

THE TARBORO' PRESS.

Whole No 989.

Tarborough, Edgecombe County, N. C. Saturday, February 15, 1845.

Vol. III. No. 7.

The Tarborough Press.

By GEORGE HOWARD, JR.

Is published weekly at Two Dollars per year if paid in advance—or, Two Dollars and Fifty Cents at the expiration of the subscription year. Subscribers are at liberty to discontinue at any time on giving notice thereof and paying arrears. Advertisements not exceeding a square will be inserted at One Dollar the first insertion, and 25 cents for every continuance. Longer advertisements at that rate per square. 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 directed, and charged accordingly. Letters addressed to the Editor must be post paid, or they may not be attended to.

THE Columbian Magazine, FOR 1845.

PROSPECTUS FOR THE SECOND YEAR.

At the close of his second volume, the magazine having been commenced on the first of January, 1844, the publisher finds himself irresistibly called on to express the satisfaction and gratitude with which he has been filled by the brilliant and unexampled success that has attended his endeavors to win the public favor. Notwithstanding the difficulties, disappointments and vexations that almost invariably follow the establishment of a new periodical, in the production of which there must be the harmonious co-operation of many heads and many hands—notwithstanding occasionally short-comings, especially in the pictorial department, which no care or diligence could avert and no expenditure prevent, the Columbian Magazine has gone on steadily increasing in support and popularity from the opening number, and if the unbought unsolicited testimony of the press may be received as unswayed by partiality and unbiassed by friendship, the efforts of contributors and editor have been satisfactory to the public and accepted as fulfilling the promises made for them at the commencement of the enterprise.

The publisher undertook the work with a firm conviction that the great city of New York was the best and the true home for a magazine of general literature; that notwithstanding the failure of many previous attempts to establish such a work, there could be no impossibility of success with sufficient capital, perseverance and the right system of management both by publisher and editor; stimulated by this conviction he embarked in the enterprise and the result of the first year has proved that his judgment was correct.

It has long ceased to be necessary, or reasonable, that we should speak of the Columbian as an experiment. At all events, it is now an experiment substantially tried. We feel ourselves upon as firm a basis as any similar journal in the world. Our principle cares now regard not so much the securing what ground we have gained (for we consider this sufficiently secure) as the extension of our sphere of action and utility—not so much, even, the mere enlargement of our subscription list, as the most suitable modes of catering for the amusement (and shall we say occasionally for the profit?) of our subscribers in the present and in the future—the many whom we have, and the many more we shall undoubtedly have as time rolls on.

We have made arrangements which will enable us to present our friends with embellishments of very superior taste, style and finish. In this respect it is our firm purpose, if possible, to outvie all competition. Our music and engravings, we confidently believe, will not be equalled—very certainly they shall not be surpassed in real merit by those of any other magazine. We propose to give each month two or more superb engravings, independently of two pages of music, by the most eminent composers, and a plate of authentic fashions.

Regarding the literary and editorial conduct of the Columbian, the publisher does not feel called upon to say more than a very few words. The general management of this department is, as heretofore, entrusted to a gentleman possessing every qualification for the task, and who has given abundant evidence, not only of the highest ability to put forth a meritorious magazine, but of the ability to put forth a magazine exactly adapted to the tastes of our readers. The publisher, therefore, has every confidence that what has already been done for the literary value of the journal will be done again. We are perfectly willing that our future in this respect shall be estimated by our past. The subjoined list of those who have furnished articles for the Columbian during the by-gone year will satisfy, we feel assured, the most fastidious that we are resolute to spare in no particular neither exertion or expense.

Mrs L H Sjourney T S Authur
Mrs Kirkland H P Gratton
Mrs A S Stephens The Author of the
Mrs F S Osgood "Widow of Bru
Mrs E O Smith gess"
Mrs A C Mowatt H T Tuckerman
Mrs F F Ellet James F Otis

Mrs M StLeon Loud Robert L Wade
Mrs J G Brooks S D Patterson
Mrs J Hull E S Gould
Mrs M P Hunt Seba Smith
Mrs H Lighthouse T S Fay
Mrs C H Butler C Fenno Hoffman
Mrs E C Embury C D McLeod
Mrs Cary Wm H Willis
Mrs E R Steele Walter Whitman
Mrs M A Erving Rev F C Woodworth
Miss M L Lawson Isaac F Shephard
Miss Colman T B Read
Miss Isabel Jocelyn Wm O Bourne
Miss M Russell R G White
Miss Emily E Chubbuck H A Clark
Miss L M Brauner C Wilkins Elmi
Miss F Forester E J Porter
Miss M G Quincy E Parmlly
Author of "Summer Frolicking" H Myers
J K Paulding M C Wilson
Wm C Bryant J Boughner
Fitz G Halleck C McLachlan
E A Poe Wm Russell Jr
John Neal The Author of "Time's Doings"
Henry W Herbert A M Ide Jr
H H Weld O G Warren
Park Benjamin Augustus Snodgrass
Wm Cox J T Headley
Geo W Kendall F L Hagadorn
H S Schoolcraft H B Hirst

With the aid of these contributors, (of whom it is needless to say one word in the way of commendation,) and of numerous others perhaps equally meritorious if less celebrated, who have promised us their support, we flatter ourselves that, as a literary work, the Columbian need be under no apprehension of being excelled.

But what we have already before the public, who will not fail to judge us with impartiality; and in respect to what we intend to do, it will be both wiser and more becoming (altho' less fashionable) not to boast. We may be permitted to assure our friends in brief, however, that we have matured numerous plans (for the third volume) with which we feel confident they will be pleased. It is our purpose to put forth every energy; and it will be no fault of our own if the Columbian shall not be found at least equal to any magazine, of any class or price, in America.

DEALERS IN PERIODICALS
throughout the United States and the Canadas who wish to become agents for the Columbian Magazine will please apply to the publisher immediately. The usual discount will be made to them.

Editors who will insert this Prospectus and send a copy marked and addressed to the Columbian Magazine, shall have a copy sent to them for one year.

Terms of the Columbian Magazine.

One copy one year in advance,	\$3
One copy two years,	5
Two copies one year,	5
Five do do	10
Eight do do	15
Eleven do do	20

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PETERS' PILLS.

A FRESH supply of Peters' Pills just received and for sale by
GEORGE HOWARD,
Tarboro', July 19.

APPROVED Patent Medicines.

GRAY'S invaluable Patent Ointment, for the cure of white swellings, scrofulous and other tumors, ulcers, sore legs, old and fresh wounds, sprains and bruises, swellings and inflammations, scalds and burns, scald head, women's sore breast, rheumatic pains, tetters, eruptions; chilblains, whitlows, biles, piles, corns, and external diseases generally.

Compound Chlorine Tooth Wash, for preserving the teeth from decay, protecting the gums, &c.

Dr. McNair's Acoustic Oil, a certain cure for deafness.

Spohn's Rye and Fever Pills, a never failing remedy if taken according to directions which accompany them.

Judkins' Specific Ointment, for the cure of white swelling, sore legs, felons, chilblains, tetters, eruptions, &c.

Roach and bed bug bane, an effectual antidote against these noxious insects.

Condition Powders, for the cure of yellow water, botts, worms, &c. in horses.

Bullard's Oil Soap, for cleansing coat collars, woollen, linen and cotton goods, from spots occasioned by grease, paint, tar, varnish, and oils of every description, without injury to the finest goods. It also possesses very healing and penetrating qualities, and is used with perfect safety for bathing various external complaints upon man or beast.

For sale by **GEORGE HOWARD,**
Tarboro', June, 1844.

POETRY.



[SELECTED.]

WORDS ARE THINGS.

In an hour of mirthful gladness,
When glee was unrepressed,
I wounded one I dearly loved,
With thoughtless words of jest
I knew not then how bitterly
A random trifle stings;
But learned with pain when grief was vain
To know that "words were things."
Look backward o'er thy bygone years,
The morning of thy day
Where childhood's smiles, and childhood's
tears,
Together fall—and play;
And every pleasure, every pain,
That thoughtful memory brings,
Will only deepen on thy heart,
The truth that "words are things."
Call hope to gild thy future
With gifts most bright and rare;
And words of promise will be found,
The brightest even there;
How far beyond all other hopes,
To these devotion clings;
And whispers with an ardent tongue,
That "words are precious things."
Then while thy life is full of joy,
And pleasures woo thy soul,
Accept and use their loveliest gifts,
Guided by self control:
Whether amidst thy household duties,
Or where mirth her music rings,
Keep thou a watch before thy lips,
Remember "words are things."

POLITICAL.

From the Raleigh Standard.

THE TEXAS VOTE.

The New York Morning News analyzes the vote in the House of Representatives on the Resolution of Mr. Milton Brown. It will be seen that eight Whigs—Messrs Newton, of Virginia; Stephens and Clinch, of Georgia; Dilleit, of Alabama; and Ashe, Milton Brown, Payton, and Senter, of Tennessee—voted for it; and twenty-eight democrats—fourteen of whom are from New York—voted against it. One hundred and twelve Democrats and eight Whigs voted for the Resolution, and seventy Whigs and twenty-eight democrats against it.

RECAPITULATION.

	Ayes.		Noes.	
	Dem.	Whig.	Dem.	Whig.
Maine	1	0	4	2
New Hampshire	2	0	2	0
Vermont	0	0	1	3
Massachusetts	1	0	1	8
Rhode Island	0	0	0	2
Connecticut	3	0	1	0
New York	9	0	14	10
New Jersey	3	0	1	1
Pennsylvania	10	0	0	13
Delaware	0	0	0	1
Maryland	0	0	0	5
Virginia	10	1	0	3
North Carolina	5	0	0	4
South Carolina	7	0	0	0
Georgia	6	2	0	0
Alabama	6	1	0	0
Mississippi	4	0	0	0
Louisiana	4	0	0	0
Ohio	9	0	2	10
Indiana	8	0	0	2
Illinois	6	0	0	1
Kentucky	5	0	0	5
Tennessee	6	4	0	0
Missouri	6	0	0	0
Michigan	1	0	2	0
Arkansas	1	0	0	0
	112	8	28	70

It thus appears that of the Democratic votes in favor of the resolution, there were 53 from Free, and 59 from Slave States. The 7 Whig votes in favor were all from Slave States. Of the votes in the negative, the 28 Democrats are all from Free States; and of the Whigs, 52 were from Free, and 18 from Slave States. The number of Democrats voting was 140; consisting of 81 from Free, and 59 from Slave States. Those 81 were divided into 53 for, and 28 against. The number of Whigs voting was 78; consisting of 52 from Free, and 26 from Slave States. Those 26 were divided into 8 for, 18 against. The 59 Democrats from Slave, and the 52 Whigs from Free States, all of course voted the former for, and the latter against.

Civil Executive Officers, and Diplomatic and Consular Stations.—We find in the Baltimore Patriot, a table for the year 1844, showing the number of persons

employed in those Civil Executive Officers, at the City of Washington and in those Diplomatic and Consular Stations abroad where the compensation is by salary; the States and countries of which the officers so employed were natives, and the whole amount of public moneys paid to them by law, compiled from the most authentic sources.

States & Counties.	Per's emp'd.	Money pd.
Virginia,	114	\$200,395
Maryland,	183	170,305
Pennsylvania,	90	123,790
Massachusetts,	43	86,455
District of Columbia,	59	77,475
New York,	37	63,350
New Hampshire,	23	42,000
Kentucky,	7	34,150
Maine,	20	25,150
Rhode Island,	6	24,100
New Jersey,	17	23,245
Connecticut,	15	22,750
Ireland,	19	20,415
South Carolina,	5	17,500
North Carolina,	10	16,500
England,	14	14,500
Louisiana,	1	9,000
Tennessee,	3	7,300
France,	5	6,800
Delaware,	4	6,750
Germany,	7	6,350
Scotland,	6	5,665
Vermont,	5	5,545
Switzerland,	4	4,600
Alabama,	1	4,500
Ohio,	6	4,400
Morocco,	1	2,000
Prussia,	1	1,800
Mississippi,	1	1,150
Spain,	1	1,000

The Smithsonian Bequest.—Very little has been said of late about this magnificent donation; and it is doubtful if one-tenth of the community know how it is invested, or to what use it was intended to be applied.—By way of a "refresher," it may be well to state that James Smithson, of London, devised all his property to the United States, for the purpose of establishing an institution, bearing the donor's name, for the diffusion of knowledge. The estate of the testator produced \$308,318, and the amount was paid into the U. States Treasury on the 3rd of December, 1838. On the meeting of Congress this day, the interest due the Smithsonian bequest from the Treasury of the United States, will be \$182,000. The whole fund will then amount to \$690,900. The interest is calculated at six per cent.

It is now six years since the money was received from the executors of the deceased, and as yet not a dollar of it has been appropriated to the philanthropic object contemplated by the testator. Whether it has been devoted to any less useful purpose we know not; but we do know, that to receive a bequest for a specific purpose, and to either negatively or positively disregard the wishes of the donor with respect to its application, is disgraceful, if not dishonest.—*Rich. Her.*

Handsome Speculation.—The Cherokee Advocate says, that within forty years the United States have extinguished the Indian title to four hundred and thirty million acres of land, for eighty-two millions of dollars. At this rate, they paid the Indians an average of less than twenty cents per acre. Now, if the United States disposed of those lands to their citizens at the present low government price of one dollar and twenty five cents, they have received into their treasury the sum of four hundred and fifty-five millions, and five hundred thousand dollars, above the original cost.—*ib.*

From the Raleigh Star.

A Conspiracy to Marry.—A case of some interest came before the Supreme Court of Alabama, the late session. Several persons combined and forged a marriage license, showed it to a young lady, and her parents, as evidence of the good faith of the suitor, and one of his associates falsely represented himself to be a Justice of the peace authorized to perform the rites of matrimony; whereupon consent was yielded, and the usual service was repeated by the pretended magistrate. Afterward the cheat was detected, and the parties to it were indicted for a conspiracy. The only one found was tried and convicted in the Circuit Court of Butler. The case was carried to the Supreme Court, where the party implicated was somewhat astonished with the opinion given, that marriage being a civil contract, is valid where the persons united declare their intention to be husband and wife in a formal manner, in the presence of witnesses, even though no marriage license has been obtained, nor the usual ceremony administered by an authorized person. The Court affirmed the judgment below.

Horrible Affair.—The Rockingham Register of Saturday last, contains the par-

ticulars of a horrible affair, communicated to the editor by a gentleman of veracity, which transpired in Randolph county, in this State, in June of the past summer. The Register says:—

"Some three years ago, on Cheat river, in Randolph county, Va., a man by the name of Carr, a married man, formed an attachment for a gentleman's wife by the name of Woolford. The two agreed to run away together, and without delay executed their design. After an absence of about eighteen months, they returned to the same neighborhood in which they formerly lived, where they resided together about eighteen months, during which time they had one child. They received many threats from the neighbors, and from what followed it is more than probable the threats were carried into execution. One morning it was made known that the house occupied by the guilty pair and their child had been consumed by fire. On examination of the premises, the bones of the child were found in one corner of the house, the bones of the mother were resting on the chaff-trick, which was not altogether consumed by the fire, and the remains of the man were found in the middle of the room, his heart being whole, and his head seemed to have been severed from his body! His axe and gun were lying by his side, which indicated that he had made some resistance."

A Factory Girl.—The Kennebec Journal gives the following description of the romantic adventures of a New England "Factory Girl."

"Miss Irene Nichols, daughter of Mr. Nathaniel Nichols, of Monmouth, Kennebec county, while at work in a factory at Dorchester, Mass. some four years since, was offered very liberal wages to go to Mexico, and engage in a factory just established there. She, with eight others, accepted the offer. While there, she became acquainted with Ferrera, the present revolting and successful General, with whom she contracted marriage. She made a visit to her friends in Maine, last summer, during which she received frequent letters from Ferrera. She left here in July or August last, for Mexico, via New York, where she obtained a license, and was united in marriage to Gen. Ferrera, by his representative, the General not being able to leave Mexico—a step rendered necessary, as the parties were both Protestants, and could not be married in Mexico, a Catholic country. Ferrera is now President of Mexico, having his headquarters at the national palace in the city, and this Kennebec "Factory Girl" now rebels in the halls of Montezuma! Gen. Ferrera is of German extraction, and we are grieved to understand is an ardent admirer of the institutions of this country, and would not be opposed to the union of Mexico with the United States. A society, extensive in its ramifications, already exists in Mexico, with a view to the accomplishment of such a project."

A good Retort.—A fiery whig met a democrat after the late election, and pettishly declared, "Well, it seems foreigners are to rule us; your Irish democrats have carried the election." The reply was, "If foreigners are to rule us, I prefer it should be done by Irish democrats rather than British whigs.—*Augustus Age.*

Foreign Items.—The Russian Government in the kingdom of Poland, has issued an order, by which all males, without distinction, are henceforth prohibited from contracting marriages till they have completed the thirtieth year of their age.

The Parliamentary reports of last session show, that notwithstanding the British Government has spent more than twenty-seven millions of pounds in the endeavor to suppress the slave trade on the coast of Africa, the traffic is more extensive than ever.

A life of a Wesleyan minister, written by himself, whose scenes of labor were in Lincolnshire, England, from the year 1785 to 1822, concludes his account of them stating: "I have enjoyed in my ministry 2,028 Sabbaths; read the scriptures twice chapters for each day, 36,500 times; preached 8,112 sermons; occupied 15 pulpits, and ridden 117,000 miles; and my salary never, at any time, amounted to £50."

Music.—How the kingdom of heaven can come on the earth without music in it, is more than I can imagine. It would make the company of the saints like spring time without birds, or a year without blossoms.—*Mrs. Childs.*

She might have added—like a hasty pudding without molasses, or baked beans without pork.—*Boston Bee.*

Or a beauty without a bustle—a hen without feathers—or buckwheats without butter.—*Richmond Star.*

If the best man's faults were written on his forehead, it would make him pull his hat down over his eyes.