

THE TARBORO' PRESS.

Whole No 1001.

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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.

To the People of the Eighth Congressional District.

Fellow Citizens, we invite your attention to the following resolution passed by the late Democratic Convention at Washington and offered by Mr. Dewey of Craven:—

“Resolved, that the ‘Tarboro’ Press’ from its zeal and devotion to the advancement of the principles of democracy, is entitled to the support of every democrat, and deserves the especial patronage of this Congressional district, as it is the only democratic paper in its limits, and has sustained itself through all its difficulties.”

We return our sincere thanks to Mr. Dewey particularly and the Convention generally, for this mark of their approbation and esteem. We have labored arduously in the cause of sound principles and expect to do so still, should a kind providence spare us and should our friends mete out to us the patronage, which the only Democratic paper in the District deserves.

The patronage of the Press is very small, but by proper exertions it may be enlarged. In the mean time, we repeat, that the Press will earnestly advocate the claims of Mr. Clark; because, we believe he was fairly—yes, fairly nominated; and if elected will be an honor and ornament to the District. We hope our friends will exert themselves to extend the circulation of the paper.

To effect this object, we propose to furnish the Press for the ensuing three months at 50 cents the single number, or six copies for \$2.50 to clubs—for a year we will furnish six copies for \$10 to clubs.

Those friendly to our paper are earnestly requested to use their influence in our behalf. Our readers will also bear in mind that no postage will be charged on news papers, after the 1st of July next, when not carried by mail over thirty miles.

GEO. HOWARD, JR.
May 17, 1845.

Great Bargains, In Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes, At the Cheap Cash Store.

Fish's celebrated Nutria Hats, first quality and newest style,
Black and drab cassimere and brush hats, very cheap.
Black & drab fur hats, at \$1.25 & upwards.
A great variety of men's fur Caps, from \$1 to \$2.50—boys fur caps, \$1.
Men's and boys cloth, glazed, hair, seal, and sealotte caps,
18 dozen wool hats, good and cheap.
Men's cow hide, kip, seal and calf boots,
Men's and boys heavy coarse brogans,
do. kip and calf brogans,
Ladies kilt, seal and morocco slips, 50 cents and upwards,
Ladies Pha. made shoes and slippers,
Women's high and low quartered shoes, in great variety—girls & children's shoes,
Sole and upper Leather, shoe thread.

All of which are well worthy the attention of purchasers, as they will be offered on the most favorable terms by

JAS WEDDELL.
Tarboro', Nov. 23, 1844.

Notice.

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, bites, piles, corns, and external diseases generally.

The subscriber has just procured a fresh supply of this invaluable Ointment, direct from the Patentee, which he is enabled to sell at greatly reduced prices.

Judkins' Specific Ointment, for the cure of white swelling, sore legs, felons, chilblains, tetters, eruptions, &c.
Geo. Howard, Tarboro'.
April 9, 1845.

POETRY.



From the Philadelphia U. S. Gazette.

The Editor sat in his Sanctum.

BY TAM.

The editor sat in his sanctum,
In a hapless plight was he;
Fain would he fall in a thinking fit
For he was at the extreme of his wit,
As what his leader should be.
He had reaped his brain so often,
The soil seemed barren grown,
The forest of wit was felled to the stump,
The flowers of fancy were gone, save a clump.
Where the seed had but lately been sown.

He fished in the river of knowledge,
But his angling line was short
“Surely there's plenty of fish in the sea,
But it's plain as a whale,” quoth he,
“In deeper waters they're caught.”

He dived to the bed of the ocean,
Where the pearls did erst abound;
He raked and sifted the briny mud
That lies below the emerald flood,
But not an oyster he found.

“Ah! what shall I do?” he mutter'd;
“The devil will be here soon,
Methinks his tones on my tympanum stir,
The men are all waiting for copy, sir,
And now it is after noon.”

“It hath been quoted often;
With a full meed of credit,
The maxim wise Witherspoon spoke in his day
“Never speak till you've something to say
And stop when you have said it.”

“Ah! good advice to a parson,”
He sadly wail'd off to say;
“But I would ask you ever said it, or
Hinted such a thing to a hair brained editor,
From his birth to his dying day?”

He rose in his mental anguish;
And turn'd the key to his door;
The devil soon came, and loudly did knock,
But the editor sat as still as a stock;
And the devil then knocked the more.

The editor leaned on his patience,
As on a cushioned chair;
And he sat him down, and he rocked away,
While fancy began in his mind to play,
And thoughts to nestle there.

He neither swore nor cursed,
He despised a word profane;
And verily, he who curses and swears,
But adds to his sins and adds to his cares,
And the vice is mean and vain.)

The devil and the editor long
Maintained the battle and strife;
For the ink imp kept sturdily knocking,
And the editor kept unconsciously rocking,
And thinking as for his life.

His fancies came like a morning
In the beautiful time of May;
And thoughts, like the rays of light shone out,
And tremblingly glimmer'd and twinkled about.

Till his mind was clear as day.
The devil was drumming and drumming
A fat a tat on the door;
The editor cared not a whit for his thumps,
But quietly rubb'd his ideal bumps,
Till the flood began to pour

Down to the tips of his fingers,
When he caught the paper and pen;
And beautiful things from the bodiless air
Were call'd into being, and written down there

A blessing to true hearted men.
Truth shone on the face of the paper,
And the editor's heart was light;
For noble the man among noble men,
Who fears not to ply a truth telling pen
For God and for human right.

He sprang to the door of his sanctum,
As swift as a Grecian winner,
Who reaches the goal in Olympian race,
And the copy he pushed in the ink devil's face
And thankfully went to his dinner.

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

The Cheraw S. C. Gazette of the 13th, contains the following notice of Mr. Calhoun's farm:—
Agricultural Society of Pendleton.
Hon. J. C. Calhoun's Farm.—The committee proceeded to examine the farm of Hon. J. C. Calhoun, and although it may be truly said that nature has done much for it, yet to its proprietor clearly belongs the merit of very superior management.

Acting upon the theory, that lands possessing the greatest natural fertility must ultimately become exhausted by a too rapid succession of tillage crops, without some adequate return, and from the destructive effects of washing rains, Mr. Calhoun seems to have found a resource for the former in the cultivation of the pea crop, and for the latter, in the application of guard drains to his upland fields, evidently equal to the necessities of his position in both respects.

The committee are of opinion, that the evil of greatest magnitude, and the one which more than all others combined tends to frustrate our agricultural operations, and impoverish our fields, is that which we suffer from heavy falls of rain, and the consequent washing of our lands. It is true, that tillage does its part, especially when unconnected with a rotation of crops; tending to give rest, and impart refreshment to the soil. But, compared with the other mischief, it is but as the drop in the bucket. To this, as a principle cause, is to be ascribed the almost incalculable amount of worn out and waste lands, and yawning gullies, which disgrace and disfigure almost every farm that meets the eye throughout the country. It is this ruinous tendency, unchecked by a single contrivance, but as tamely submitted to as if it were one of the irresistible decrees of destiny, which has led to the suicidal policy of abandoning fields as soon as their original fertility became exhausted, and felling the forest in search of the means of further subsistence; and, finally, it is this which has caused so many thousands of our countrymen to exchange their own, their native land, with all its tender endearments, for the toils, privations and dangers of our western frontier.

Deeply impressed with the importance of this subject, the committee were both gratified and instructed by the extraordinary management of Mr. Calhoun, by which, through the instrumentality of guard drains on all his upland fields, even those of the greatest declivity have sustained almost as little injury from the heaviest falls of rain, as the rich low lands at their base.

The committee are aware that such a statement is likely to be regarded as the offspring of that enthusiasm, in reference to agricultural enterprises and improvements, which well-directed experiments too often prove to be fallacious. But, regarding the farm of Mr. Calhoun as the first, if not the only one, in this section of country, upon which this policy has been fully illustrated, and as furnishing proof approaching to mathematical certainty, of the facts stated by the committee, they have deemed it a duty incumbent on them, to bring to the notice of our planters, not only the principles upon which this measure has been conducted, but also the results which have followed.

Their attention was first directed to Fort Hill, a field of about forty acres; terminating at its base, on the one side, in the low grounds, and connected with the uplands on the opposite side, by a depression considerably lower than its summit. This field, by reason of its descending in every direction, necessarily required to be literally belted with guard drains. Certain points appeared to have been selected, at which the water could be discharged with the greatest safety, and a series of drains were directed round the hill, with a descent just sufficient to carry away the water, and yet so gently as not to enlarge or deepen their channels. The number of these drains was made to correspond with the necessities of the field, as determined by the amount of its declivity, being more numerous and nearer each other where the descent was greatest.

The committee were not informed as to the amount of this descent, or deviation from the horizontal line. But judging from the eye, they were supposed to equal from three to five feet in the hundred yards.

As a further measure of precaution, the intermediate drill rows were run out horizontally, or nearly so; an arrangement which, by the aid of the first great measure of safety to the soil, seemed to have enabled each furrow to retain its own water, or to have parted with it so gradually as not to leave a trace of the slightest injury.

The committee did not learn how long the celebrated hill had been in cultivation, though appearances justify the conclusion that it must have been cleared thirty or forty years; yet, notwithstanding the soil was evidently good originally, judging from the very heavy crop of corn and pea vine now upon the land, the committee are induced to believe its productive powers have scarcely diminished.

In other hands, or even in the hands of the proprietor himself, had the above precautionary measures been omitted, the fields must ere now have exhibited in many places a series of gullies and abraded surfaces, and been destined soon to take rank with the waste and worn-out lands of our country.

The remaining portion of the uplands on

this farm, with the exception of various patches in the vicinity of the homestead, were appropriated to cotton. And although the greater part of them was fresh land, that had been but a few years in cultivation; yet, fully impressed with the importance of upland drains, and acting upon the policy that it was easier to prevent than to remedy an evil, a sufficient number of them to protect the lands have been made, with the same caution, and with the same success, attendant upon those on Fort Hill.

The amount of land required for these drains is very inconsiderable; and the amount of soil conveyed away through them, though comparatively small, may often be diverted, as we saw it done in several instances on Mr. Calhoun's farm; to some impoverished spot which would be improved, or to some wet depression which they would elevate and reclaim.

The low grounds on this farm were exclusively appropriated to the corn crop, intermixed with peas throughout. The corn crop very fine, and the entire surface of the earth was covered with the most luxuriant crop of pea vine we ever witnessed.

By reason of Mr. Calhoun's absence, the committee are uninformed as to his management of the pea crop; nor do they know any thing concerning his rotation of crops. But all concur in the opinion, that a return annually to the soil, of the vast amount of soil vint; on each acre of land, would amount to an adequate compensation for all that is taken from it by the corn crop.

The stock on this farm, consisting of horses, hogs and cattle, were of good blood and in fine condition. The farm houses were sufficiently numerous; and both comfortable and convenient. And this was more especially the case with the negro house, which consisted of a building of stone of superior masonry, two hundred and ten feet in length; divided into apartments, with separate fire places, sufficiently large for all the purposes of comfort and healthful ventilation.

The committee, in conclusion; have no hesitation in pronouncing the management upon this farm highly superior. The useful and ornamental have been most happily blended, not only throughout the principal tillage crops of the farm, but also the more refined horticultural operations of the homestead.

From the Union.

Very interesting from Texas—the *Cast*.—The Southern mail of Sunday has brought to this city some public despatches as well as various private letters from Texas and New Orleans. They are calculated to remove every shadow of doubt upon the acceptance of the terms of our resolutions, and the annexation of Texas to the United States. We congratulate our country on this auspicious result of all the labors of its friends in both republics. We consider the whole question as settled as “with the bond of fate.”

A private letter is received, from a high quarter at Galveston, May 6th, which uses the following language: “There is now no division upon this question. In my future communications I may confine myself more to a statement of facts in relation to the physical and other resources and advantages of this country; under a belief that, when I tell you that Texas will accept the terms, and that she will she will have, on the 1st Monday in December next, knocking at the doors of Congress, two senators and two representatives, with a good constitution in their hands; I have told you all on this subject which you desire to hear.”

Another letter from New Orleans of the 11th, states that Major Donelson and Gov. Yell had arrived the evening before, in the New York, from Texas. It announces the very agreeable intelligence that General Houston had assured Major Donelson, by letter, that he shall interpose no obstacle to the union, nor does he believe that any impediment to the effectuation of the measure will arise “on the part of the government or people of Texas.” He compliments Major Donelson in the most frank and friendly terms on the success of his mission, and says to him; that there is no gentleman in the United States, under whose auspices, or by the force of whose talents, he would rather see the measure successfully accomplished, than the American charge's. With this brilliant prospect of success, and under a sense of the most delicate feeling with regard to Gen. Houston and President Jones, Major Donelson had thought it his duty to retire for the time from the scene of action. His conduct will be duly appreciated by every man of sensibility.

From the Raleigh Independent.

Misrepresentation.—There is a misrepresentation of the northern papers, and great sympathy is expressed for the criminal who was hung for stealing a pair of suspenders!—They forget to state that Hardy Carroll was an old and notorious offender,

who had many times got through the meshes of the law, and that he had been allowed his benefit of clergy in former cases, until that grace was withdrawn by the operation of the law. They do not hang people in North Carolina for stealing a pair of suspenders; but for *house breaking*; and not then till the benefit of clergy has been allowed, and the culprit evinces alike his contempt for clemency awarded; and the peace and safety of society.

From the Union.

Extensive sale of Public Lands.—Sales of Public Lands to the extent of 5,000,000 acres and upwards, lying in the Northwest, West and Southwest sections of the country, are advertised to take place in the course of the ensuing Summer and Autumn.

In Wisconsin Territory, about 370,000 acres of choice lands, lying on and between Fox & Wolf rivers, and immediately contiguous to Green Bay and Lake Winnebago; will be brought into market in October next.

In Iowa, two and a third millions of acres are to be sold in September and October.

In Illinois, upwards of 90,000 acres of rich bottom lands in Illinois will be brought into market, embracing tracts on the Mississippi and islands in that river; with small detached bodies of land not heretofore offered.

In Missouri, upwards of a million of acres will be offered for sale, embracing tracts in the north, northwest, west, and southwest parts of the State.

In Arkansas, there will also be brought into market about 1,000,000 acres, embracing nine townships in the new district of Champagnole.

In Louisiana, about 154,000, and in Florida, upwards of 600,000 acres of fine sugar and cotton lands will be offered for sale.

Tokens of Peace.—A New York paper says that the London creditors of Illinois have agreed to forbear to the State for six



Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, &c.

DR. WM. GEO. THOMAS

Has just received a large & well selected assortment of all the articles (of the best quality) usually kept in a Drug Store, which he offers for sale on as favorable terms as they can be had in this State; he has advantages in making his purchases that will enable him to do so, and he respectfully invites the inspection of the Physicians, Merchants, and Farmers in the surrounding country. He feels assured that he can offer them inducements to make purchases of him—and hopes, by punctual attention to orders, and by supplying articles on very moderate terms, to merit a liberal share of custom. His assortment will be a large one, and replenished from time to time as occasion may demand. In it will be found what a true friend is seeking to ward the fertile lands on the Pacific.

The Albany Daily American Citizen thus describes one of the wonders of the animal kingdom now exhibiting in that city:

It is the petrified vertebra of a monster called by the naturalists the *Zuglodon*—a creature which must have been half alligator and half whale. It was discovered embedded in a chalk formation on the banks of the Alabama River, and was boxed up and sent to professor Emmons, of this city. The vertebra, extending from a portion of the head to the tip of the tail, is eight feet in length as it lies upon the floor! The creature must have been, in life, from sixty to one hundred feet long.

From the Raleigh Star.

Whitewash: it is now the Sedition.—There is nothing which so much improved the appearance of a house and the premises as painting and whitewashing the tenements and fences. The following recipe for whitewashing has been found by experience, to answer the same on wood, brick and stone, as oil paint; and is much cheaper:

Recipe.—Take half a bushel of unslacked lime and slack it with boiling hot water covering it during the process. Strain it, and add a peck of salt dissolved in warm water, three pounds of ground rice boiled to a thin paste, put in boiling hot, half a pound of powdered Spanish whiting, and a pound of clear glue, dissolved in warm water. Mix, and let it stand for several days. Then keep it in a kettle on a portable furnace, and put on as hot as possible, with a painter's or a whitewash brush.