



## 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.



## LIFE.

By H. Longfellow.

Tell me not in mournful numbers,  
"Life is but an empty dream!"  
For the soul is dead that slumbers,  
And things are not what they seem.

Life is real! Life is earnest!  
And the grave is not its goal;  
"Dust thou art, to dust returnest,"  
Was not spoken of the soul.

Not enjoyment, and not sorrow,  
Is our destined end or way;  
But to act, that each to-morrow  
Find us farther than to-day.

Art is long, and Time is fleeting,  
And our hearts, though stout and brave,  
Still, like muffled drums, are beating  
Funeral marches to the grave.

In the world's broad field of battle,  
In the bivouac of Life,  
Be not like dumb, driven cattle!  
Be a hero in the strife!

Trust no Future, how'er pleasant!  
Let the dead Past bury its dead!  
Act—act in the living Present!  
Heart within, and God o'er head!

Lives of great men all remind us  
We can make our lives sublime,  
And departing, leave behind us  
Footsteps on the sands of time;

Footsteps, that perhaps another,  
Sailing o'er life's solemn main,  
A forlorn and shipwrecked brother,  
Seeing, shall take heart again.

Let us, then, be up and doing,  
With a heart for any fate;  
Still achieving, still pursuing,  
Learn to labor and to wait.

From the Cross and Journal.

## FOURIERISM.

This is a new *ism*, introduced by Fourier, a Frenchman. Its object is to effect a fundamental reform in the organization of society. Its advocates are now industriously urging it upon the attention of the community, and some two or three associations, based on these new principles, are either formed or about being formed, in Ohio. Its high pretensions require investigation.

The basis of this reformation is contained in the following assertion: "The evils which afflict society are social, not political, in their nature, and a social reform, only can eradicate them." This social reform into which it proposes to organize society is something as follows:—Let three hundred families embracing generally about 1800 persons, form a joint stock of their property, purchase a large tract of land, erect near the centre a large dwelling, sufficiently capacious to accommodate the whole, and so constructed as to allow each family to live by itself, taking their meals as they please either at the common table or at the private apartments—each family to hold shares according to the amount it invested, every person to follow that occupation for which he is best adapted, and the profits to be divided among the families according to their shares.

From this brief sketch of this new plan it will be seen that it is evidently an improvement on the Shaker system, as it allows of individual property, of marriage and family ties, and the rights of conscience in religion. Its advocates say that it is no conjecture, but it has been deduced from the laws which govern creation in all its spheres, material, aerial, and organic; and it once carried into effect, it will produce the same peace and harmony among men, as attraction and repulsion produce in the movements of the heavenly bodies. Now we have not the facts at hand to prove that this is not so.—We have never pursued the studies of astronomy, geometry, chemistry, and anatomy, far enough to determine how many human beings it takes

to make a complete social machine. For aught we know, 1800 may be the right number. All the variety of human talents, wants, and dispositions may run through all the grades and complete a perfect cycle in that number of individuals. The old saying, that it takes every body to make a world, may be no more true than many other old sayings.

But granting that the right number has been formed, and that it embraces the requisite variety of talent and disposition, we say they are no more favorably situated for the production of happiness than under the common organization. They leave out entirely any notice of the individual evil—of the depravity of the human heart. They seem to have supposed that all evil must be either social or political, and as every variety of political organization has been tried, and found to fail of making earth a paradise, they have no alternative but to suppose all the evils to be of a social nature. Thus prone is man to look to every source but himself for the evils which beset him. There is in this system also an entire neglect of the only true means of reformation developed in the gospel. There is nothing said of a change in the form of society is necessary to banish evil from the earth.

All such attempts to reform the earth we consider as useless as to attempt to purify the stream by operating at its termination. The individual is the source, and social and political organizations the channel through which he runs. If the fountain is corrupt, a change in the shape of the channel will not purify the stream, but if it gush forth pure at the spring, it may even cleanse the impurities from the channel thro' which it flows. So let every individual's heart be made pure, and the social and political organizations will not long remain contaminated.

**A Fourier Riot in Georgia.**—Gen Brisbane, a devoted advocate of Fourierism, and who has for some time past been attempting to test the system on a large scale in Georgia, has had a difficulty with the Ockmulgee and Flint Railroad, Irwin county, in that State, which had nearly resulted in the destruction of himself and family. The militia of Columbus county turned out under Col. Tift, and bore off Gen Brisbane and family from the scene of disorder. The cause of the insubordination of the laborers is not stated. Gen Brisbane was superintendent of the road.

A lady named Mrs. Jane Saunders, wife of Mr. Thomas Saunders, living near Elizabeth City, N. C., was burnt to death last week by her dress accidentally taking fire.

**Mulberry Paper.**—They are making a noise at the North about the manufacture of paper from mulberry leaves. This invention originated in Petersburg, and that the first paper thus manufactured was made in Mattoaco mills. Our Petersburg neighbors should assert the priority of invention. Some doctor, we believe, made the discovery.

The Northampton (Mass.) Courier says: "We have seen at the office of Dr. Stebbins, newspapers, pamphlets, cap and letter paper, made of mulberry foliage, of very good quality; on one sheet of which we have both printed and written, and are fully satisfied that smooth, strong, and delicate white and colored paper has and can be made from mulberry leaves, fit for the pen or press."—*Rich Com.*

**Health of the President.**—The Baltimore Patriot of Saturday afternoon, says, a gentleman who left Washington this morning, states that the President was represented to be quite ill with two physicians in attendance.—*Raleigh Stand.*

## ORIGIN OF THE NAMES OF THE STATES.

Maine was so called as early as 1616, from Maine in France, of which Henrietta Maria Queen of England, was at that time proprietor.

New Hampshire was the name given to the territory conveyed by the Plymouth company to Capt. John Mason, by patent, Nov. 7, 1639, with reference to the patentee, who was Governor of Portsmouth, in Hampshire England.

Vermont was so called by the inhabitants in their declaration of independence, Jan. 16, 1777, from the French *verd*, green, and *mont*, mountain.

Massachusetts tribe of Indians in the neighborhood of Boston. The tribe is thought to have derived its name from the Blue Hills of Milton.—"I have learned," says Roger Williams that the Massachusetts was so called from the Blue Hills.

Rhode Island was so called in 1614, in reference to the Island of Rhodes in the Mediterranean.

Connecticut was so called from the Indian name of its principal River.

New York was so called in reference to

the duke of York and Albany, to whom this territory was granted.

Pennsylvania was so called in 1681, after Wm. Penn.

Delaware was so called in 1703, from Delaware Bay, on which it lies, and which received its name from Lord De La War, who died in this bay.

Maryland was so called in honor to Henrietta Maria, Queen of Charles I., in his patent to Lord Baltimore, June, 30, 1632.

Virginia was so called, in 1584, after Elizabeth the virgin Queen of England.

Carolina was so called by the French in 1564, in honor of King Charles IX of France.

Georgia was so called in 1732, in honor of King George II.

Alabama was so called in 1817, from its principal river.

Mississippi was so called, in 1800, from its western boundary. Mississippi is said to denote the whole river, that is the river formed by the union of many.

Louisiana was so called, in honor to Louis XVI of France.

Tennessee was so called, in 1796, from its principal river. The word Tennessee is said to signify a curved spoon.

Kentucky was so called, in 1782, from its principal river.

Illinois was so called, in 1809, from its principal river. The word is said to signify the river of men.

Indiana was so called, in 1892, from the American Indians.

Ohio was so called, in 1802, from its southern boundary.

Missouri was so called, in 1821, from its principal river.

Michigan was so called, in 1805, from the lake on its borders.

Arkansas was so called, in 1819 from its principal river.

Florida was so called by Juan Ponce de Leon, in 1572, because it was discovered on Easter Sunday, in Spain, *Pascus Florida*.

**A Singular Death.**—A few days ago, a valuable creole negro man named Celestine, aged about 26 years, (belonging to Mr. H. B. Landry, of this parish,) accompanied by a couple of dogs, proceeded a short distance into the woods hunting possums, when after a short time, he spied one on a top branch of an old high cypress tree. He instantly climbed the tree, and in proceeding to where his object of the chase was, the branch which he was on broke, and he fell alighting in a sitting position on a sharp pointed cypress knee, (a stump,) which entered his posterior, penetrating his abdomen about eight inches. Life, it appears, departed from him instantly, because he was found dead next morning, in the same place he fell transfixed to the stump, with his eyes open, and he was quite cold.... *Loisiana paper.*

**Pork.**—The Cincinnati Atlas of the 14th inst. says—"Hogs begin to come in pretty freely from Kentucky, but none from the Miami Valley have yet made their appearance. The market has opened rather higher than was expected; 300 were sold at Brighton last Saturday at \$2 62 1-2 per 100 lbs. and brought in last night. Sales at Covington of 560 at \$2 1-2: 300 at the same price, and another lot at \$2 62 1-2 and it is said a premium was also paid even at that price. There were 600 at Covington last night, held at \$2 62; but buyers were not inclined to pay that. At Brighton there was a sale of 150 yesterday at \$2.50."

In Baltimore on Monday, there were about 600 head of live Hogs in market. The prices ranged from \$3.87 1-2 to \$4 per 100 lbs according to quality, with small sales.—*Petersburg Intelligencer.*

**The Abolitionists.**—The Abolitionists in New England and New York are making some new movements to carry out their views. A Convention has been called by a notice, numerous signed, including the names of Garit Smith, Beriah Green, Alvan Stewart, &c., to meet at Syracuse in December, for the purpose of effecting a separation from those anti-Christian combinations, known under various sectarian names, and falsely calling themselves Christian churches, that still persist in refusing to be Abolitionists.

From the Raleigh Independent.

**Forgery.**—We see it stated in the papers that a young man named W. P. Jones, of North Carolina, has been arrested at Mobile, charged with having drawn a draft upon Messrs. Desha, Sheppard & Co., Commission Merchants of that city, for the sum of \$495, to which he had forged the name of F. M. Gilmer, Esq., of Montgomery, Ala. and on which he had obtained the money. The money has been recovered. On his arrest he made an unsuccessful effort to take a dose of arsenic, and gave his reason for so doing, that he would rather die than have his family, who are highly res-

pectable, know any thing of the circumstance!

From the Raleigh Register.

Mr. Gales: Some time since, I saw a Letter in your paper giving an account of a negro boy's being bitten by a poisonous Snake. I see by an extract from the "Journal of the Royal Institute," that "Common salt, moistened with water, and bound upon the wound, will cure the bite of the most poisonous Snake." The above is an Indian remedy, and nine times out of ten, their remedies are good. If you think the above is worthy a corner in your paper, you can so dispose of it.

SINGLETON.

Raleigh, Nov. 18, 1843.

## Foreign.

We are indebted to our New York exchanges of the 25th inst for the following items of Foreign intelligence brought out by the steamer Caledonia, which vessel arrived at Boston on the 19th inst. She brings news to the 4th November.

The most important intelligence brought by this packet is the announcement in the London Morning Herald that Lord Aberdeen had re-established political relations with the United States, and was ready and willing to negotiate such extended commercial relations as shall benefit both countries without injuring either.

Cotton was on a decline.

**Important From Mexico.**—A New York paper contains news from Mexico to the 20th ult., and among other things, announces the fact that Santa Anna resigned the Presidency of Mexico on the 5th of February, 1843. The same paper contains extracts from his letter written at Tocabay, in which he announces his resignation and abdication. He assigns various reasons for the act, among which are decline of health, monetary difficulties of Mexico, &c.

**Insurrection in Cuba.**—The New York Journal of Commerce of the 20th, contains a letter dated Havana, Nov. 8th, which states that intelligence had reached that city of a slave insurrection on several plantations near Matanzas. The writer adds that it had been suppressed after a loss of fifty lives. Several slaves hung themselves, and 67 were in custody.

**Texas.**—Galveston papers up to the 13th instant have been received at New Orleans.

The British Government, it is stated, has presented claims of its subjects to land in Texas amounting to from ten to twenty millions of acres! They are principally Empresario grants. These demands will probably cover nearly all the public domain west of the Colorado river; and the Government of Texas has been notified by Captain Elliott, in accordance with the instruction he has received, that, unless the facts set forth by those claimants are refuted, or a satisfactory explanation given, her Majesty's Government would feel fully authorized to take the necessary steps to enforce the just claims of those her liege subjects.

**The Navy.**—We learn, (says the New Orleans Courier,) from an authentic source, that all the officers of the navy on leave of absence have received orders to repair without delay to the Northern ports, and report themselves. This movement, so sudden and unexpected to the persons concerned, has given rise to many and diverse commentaries. It is presumed that these orders are general, and embrace all the officers belonging to the service now on leave.

We learn from the Niagara Courier that a body of Prussians, consisting of 86 families and nearly 400 persons, have purchased over 1800 acres of land in the town of Wakefield N. Y., on which they have already founded a settlement and commenced improvements.

Mr. Thos. L. Lindsay, who lived near St Charles, Mo., has bequeathed to the American Bible Society, upwards of \$5000, besides many bequests to the domestic and foreign missions. He also liberated all his slaves, twenty-one in number; they are to be sent to Liberia, and he has left ample provision for sending them there, besides providing for them after they get there.—*Balt. Sun.*

**From Texas.**—The schr. Galveston arrived at New Orleans on the 16th ult., bringing late dates from Texas. We copy a few items from the Peayune:—

The elections have gone in favor of the approvers of Gen. Houston's policy.

The alleged undue interference and dictation of England with the internal policy of Texas, attracts considerable attention on the part of the press of Texas. General Murphy, our Charge d'Affairs, is, we

learn, fully alive to the importance of the proceeding, and is engaged in ascertaining to what extent this dictation or interference has been carried.

The editor of the Telegraph says that documents have been obtained by Gen. Murphy, in Texas, and by General Thompson, in Mexico, which will furnish evidence of the intentions of great Britain relating to Texas, that will convince the American Statesmen that there are few alternatives left to remedy the evil.

**Bloody Affair.**—A letter from Milledgeville, Ga., to the Editor of the Augusta Chronicle, dated the 14th inst., says: "A gentleman from Hancock county has just apprised me of a most bloody tragedy which was transacted there last night. Owing to some family difficulty, two men named Culver and Jackson, went to the house of a Mr. Lawson to inflict on him personal chastisement. Lawson seized his gun and fled under cover of the darkness, but finding himself hotly pursued, turned and fired, and strange to say killed both his adversaries at one shot. My informant is a man of character and veracity, otherwise I should almost regard the story fabulous."

**Miseries of New York.**—There is said to be an old brewery somewhere in this city—we believe in Crosby street—which has three stories under ground and six above, and contains a population of about fifteen hundred souls! among whom nearly all the modern languages are spoken.

N. Y. Gazette.

**Tea in North Carolina!**—We have received a letter from Mr. Newbill Puckett, of Lynnsville, Granville county, N. C., from which we do not hesitate to make the following extract:

"I have procured the seed of the Chinese Tea, so much used in America. It is genuine, matures perfectly well in our climate, and can be raised in abundance, with very little trouble. The vast amount of money that must be laid out for tea every year, induces me to address you at this time. My wish is to put it in circulation, through the medium of some newspaper in Virginia."—*Rich. Eng.*

**Trial of Horn.**—The examination of witnesses commenced in Baltimore on Wednesday afternoon, in the case of Adam Horn, indicted for the murder of his wife, on the 22d or 23d of March last. On the morning following the Sunday on which prisoner fled from his house, some young men, while shooting in the neighborhood, came on Horn's place, and crossing a small gully or gutter in the orchard, their attention was attracted by a hole newly dug in it, and close by a circular place a little sunk. They then went to a person named Poist, whom they informed that they had discovered something strange in the gully, and they thought it was Malinda Horn. Accompanied by Poist, they returned to the spot, dug up the earth, and there found the body—the headless, limbless, mutilated trunk, sewed up in a coffee bag. They also found a spade belonging to the prisoner. The coffee bag was identified by Mr. Caughy, a merchant of Baltimore, as one in which he sold a quantity of coffee to Horn, nine or ten months before. The young men went to the house to pursue their investigations, and there, in a back room up stairs, they found another bag containing the legs and arms of a human being, corresponding with the trunk; these were found in a bag soiled with mud, exactly resembling that in the hole of the gully from which they are supposed to have been taken; mud being upon the several limbs also corresponding with it; the clothes of the prisoner, also found scattered about the house, soiled in the same way, and his shoes, even when found, wet and moist, and muddy, in every particular indicating the recent visit of the wearer to that place; still farther, by way of tracing him to the very grave of these mutilated remains, his footprint, exactly corresponding with the shoes, was discovered at the gully. It appears, too, that the father of the unfortunate woman also disappeared about the time of the murder of his daughter, Malinda Horn. It is worthy of note, as one of the extraordinary incidents connected with this trial, that the head of Mrs. Horn has never been found.—*N. Y. Sun.*

[Horn has been found guilty of murder in the first degree.]

**Manslaughter.**—A man named Salmon was killed on Monday last, near New Market, Henrico county, Va., by a man named Johnston, his brother-in-law. The parties had had a fight in the field, Salmon being the aggressor, and intoxicated at the time. A separation took place; and Salmon having subsequently gone to Johnston's house, and attacked Mrs. Johnston—his own sister—with a club, in a murderous manner, was shot dead by her husband. Salmon has left a wife, an estimable woman and several children; and Johnston, having been held justifiable, was not arrested.

Balt. Sun.