



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.

SHERMAN'S

Camphor Lozenges,

GIVE immediate relief in Nervous or sick Headache, palpitation of the heart, lowness of spirits, despondency, in inflammatory or putrid sore throat, bowels or summer complaint, fainting, oppression or a sense of sinking of the chest, cholera spasms, cramps of the stomach or bowels, hysterical affections and all nervous diseases, drowsiness through the day and wakefulness at night; cholera or cholera morbus, diarrhoea, lassitude, or a sense of fatigue. Persons travelling or attending large parties, will find the Lozenges really reviving, and imparting the buoyancy of youth—used after dissipation, they will restore the tone of the system generally, and remove all the unpleasant symptoms arising from too free living.

Sherman's Cough Lozenges,

Are the safest, most sure and effectual remedy for *Coughs, colds, consumptions, whooping cough, asthma, tightness of the lungs or chest, &c.* The property has never known an instance where they did not give perfect satisfaction. Several thousand boxes have been sold within the last year, restoring to health persons in almost every stage of consumption, and those laboring under the most distressing coughs and colds. They do not check and dry up the cough, but render it easy, promote expectoration, allay the tickling or irritation, and remove the proximate or exciting cause. They are made from a combination of the most valuable expectorant or cough medicines, and are undoubtedly superior to every thing in use for those complaints. Hundreds upon hundreds of certificates have been offered of their wonderful virtues, from those who have been saved from an untimely grave, and restored to perfect health, by using them.

Sherman's Worm Lozenges,

Proved in more than 400,000 cases to be infallible; the only certain worm-destroying medicine ever discovered. Many diseases arise from worms and occasion long and intense suffering & even death; without their ever being suspected; grown persons are very often afflicted with them and are doctored for various complaints, without any benefit; when one dose of those Lozenges would speedily cure them.

Symptoms of Worms

—Pains in the joints or limbs, offensive breath, picking at the nose, grinding of the teeth during sleep, and at times a pineness about the lips with flushed cheeks, bleeding at the nose, a gnawing sensation at the stomach, flashes of heat over the surface of the body, slight chills or shiverings, headache, drowsiness, vertigo, torpor, disturbed dreams, sudden starting in sleep with fright and screaming; sometimes a troublesome cough, feverishness, thirst, pallid hue, fits, bad taste in the mouth, difficult breathing, pain in the stomach or bowels, fatigue, nausea, squeamishness, voracious appetite, leanness, bloated stomach or limbs, gripings, shooting pains in various parts of the body, a sense of something rising in the throat, itching of the anus towards night, a frequent desire to pass something from the bowels, & sometimes discharges of slime and mucus.

Sherman's Poor Man's Plaster,

The best strengthening plaster in the world, and a sovereign remedy for pains, or weakness in the back, loins, sides, breast, neck, limbs, joints, rheumatism, lumbago, &c. One million a year will not supply the demand. They require a little warming before application. Warranted superior to all others, and for one quarter the usual price, making not only the best, but the cheapest plaster in the world. It affords relief in a few hours and makes astonishing cures.

Ample directions accompany the above inestimable medicines, and numerous certificates as to their superior efficacy. Just received and for sale by

GEORGE HOWARD, Agent.

Tarboro', Feb. 23.

Constables' Blanks for sale,
AT THIS OFFICE.

VARIETY.



FOR THE TARBORO' PRESS.

THE EMIGRANT'S FAREWELL.

Adieu, my native land, adieu!
My friends—I bid farewell to you—
Alas! I feel how dear thou art,
And grieve to think how soon we part.
Though I no longer with you stay,
I'll think of you when far away;
"And I must from this land be gone,"
For Texas has for me a home.

Behold proud Santa's banner wave,
O'er the slaughter'd Texian grave;
Behold the gallant Texian band
Wrench the standard from his hand,
And dash the bloody traitor down,
And tread his laurels to the ground.
"And I must from this land be gone,"
For Texas has for me a home.

"And who be ye," that cannot feel
Over a patriot bosom steal
A fond pulsation—for the fate
Of that young but giant state;
Which sprang as from enchantment's hand,
Into a free and happy land,
And I will "from this land be gone,"
For Texas has for me a home.

Yes, Texas, thou hast charms for me,
Thy sons are noble, brave and free;
Unlike a sordid servile set,
Who set their souls at naught to get
More "yellow gold"—I think a cent
Should be their watchword for content.
So I will "from this land be gone,"
For Texas has for me a home.

Nor is the thirst for fame the cause,
(That breath of fools—the world's applause.)
Why I do seek a foreign land,
And fly the cruel haunts of man;
Ay, 'scape the poison of some hearts,
Deep skill'd in scandal's mystic arts,
Why I will "from this land be gone,"
Now 'Texas has for me a home.

But I do seek that brighter clime;
Where the vine and wild rose twine,
Into a sweet and lovely hower,
That gives the voice of love the power—
To soothe this weary heart to rest,
Upon a soft and rosy breast.
And I will "from this land be gone,"
To seek that fair and happy home.

Yet once this heart was bleak and lone,
Like some mute lyre without a tone;
"As some lone bird without a mate,"
This "weary heart" was "desolate."
This eye was dim, this cheek was wet,
My brightest star of hope was set;
But now I'll "from this land be gone,"
For Texas has for me a home.

As some lonely wretch—forsorn,
Without a hope, a friend, or home;
No, not one friendly eye to cheer
The throbbing heart—or chase the tear;
Without one remnant feeling dear
To a heart—chill blight and drear.
But now I'll "from this land be gone,"
For Texas has for me a home.

But now methinks there is for me,
Some happy land where I may be
Entred from all that can molest,
Or torture still a wounded breast;
With some bright cherub by my side,
Some hallow'd being for a bride.
And I will "from this land be gone,"
For Texas has for me a home.

Yes, I will try a land of flowers,
To pass a few delightful hours;
I'll revel in the sunny smile
Of all I love on earth the while;
And as I breathe the balmy kiss,
I'll dream away a life of bliss,
And I will "from this land be gone,"
For Texas has for me a home.

And who that dear lov'd one will be,
Is not for vulgar eyes to see;
And what her face, her form, her air,
Is not for fools to know or care.
Suffice it—she is bright and fair,
As some sweet spirit of the air.
So I will "from this land be gone,"
For Texas has for me a home.

Once more, friends, a kind farewell,
Thy names within this heart shall dwell
As long as these life pulses beat,
Ay, long as memory keeps her seat,
Still treasur'd in this soul shall be
Those sweetly shades of memory.
And I will "from this land be gone,"
For Texas has for me a home.

OSCAR.

From the Globe.

THE PAPER MONEY PARTY.

The party which deserves the above title has now been in power one year, and certainly have done more to degrade the money character of the Federal Government, than ever was done by any party in any Government upon earth in the same length of time. By repealing the hard money clause in the Independent Treasury, resuming the system of deposits in local banks, thereby making their notes a Federal currency, although in a state of suspension in three-fourths of the States of the Union, and profuse issues of Treasury notes, they have now got to the point of exclusive paper money currency, and that depreciated. The Federal Government now pays nothing but depreciated paper; and instead of retracing its steps, and getting back to the currency of the Constitution and of the world, no less than three plans are now before Congress to perpetuate and extend the paper money issues, until the Government is as completely swam-

ped in it as the Revolutionary Congress was swamped in continental bills. The three exchequer plans are all paper money plans. They are all contrivances to fabricate paper, in violation of the Constitution, to the ruin of morals and the disgrace of the Government. The Government is now disgraced. It is making forced payments in depreciated paper, and the people have submitted for several months. But submission seems to be at an end in some quarters, and it is seen in New York that the depreciated Treasury notes are refused to be received at par, and that Government payments have stopped there in cases where the creditors are strong enough to contend for their rights. In the face of this disgrace, the Administration, instead of reclaiming the land revenue, persevere in squandering it among the States, and demand a new loan of three millions to prevent a new deficit of that amount in the ensuing two months; also demand the privilege of selling Treasury notes under par, and push on their insane, unconstitutional, and vicious plan of permanent paper money currency through a Federal exchequer bank. These are the things for which they still contend; and surely such people are doomed! It must be doomed men—men condemned to destruction—who, in the face of all this disgrace, can still fling away the land revenue, and call out for more taxes! more loans! more Treasury notes! and a permanent supply of exchequer bills from their grand paper manufactory! and in the midst of the whole, demand the privilege of selling Treasury notes under par! This is a disgrace which this Government never reached before; yet Whigery has brought us to it in the short space of one year, and that not in a state of war, but in a state of universal peace throughout the civilized world! And this is Whigery which was to carry on the Government for THIRTEEN millions! and which was to give the country the blessings of a SOUND currency! This is Whigery, and this the end of its promises! Instead of THIRTEEN millions it is THIRTY-ODD millions; instead of SOUND currency for the whole Union, the Treasury itself has nothing but depreciated paper, and forces that upon such of its creditors as are too weak and feeble to defend themselves from Government tyranny. The land revenue, if recalled, and the specie feature of the Independent Treasury, and a tythe of that economy which was promised before the election, and never thought of since, would restore the disgraced finances at once. But what can be done with doomed men? Who can make the blind see, the deaf hear, the senseless understand? Who can reform Whigery? The thing is impossible; and, therefore, Whigery must go on squandering away the land revenue, taxing and borrowing, making paper money, and calling for exchequer banks, until the people can get at them and terminate all their follies.

Treasury.—We see by the New York Herald and the Journal of Commerce, that the conduct of the present Administration in giving away its revenue from lands, and augmenting so lavishly its expenses, has led to a further depreciation of the public credit.

Treasury notes have fallen to one and two per cent. below par. No loans can be effected, and the creditors of the Treasury cannot obtain either specie or its equivalent for their demands. They are thus obliged to sustain losses and make sacrifices, or lay out of their honest debts and interest on them.

The Bank of Commerce, also, the pet depository, has, it seems, refused to take Treasury notes in payment, and the Government drafts are to be again protested. How this is, in point of fact, we know not; but we ask the official gazettes here—and the country ought to have the whole truth—if the Secretary of the Treasury did not yesterday write to the Committee of Ways and Means, admitting, in substance, the truth of all this? And did he not also propose the last desperate shift of a spendthrift in private or public life, instead of retrenchment and a recall of the public lands so recklessly given away, the sale of the Government stocks at any loss, at any depreciated price that could be got for them of shavers, sharpers, or brokers?
We pause for a reply.—ib.

The Bankrupt Act.—In the New York list of bankrupts no less than thirty-two applicants are classified as "gentlemen," and in the schedules which they deliver in, there is generally a *nulla bona* return with respect to every thing except wearing apparel. Of this there seems to be a goodly quantity, many of the gentlemen having on them a rich supply of broadcloths, silks, fine linens, &c. at the time they apply, and having at home a wardrobe worth thousands; but besides wearing apparel rightly so called, it seems that jewellery, and gold and silver ornaments for the person or dress, are also claimed by these gentlemen as wearing apparel, and sometimes to the tune of ten thousand dollars. The learned judges are

taxed to their wits' ends to decide these nice questions. The following is a sample in the New York District Court:

"Mr. Waddell, general assignee, stated that he had a case of considerable importance, of which he was desirous of obtaining the opinion of the court. He had appointed Mr. Wm. D. McCarty to take possession of the property of Chester S. Kasson, a bankrupt, at Brooklyn. Mr. K. was desirous of retaining the jewellery mentioned in his schedule, consisting of a gold watch and chain belonging to himself, also one worn by his wife, a chain, five-finger rings, and a breast pin, some of which had been given to his wife previous to her marriage, all of which he thought came under the provisions of the law permitting a bankrupt to retain his wearing apparel. The case was argued, on behalf of Mr. Kasson, by Mr. John P. Campbell, who considered that the framers of the act intended him to retain such articles as they had been in the habit of wearing. He alluded to former times, when it was usual for men to wear buckles, swords, and other such articles, which were considered indispensable to dress. The Court decided that the assignee was fully empowered to demand a surrender of the bankrupt's effects, leaving with him such as he considered proper. If the bankrupt or the creditor felt aggrieved by the assignee in this respect, they were at liberty to present the case to the notice of the Court. With a view to obtain a special decision from the Court on the subject, Mr. Campbell objected to the jewellery being taken by the assignee, and Judge Betts will probably give his views this forenoon.

Gen. Sandford stated that he had a similar case, and was of opinion that jewellery owned by a wife previous to her marriage was not liable for her husband's debts."

[This is an important subject; several of the petitioners stating in their schedules a large amount of jewellery owned by their wives previous to their marriage. That of Mr. John H. Coster, for instance, in diamond rings, &c. about \$10,000.]

Ten thousand dollars in diamond rings, &c. Truly this Mr. J. H. Coster is to be pitied. A bankrupt with ten thousand dollars' worth of diamond rings, &c. and of course ten thousand dollars more of wines and other small items. Our farmers in the West must be astonished at reading of such bankrupts, and more so, to read of a judge who can take it gravely under consideration whether ten thousand dollars' worth of diamonds is, or is not, a part of the wearing apparel of the family. After that we should not be surprised to hear the same question raised as to wines, and whether a cellar of old selections to the tune of five or ten thousand dollars was not a part of the provisions of the family and as such to be retained by the bankrupts.—ib.

Rev. Mr. Maffit.—We discover that some two of the prayers of Mr. Maffit, in Congress are going the rounds in the papers. They are said to have been taken down, by a correct reporter, *verbatim, et literatim, et punctuatim, et spellatim*, and may be regarded as a curiosity. They possess the merit of *brevity*, which, either in a sermon, exhortation, or prayer, is a matter of no considerable moment.

It will be recollected by our readers, that Mr. Maffit is one of the Chaplains, whose duty it is to pray at the opening of every day's session, either in the House or Senate.

House Prayer.

God of our Fathers! As in the transit of the pilgrims hither across a wintry ocean, thou wast with them as in the trial of arms, in the dark years of the Revolution, thine everlasting shield was let down before them; as in a latter appeal to battle, victory peared upon the eagle standard—so let the "Chariot of Israel!" and the horsemen thereof go still with us for protection—to guard against political error, and that obstinacy of pride which betokens national downfall—through Jesus Christ. Amen.

Senate Prayer.

Oh, God! while the wings of the National Eagle shadow these Council Halls, and Washington, in pale passionless marble, overlooks the debates in both Houses of Congress, we beseech thee to overshadow the President and members of this Senate Chamber, with the wing of the cherubim—let the broad eye of thy Providence awe them into reverence before thee, and thy right arm be their protection forever—through Jesus Christ. Amen.

The Boston Atlas states that the exports of ice from that vicinity amount to about \$600,000 a year; and adds that the experiment will be tried of bringing Cotton from Bombay in return for the ice sent there.

Cotton.—The Charleston Mercury has the following remarks in reference to a subject which is attracting much attention: "But the whole secret of this alarming increase of East India cotton, is the simple

fact that the Chinese market has been broken up, which used to absorb nearly the whole surplus of that article, and that consequently, its price has been reduced to the very lowest; but a very low price, as all the world knows, though it promotes the consumption of an article, has the contrary effect on its culture. The forced sales of British manufactured goods in this country, might in the same way be set down as evidence of the growth and prosperity of those manufacturers—it is simply an evidence that they have exceeded their market—that they are distressed, and undergoing the purifying process of bankruptcy. The cotton of Hindostan has been grown for a market that is suddenly closed—it seeks other markets, where, being in excess, it is sacrificed."

In Green county, Ala. a female has been committed to jail for shooting off the nose of another female! The one maimed, is said to have scented up the other, on several occasions, and hence she determined to deprive her of that faculty!

Mrs. Ira Andre recently committed suicide in Washington Co. Penn. She hung herself in the room where her husband was sleeping at the time. When he awoke in the morning, he found her suspended by the neck, and dead.

"A Stitch in time."—It is said that a woman in a town not far from Portsmouth, (N. H.) who had been ill used by her husband, on finding him enjoying the comforts of a sound sleep, quietly sewed him up in the bed clothes, and while he was in that defenceless situation, gave him a sound thrashing.

Mrs. Grabber, a N. Y. sausage-maker, says the *Sun-quehanna Advocate*, is strongly suspected of using human flesh in her profession. She is said to have 'done up' her husband and several visitors after this manner. The affair has created considerable of a noise in Gotham.

A large amount of Treasury notes fell due in N. York on Monday week, the whole of which were dishonored. This caused some excitement amongst the holders, and they were glad to sell them at 1 per cent. discount.

Bad Business.—The New Orleans American says:—"We have been told that there is now in this city, a large quantity of western produce upon which the commission merchants have actually advanced more money than it would bring in market. It is not worth so much here as it was at home.

The resolution, passed by the House of Delegates of Virginia 68 to 53, to receive that State's quota of the land fund, has been rejected by the Senate. So Virginia now stands side by side with South Carolina and Alabama.

It is said that Jno. M. Gregory, Esq., upon whom will devolve the duties of Governor of Virginia in case the Legislature fail to make an election, was once a stage driver, a cutter of saw logs, and took a hand at various other hard employments. He is a man of talents, and the architect of his own fame.

A Factory girl.—A few years since there was a girl working at the spindles of one of the establishments, at Ware, in Hampshire county, who subsequently taught school, and still later, found her way to the West. She is now the accomplished wife of the able Representative in Congress from Michigan.

Newburyport Herald.

Ambrose Spencer, second son of Hon. J. C. Spencer, has been arrested in Albany, charged with having committed several forgeries on his own father!

An Escape.—A young man of a respectable family who was in confinement in jail at Tallahassee, Florida, recently escaped through the assistance of his mother. She visited him in prison, and the two changed clothes, when he passed out clad in his mother's habiliments, sobbing as in deep grief as he went by the turnkey. The exchange of prisoners was not discovered, until her son was far away.

Three hundred and nineteen of the Florida Indians arrived at New Orleans from Tampa Bay on the 11th inst., in the ship Rosalind, on their way to Arkansas. The wife and family of Tigertail, who lately escaped from Tampa Bay, compose part of the above company of emigrants.

Mississippi Legislature.—They had a precious row in this body a few days ago. A bill was presented, which one of the members requested might be read in order that every one might see the reality in it. This created a regular breeze, which was ended by the member throwing a heavy leaden inkstand at the head of another.—Sun.