

TARBORO' PRESS.



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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.

VARIETY.



FOR THE TARBORO' PRESS.

TO BELVIDERE.

I saw a soft, a bright blue eye,
Sparkling o'er a rosy cheek;
And o'er her face a witchery lie—
"Round the unwary heart to creep,
O'er a neck of snowy white,
There slept a soft an auburn tress;
That delays the wayward sight,
But deprives the heart of rest.
I saw her teeth, those pearly gems,
In their native whiteness glow;
Her lips like roses on their stems,
Embalmd in summer dews to blow.
Her's an eye where witchery builds,
Her fatal, soft, and downy nest;
The shaft it hurls most surely kills,
But as the victim dies is best.
Oh, Belvidere! never hurl
Again those fatal darts at me;
Unless you wish to make a world
Of love within my heart for thee.

LAFITTE.

A LOVE LETTER IN RHYME.

Most worthy of estimation:
Induced by the reputation
You possess in the nation,
I have a strong inclination
To become your relation;
And if this declaration
Meets your approbation,
I shall make preparation
To remove my situation
To a more convenient station
To profess my admiration
Of your high qualification.
Now if such an obligation
And this supplication
Be worthy of observation
And obtain commiseration,
'Twill be an aggrandizement
Beyond all calculation
Of the joy and exultation
Of yours, SANS DISSIMULATION.

From the Rochester (N. Y.) Democrat.

A NICE YOUNG MAN.

We announced a week or two since that a young man by the name of Charles H. Stower, who represented himself as Lieutenant in the Navy, had been making love to a young lady in Boston, and was on the point of being married to her, when the fact of his having a wife in Buffalo became known, and that, to escape the indignation of her friends and the penalties of the law, he found it convenient to leave that city very abruptly between two days, taking along with him the trunk of a fellow lodger well filled with clothing, and leaving his own filled with stones. We heard nothing more of the fellow until Wednesday morning, when we were told that the night before he was lodged in our jail, by D. Quigg, of Tompkins county, and Francis J. Stratton, of this city, charged with horse-stealing. The facts are these:

Some time in April last, Stower applied at the stable of Mr. George Charles, in this city, for a span of horses and a light carriage, representing himself as the son of Wm. C. Bouck, the candidate for Governor, and stating that he had a note due in Lyons, which it became necessary to collect with the least possible delay. The horses and carriage were furnished him, and with a segar in his mouth and a flourish of his whip, Mr. Bouck left the stable. It seems, however, that instead of going to Lyons, he proceeded to Auburn, in which vicinity he cut an extensive swell for some time, and finally pawned the horses and carriage for the tavern bill, and left for the east. After practising various species of roguery in other places, he proceeded to Boston, where his love affair was enacted, and on leaving that city returned to the interior of the State, and after attempting to "play the possum" with Mr. Quigg at Ithaca, was finally arrested by that gentleman in Oswego.

We may here mention that Mr. Charles did not obtain his horses and carriage until some weeks after they had been gone, and only then by his paying the sum for which they had been pawned—about sixteen dollars.

The following may be taken as a fair specimen of the daring robbery of Stower:

Before leaving Boston, he heard of the desertion of two midshipmen from the navy, and forged a warrant in the name of Commodore Hull for their arrest. Appended to the warrant was a note, to the effect that if the midshipmen should be apprehended, and it should appear that their friends were opposed to their entering the navy again, they might be released upon the payment of the purser's fee. One of the midshipmen was apprehended in Palmyra a short time since, and very cheerfully availed himself of the condition named in the warrant, by paying Stower the sum of thirty dollars.

We are told that in most of the places where Stower has sojourned for some months past, he has pursued a career of vice and knavery almost without a parallel in the annals of crime. The greater part of the past winter he spent in the toms at New York, for fraud and other crimes.

Stower is about 22 years of age, has had a liberal education, and is the son of the Hon. Mr. Stower, of Madison county, formerly a member of our State Senate, a member of Congress, and either a Judge of the District or Supreme Court of Florida.

We close this hasty notice by the following extract of a letter from a gentleman of Buffalo, well acquainted with Stower, to Mr. Quigg:

"To use the words of his (Stower's) ruined father, he is the most consummate villain for so young a man now extant; his history is one continued chain of crimes; from the time of his confinement in the Toms in New York city there has been no cessation, but rather increased celerity in the criminality of his career."

Suit Against Nicholas Biddle—The assigns of the Bank of the United States have filed a bill of discovery, in the nature of an equity proceeding, in the District Court, against Nicholas Biddle, Esq., asking that he may be called upon to answer under oath how and for what purposes he expended large sums of money belonging to the late bank, obtained by him, upon certain checks, tickets, receipts, and orders, passed between him and John Andrews, first assistant cashier of the bank. The sums which the plaintiffs say Mr. Biddle thus drew from the bank amount to \$396,000; the whole of which they say was applied to unlawful purposes, and to promote Mr. Biddle's own private views.

They also state that these sums were drawn from the bank without any authority, and by collusion between the defendant and Mr. Andrews. The tickets, orders, &c. are set forth in the bill, and are the same as those exhibited before the recorder, when Mr. Biddle was under examination with others, on a charge of conspiracy to defraud the bank. On Monday, the trustees of the bank commenced an action against Thomas Dunlap, but have not yet filed a claim in that case.

Phil Ledger

We are pained to learn that the noble-hearted young Van Ness, who, with our associate Mr. Kendall, had suffered all the punishments and privations of a Mexican captivity, was made prisoner by the Mexicans at San Antonio, where he had been adjusting the affairs of a deceased brother, and was, with another man whose name we did not hear, taken out by order of Gen. Wall and shot down.

N. O. Picayune.

The New York Commercial Advertiser, gives what we believe is considered the genuine version of the origin of the title "Lucu Foco."

The incident that gave rise to it is well known. When the present radical doctrines of Tammany Hall were first springing up from the seed sown by Fanny Wright and Robert Dale Owen, the leaders at Tammany Hall—those who had property to lose—were startled. They were then as bitterly opposed to those pestiferous doctrines as any of us. And in order to break up a stormy meeting of the rank and file, they suddenly shut off the gas lights of the hall, and left the meeting in darkness. But the rank and file, anticipating the emergency, had provided themselves against it; and a hundred lococo matches instantly lighted as many candles, which had been brought in the pockets of the determined radicals. Hence the name at first was only applied to a faction. In process of time, however, the faction became the dominant party, and the name is now applied to the whole party, many of whom proudly wear it."

Colt's Submarine Battery—The following explanation of the method by which Mr. Colt discharges his Submarine Battery is taken from the New Haven Palladium. Probably we are indebted for the explanation to the chemical department of Yale College.

"Two small copper wires extend from the battery—which consists of a metallic chest filled with gunpowder—to a power-

ful galvanic battery, which may be six or eight miles distant. These wires are wound round with cotton yarn, over which is a coat of shellac varnish. The ends which enter the battery are connected by a piece of platina wire which passes amongst the gunpowder. When the explosion is required, the opposite ends of the two wires are suddenly brought in contact, the one with the positive, and the other with the negative pole of the galvanic battery; the effect is to heat the platina wire instantly sufficient to ignite the gunpowder."

An Appetite—The Boston Medical Journal makes mention of a pauper from England named Chas. Mullen, who has been for some time in the Boston Work house, and whose appetite almost ruined that excellent establishment.—He has been shipped for England—out of fear we presume, that he would cause a famine here. The Journal says:

"He could not be satisfied with eating; he has devoured six pounds of bread, and washed it down repeatedly with four quarts of water, chocolate or coffee—taking either, indifferently, or as they were given to him. Raw carrots, apples, meat, and in fact any thing on which he could lay his hands, he devoured with ravenous avidity. A pan of bread was habitually placed by his bed, on retiring, and whenever he woke in the night, he lunched enormously, and with unabated satisfaction, at the expense of the city. A case of bulimia, thus strongly marked, has not been recognized by medical gentlemen in this part of the country for a long time."

Apprehended—The robbery of Mr. E. Russell, of \$4,000, near the junction of the Tonawanda Creek and the Erie Canal, was noticed a few days since. The landlord at whose house Mr. R. lodged the night before he was robbed, was apprehended on Sunday last, on suspicion of being one of the robbers. All of the money taken from Mr. R. with the exception of about \$10, was found on his person.

Philadelphia Evening Journal.

Another Duel—Yesterday afternoon, about three o'clock, a fatal rencontre took place, between Messrs. V. Decaux and Bataille. Pistols were the arms chosen. On the first fire, Mr. Decaux received a ball through the breast. This unfortunate head of a family leaves a pregnant wife and a son, eight years old, to mourn his death.

N. O. Courier, Oct. 22.

Singular Results of the Earthquake—The earthquake at Cape Haytien has produced singular results upon the morals of the inhabitants. Licentiousness has greatly increased, and ardent spirits are more freely used. Some two or three hundred couples, it is added, were married during the panic, and it is mentioned as somewhat remarkable that the intense fear also created intense thirst.

We learn from the Alabama papers that John Marks, who lately killed Mr. W. A. Clarke while on a steamboat on the Alabama river, was convicted of the crime and sentenced to the penitentiary for life; and that on the day after being placed in the institution he hung himself in his cell.

Ral. Star.

We take great pleasure in recording a little incident that took place recently in Charleston, which, whilst it exhibits a pure and commendable Christian spirit, cannot but lead to a still more kindlier state of feeling than existed between the various sects in that city prior to its occurrence. The incident to which we allude is this: The Methodist Protestant congregation in Charleston having become involved in debt, which threatened the sale of their house of worship, were promptly relieved of their embarrassed condition by liberal contributions from thirteen different religious sects of that city.—ib.

Barbarity—The Chinese occasionally practise some shocking feats of barbarity. It is stated that an unfortunate seaman of a British ship recently wandered into the hands of a party of Chinese villagers, who immediately cut off his knee-pans, made an incision round each wrist, and stripped the skin off each ankle, up to the elbows, & down off each hand to the fingers' ends, leaving it dangling. In this condition the poor fellow was abandoned. On his being found, the village was destroyed by the boats of the ships. The man was alive, and slowly recovering.—ib.

Luck is a Fortune—We have just received information (says the Kaskaskia Republican) that a man named John Baptiste Delisle, was the owner of 270 arpens of land upon which the whole city of Jefferson, in Missouri, is built; and that in 1811 or '12 he left Vincennes on a keel for Pittsburg, at which place he enlisted in the United States army, and only returned a short time since to Vincennes. He had not been heard from since the time he left

Vincennes until he returned. His sisters, acting under the belief that he was dead, sold the land to Major Barry, of Missouri. Since the return of Delisle, Mr. Lesieur and Major Dawson, of New Madrid have purchased from him the land and intend to set up their claim to it immediately. Mr. Lesieur and Major Dawson can go to Jefferson City this winter and say to the Legislature, "Gentlemen, this is our house take up your knap-sack and put" it has long been known that there was an adverse claim to a portion of Jefferson City, but upon a full investigation of the subject by a committee of the Legislature of Missouri, the claim was reported to be unfounded.

The Abolitionists of Boston, says the N. York Courier and Enquirer, undertook on the 29th ult. to hold an indignation meeting in Faneuil Hall, on the subject of the Norfolk negro now held a prisoner on a charge of felony. The meeting found it impossible to vent its indignation, by reason of the more powerful indignation from without.—The several speakers no sooner attempted to address the assembly than they were hissed and hooted down by a portion of the audience, and the meeting was obliged to adjourn.

Slaves—A Washington correspondent of the New York Commercial says, that "a young farmer of that vicinity being about to remove to Missouri, where he had lately purchased a plantation, had procured the assent of his field and family hands to the removal, and was about to take his departure, when suddenly all his negroes were missing. He had treated them with kindness, uniformly, and their position on his place was comfortable and happy. He had procured them a supply of clothing for the coming winter and next summer, and they were all united in their agreement to follow the fortunes of their indulgent master.—Judge of his surprise, then, upon waking a few mornings since, and finding them all gone!—They had not only taken every thing in their possession of a personal, moveable kind, but even the beds and bedsteads, and other articles of household furniture with which their quarters' had been abundantly provided by their careful and considerate owner."

The writer states further that "about a month ago, Mr. Mason, a member of the present Congress from Maryland, lost twelve of his slaves in the same unexpected and hopeless manner. He used every effort, but vainly, to track them, and in the midst of his endeavors, he received a letter from Gerrit Smith, Esq. of the State of New York, bidding him give himself no farther trouble on their account; that they were safe and in good health, and contented; that they had arrived in good order at his house, and he was happy to say they were on their way to the Canada lines, with every prospect of reaching their destination in safety." The letter-writer adds:—"It is said that a well concerted scheme for the escape of slaves from this neighborhood has been, for some time in operation, in which the conductors of the railroad, after it enters Pennsylvania, are concerned. A car takes up the slaves at or near Chambersburg, they having gone over the Maryland line on foot. This gives them a start upon their pursuers, difficult to be overcome, and thus the losses are fast becoming very numerous. The Maryland and District papers are daily full of advertisements for the recovery of lost slaves, and the excitement is great indeed."

Settlement of Florida—Now that our difficulties are over, we look forward to the speedy settlement of East Florida. No part of the United States holds out such temptations to emigrants as this peninsula, whether we regard the fertility of its soil, the mildness of its climate, or the richness of its productions. And these advantages are not confined to any class of emigrants; there is a field open to the poor man with limited means as well as to the wealthy planter. To the former, the occupation bill offers a home for nothing, where he may revel in abundance and acquire wealth. To the latter, our rich sugar and cotton lands, and our almost tropical climate, present inducements which are found in no other portion of our country. The salubrity of East Florida is well established by the experience of the army during the last seven years, and is attested in the able reports and statistics by the Surgeon General of the army. Our waters abound with the greatest variety and abundance of the finest fish, and game of every description is to be found in our forests. Oranges and nearly all the tropical fruits may be profitably cultivated, and our soil is admirably adapted to the production of tobacco, equal to the best raised in this island of Cuba.

Our peninsular position confers upon us immense advantages—affording us a choice of markets either by the Gulf or the Atlantic, and, in addition to this, our fine navigable rivers penetrate like great arteries to the very heart of our country.

The great channel of communication

between the North and New Orleans must now, before long, pass through East Florida. A railroad of only eighty miles, from St. John's river to the Gulf, will connect the Northern cities and New Orleans by a continuous railroad and steamboat route, which can be easily passed over in six days! This railroad will pass over a country already graded by Nature, and the principal materials of the best kind are on the spot. The whole country, the North as well as the South, will require this communication to be opened as soon as practicable. By it a vast quantity of the lighter articles, now sent by the long and dangerous navigation of our lakes, will find their way to New Orleans, and the mail be transported in half the time consumed on the present routes.

St. Augustine News.

Arrest for Murder—We learn that an unhappy affair occurred in Fairfield, on Sunday, the 16th instant; the particulars of which are briefly these: Mr. Eugene Clifford, living near Fairfield pond, requested his wife to accompany him on a visit to a friend, on the opposite side of the pond; asserting, at the same time, (what is reported not to be true,) that they had been specially invited so to do. The day was rather cold and unpleasant, and Mrs. C. made many objections; but, at the urgent solicitation of her husband, she finally consented; and, taking an infant child, they left home, and, in crossing the water, the boat was upset, and the mother and child were drowned, while the husband and the father escaped. Clifford's story is, that in consequence of a strong wind, the boat rocked so violently that his wife and child fell into the water, and that, in trying to recover them, he also fell in, and, in falling, upset the boat.

He further says, that, when he rose to the surface of the water, he saw the child & heard its cries; but as he was some distance from the shore, he made no effort to save the child or mother, and with the assistance of the two oars he swam ashore. When landed safely himself, he made no effort to save them; and instead of going to a house near by, he went about two miles round the pond to a near neighbor, and communicated the death of the mother and child.

The bodies were found on the same day, and the following day a coroner's inquest was held and a verdict given—"accidentally drowned." Some suspicious circumstances coming to light, a second inquest was called on Thursday, and a verdict given—"wilful murder." C. was accordingly arrested, and a court of examination held, which resulted in his committal to jail in this village for further trial.

St. Alban's (Vt.) Messenger, Oct. 26.

Fashion Again Victorious—The Four mile Race—Purse \$2,000—was won by Fashion at Camden, near Philadelphia, on Saturday last, in two straight heats, beating Col Johnson's Blue Dick, by a length. Time 7:37, 7:52.

The longest way round is the nearest way home—A gentleman of Raleigh passed through here a few days since on his way to Tennessee, intending to go via the Great Mail Route to New Orleans, and thence up the Mississippi to his point of destination. From Raleigh to the Mississippi River in a direct line is about 500 miles. From the same place to the South-western border of Tennessee by the mail and river routes it must be something like 2000. The traveller, in reference to expedition, convenience and ease, takes the journey of 2000 miles in preference to the one of 500.—Wilmington Chronicle.

The question whether a man may be permitted to marry his deceased wife's sister, was debated by the Synod of New Jersey, and was decided affirmatively, by a vote of 55 to 24.—Fay's Car.

A Miss Jordan, from Illinois, is causing great excitement among the Methodists in Cincinnati, by her preaching. She holds forth at the Radical Methodist Church, and such is the rush to hear her, that crowds collect around the Church before the doors are opened.

Suffocating Cough—A correspondent of the London Medical Gazette has discovered a remedy for this distressing affliction: "My method of proceeding," says he, "is to close the patient's nostrils with my thumb and forefinger during expiration, and leaving them free during inspiration, and in a very short time the patient will be relieved from his paroxysm. I have followed this plan whenever I have had occasion to do so, and always with success."

Reasons for Visiting—"I must call on Mrs. Graves to-day."
"I thought," said the husband, "you disliked that Mrs. Graves."
"Oh, so I do—I detest her; but she has such a horrid tongue. It is best to keep on the right side of such people."