion gladly, and finally bore his fate with a calm seriousness that was not less surprising than it was gratifying to those ministers who took so deep an interest in his spiritual condition. He spoke impressively to the great crowd assembled to witness the execution, warning them against the evils of loose habits

and bad company, which, he said, had brought him to his ignominious end.

Fayetteville Observer.

A sad Picture.—The N. York Sun gives the following as an extract of a letter from Upper California, dated

Monterey, June 26, 1841.

"California is in a most wretched state.—There has not been a drop of rain for over thirteen months, and all vegetation has in consequence ceased. On the whole coast there is not a month's supply of bread stuffs or vegetables of any description. No cattle will be killed this year, and of course all business in hides will be stopped. The distress will be dreadful."

Taking the Veil.—Two young ladies, Miss Juliana Saxton, of St. Mary's, Maryland, now Sister Veronica, and Miss Julia Wilcox, of New York, now Sister Xavaria, took the black Veil at the Carmelite Nunnery in that City, a few days since. This is the ceremony, we believe, which consigns the Religious votary to seclusion for life after undergoing which, the world, society, and all the kindlier feelings of our natures, are abjured, to seek within the solitary limits of a monastic cell those devotional enjoyments denied by the conventional rules of society.—*Ral. Reg.*

Another Flare up.—Gen. McDonald states in his late Message to the Legislature of Georgia, that in the month of April last, a Slave was stolen by a person who escaped to the State of New York, and that the proper papers were prepared and authenticated, and a demand made upon Gov. Seward for the arrest and delivery of the fugitive. Gov. Seward declined to comply with the demand until he received proof of the facts and circumstances. "This proof, although entirely convenient," states the Message, "I decline procuring, as I was fully satisfied that I had complied with the letter and spirit of the Constitution and Act of Congress." Consequently he recommends to the Legislature to pass a law subjecting to inspection any package of goods that shall be shipped, either directly or indirectly, from the State of New York, or any other State manifesting a similar disposition; and that competent officers be appointed to execute the same; and that all suspected persons coming from such States be required to find security for their good behavior, or have no intercourse with the Slave population.—*ib.*

Antiquity of the Baptists.—The weight of the following testimony is increased not a little by the character of its authors, Dr. Upeij, Professor of Theology at Gottingen, and Rev. J. J. Dermont, chaplain to the King of Netherlands, both learned Pedobaptists. It is from a work published by them at Breda in 1816:

"We have now seen that the Baptists, who were formerly called Anabaptists, and in latter times Menonites, were the original Waldenses; and who have long in the history of the Church received the honor of that origin. On this account the Baptists may be considered as the only Christian community which has stood since the days of the Apostles, and as a Christian Society which has preserved pure the doctrines of the gospel through all ages. The perfectly correct external and internal economy of the Baptist denomination, tends to confirm the truth, disputed by the Romish Church, that the reformation of the sixteenth century was in the highest degree necessary; and, at the same time goes to confute the erroneous notion of the Catholics that their communion is the most ancient."—*Portland Adv.*

There are 3664 languages ascertained to be now in use in the world. Of these, 937 are Asiatic; 587 European; 516 African; 1624 American. Of course, there is a great number not yet included, being spoken by tribes yet beyond the reach of philosophical enquiry.

Writing an account of his own Death!—A young man named Luther Harris, aged about 21, committed suicide at Marlborough, N. Hampshire, week before last, having first written a notice of his death, which he forwarded to the Editors of the Keene Sentinel. It is as follows:

Melancholly.—Died at Marlborough October 1st, Luther Harris. He took his own life. He was teacher of the select school in Marlborough when he died, and gave no reason for the act, but appeared to have a reason which no one else has thought of. His body was carried to his friends in Windham. His soul is in another, another, another, world. May it be a warning to others not to take their own lives. His connections were respectable. His father is a minister of the gospel. His school, by this act, is broken up, and will not soon be started again.

Good hearts, if accompanied with good understanding, seldom even when mistaken, commit lasting evil; they repair and compensate.