

The Tarboro Press

By George Howard, Jr.
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DR. D. JAYNE'S Family Medicines

THESE medicines are recommended and extensively used by the intelligent persons in the United States, by numerous Professors and Presidents of Colleges, Physicians of the Army and Navy, and of Hospitals and Almshouses, and by more than five hundred Clergymen of various denominations. They are expressly prepared for family use, and have acquired an unprecedented popularity throughout the United States, and as they are so admirably calculated to preserve health and cure disease, no family should ever be without them. The proprietor of these invaluable preparations received his education at one of the best Medical Colleges in the United States, and has had twenty years experience in an extensive and diversified practice, by which he has had ample opportunities of acquiring a practical knowledge of diseases, & of the remedies best calculated to remove them.

- Names and Prices of Dr. D. Jayne's Family Medicines, viz:
- Jayne's Expectorant, per bottle, \$1 00
 - Half Tonic " 1 00
 - ALTERATIVE or Life Preservative, per bottle 1 00
 - Tonic Vermifuge " 0 50
 - Carmenative Balsam, 25 and 50
 - Serapive Pills, per box, 0 25
 - American Hair Dye, 0 50
- All the above mentioned Medicines are prepared only by Dr. D. Jayne, Inventor and Sole Proprietor, No. 20, South Third Street, Philadelphia, Pa. who has no hesitation in recommending them to the community as preparations worthy of their entire confidence, and is fully persuaded from past experience, that they will be found eminently successful in removing those diseases for which they are so generally recommended. For sale in Tarboro' by JAS. M. REDMOND, Agent. July 12, 1845.

Jayne's Ague Pills

Are warranted to make a perfect and lasting cure of Fever and Ague. These Pills are put up in vials containing from 28 to 30 Pills each, and being thus excluded from the air, never deteriorate or undergo any change, and are WARRANTED, if used according to the directions, to be an INFALLIBLE REMEDY for Fever and Ague.

During twelve years extensive Practice in a low marshy district of country, where Fever and Agues were very prevalent, the Proprietor was always enabled to effect radical cures, of the most inveterate cases, by the use of these Pills. Messrs. Jayne & Parsons of St. Louis, Mo., found these Pills so uniformly successful in curing Fever and Ague, that they sold several hundred bottles to various persons in Missouri, Illinois, &c., agreeing to return money in all cases where they failed to effect a cure, and such was the universal satisfaction the PILLS gave of their value that they were never called upon to refund for a single bottle. These Pills may also be used in all cases where a tonic or strengthening medicine may be required. Prepared only by Dr. D. JAYNE, No. 8 South Third Street, Philadelphia. JAS. M. REDMOND, Agent. Tarboro', July 12, 1845.

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. 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. Condition Powders, for the cure of yellow water, botch, worms, &c. in horses. For sale by G. G. HOWARD, Tarboro', Feb. 25, 1845.

Cotton Yarn

THE subscriber has just received a quantity of Cotton Yarn, different numbers, which he wishes to sell at Reduced Prices. On reasonable and accommodating terms. G. G. HOWARD, Tarboro', Jan 25, 1845.



POMEROY
Life is onward: use it
With a forward aim
And its warfare claim
Look not to another
To perform your will;
Let not your own brother
Keep your warm hand still.
Life onward: never
Look upon the past
It would hold you ever
In its clutches fast.
Now is your dominion,
Weave it as you please,
Bind not the soul's pinion
On a bird of ease.
Life is onward: try it,
Ere the day is lost,
It hath virtue—buy it,
At whatever cost.
If the world should offer
Every precious gem,
Look not at the scoffer,
Change it not for them.
Life is onward: heed it,
In each varied dress;
Your own set you speed it,
On to happiness.
His bright pinion o'er you,
Time waits not in vain;
If hope chant before you,
Her prophetic strain.
Life is onward: prize it,
In sunshine and in storm,
Oft do not then despise it,
In its humblest form.
Hope and joy together,
Standing at the goal,
Through Life's darkest weather,
Becken on the goal.

AN INTERESTING CASE

At the late term of the Superior Court of Wake county a case of some interest was tried, and the question as to how deeply one may be intoxicated and still make a valid deed, was defined and settled by the verdict rendered. The case was briefly this: A father made to two of his daughters a deed of gift of two negroes to each, in trust for their use and benefit. The deed was duly proved and registered under the act of 1806, and soon after one of the daughters intermarried with the defendant in this action. Dying without issue, her husband claimed the negroes under the said deed, and an action of Trover was brought by the father to recover their value. The leading point in the case seemed to be as to the validity of the deed, the plaintiff alleging that at the time of its execution he was so drunk that he did not know what he was about. It was in proof that he was a habitual drunkard, that on the day the deed was executed he had taken some 12 or 15 drinks, that afterwards had taken on the same day five or six drinks, he refused to endorse for a son-in-law who had previously involved him, but that in the evening when he was full, one of the witnesses expressed it, he did not know what he was about, and the witness to the instrument, in his deposition, said deed for the benefit of his two daughters. It was also in proof that his other children had been provided for, and that he had repeatedly expressed a desire that his property should go equally to all his children; and that when drunk he was a strange man, well possessed, except when deeply drunk, of remarkable caution and sagacity. It was also proved that he had previously made persons to sign such a deed as the one in question. The witness brought forward by the defendant to prove the deed, stated that he was called in by the trustee, who told him he wished him to witness the deed, that he took the deed to read it, but was not "scholar enough" to do so, that he did not hear the deed read to the donor, but that the trustee asked him if he acknowledged it, whereupon the donor, who was sitting by the water side, rose from his seat and made for the bed, and as he went, or as he fell upon the bed, said "I do" meaning that he did acknowledge it. The witness then signed the deed. The counsel for the plaintiff dwelt upon this affirmative grant, the origin of which we shall give presently. It was admitted by the plaintiff's counsel that if the deed was good the defendant would be entitled to recover, but it was ar-

gued that it was invalidly made and intended, for that the plaintiff at the time it was executed was laboring under such a suspension of his rational powers as to be incompetent to make a binding instrument. The counsel on the other side relied upon the deed itself, and argued upon the proofs that the donor did not in such a situation get to be incompetent to make a valid deed. His Honor Judge Smith, without repeating all the evidence, said that he thought the deed to be valid, since it was made by a person competent to make it, that such an indictment as to being incompetent passed from one who knows what he is doing, and that it was for the jury to say, on a full examination of all the facts, whether said deed was the act of the donor or not. The jury retired, and in a few minutes returned a verdict in favor of the defendant. So the deed was sustained, and that fact by a most respectable and intelligent jury. The case was managed most ably and judiciously by Mr. Hodge for the plaintiff, and Messrs. G. W. Hayward and D. H. McRae for the defendant. It is related that the Old Boy (regularly called the Devil), who from the prison job down to the incompetent sailor, is no respecter of persons, was present on a certain occasion at a shipwreck, and, as usual, was busily engaged in securing his share of the spoils. With a snarl in each hand, and one in his mouth, he was asked by an imp if he wanted any more, to which, being unwilling to drop his prize, he replied "No, no." How many drinks his majesty had taken, or whether he was "full" in the legal sense on that occasion, this deponent saith not.

A NEW SYSTEM—GEO. GRAPHY

We understand there is one Hamilton Co. Smith, late of Tennessee, now residing in some of the natives of Wilkes county by a new method of teaching Geography. It is said one may become perfect in this branch of learning in the short space of 30 days or two new plan. Having recently met with two of his pupils, at Stateville, and heard them reciting or performing, or exercising, (we hardly know how to term it) we have a pretty fair understanding of the system. These pupils were very clever young men and took pains to give us all the information they could, and being pretty apt without, had made very considerable progress under Mr. Smith, and were therefore the better capable of doing credit to their instructions well as to the system.

The remarkable features of the system is that it is conducted by singing. It seems to be based upon the proposition that knowledge can be more easily and more rapidly acquired in song than any other way. The scholars are therefore required to sing over the Geography, not to read. They will no doubt, admit, many a being a new word system, and they will be ready to acknowledge Geography as a singularly regular measure. But such persons forget that there are particular metres, and that letters are made to suit ballads as well as to suit awks. There is no such a thing as a regular measure about it as one might at first suppose! For instance, there is a tune (1) to which the United States was sung, that is, each State with its Capital. Add then there is another tune to which the counties are sung. And then there is another to which the principal rivers in the United States are sung, and so on throughout the whole Geography. The practice is said to be the tunes however, we were informed was that suited to the operations of South America, if we recollect, rightly. We heard it but having a horse, we fear we could not readily distinguish it from the other tunes.

A pupil in the school, when he has acquired a good knowledge of Geography, is said to be a "good singer," and he commences at the North, pole, and sing to the South Pole. He can sing from East to West, taking every thing in his way. He can sing the Continents, Oceans, Seas, Bays, Kingdoms, Republics, States, Counties, Cities, Towns, Lakes, and Mountains. As this is undoubtedly a new thing to many of our readers, we desire to give them a rough sketch of it, and to do this we have arranged a list, three verses of Geography to be taught upon the Lancaster plan, (that is the name of it), which are of their own singing to any common meter tune, and if, at the same time, they will trace out on the map, the boundaries named, they are at once in the high road to science as taught by Mr. Smith of Tennessee. These verses are composed by Mr. Smith's native State, and may be sung to Primrose.

[Please Sing.]

Tennessee is bounded to wit:
Old Kentucky on the North,
North Carolina on the East,
And South is Georgia State,
Mississippi and Alabama,
Both also bound her South,

AND THE NEW STATE OF ARIZONA
(AND ILLINOIS) HER WEST
Her capital Nashville city is,
Five thousand people there,
Who heat Indian Corn and Tobacco
And Pigs are her produce
Carolina Watchman

There is a gentleman in this city who has taken out a patent for petrifying dead bodies, or almost any other substance of a similar nature. The body, after some preparation, is immersed in a liquid that about space of fourteen days will render it as solid as a rock of marble. The process, but trifling compared with the lasting benefit rendered to those who may wish to preserve and look upon departed friends. He informs that a bouquet of fresh flowers immersed in the liquid will in a few days, be as solid and durable as though they were cut out of marble. Troy Budget.

A gentleman of Philadelphia has shown us an air gun of his invention, in the form of a walking stick, which is of the most ingenious and admirable workmanship. We carried some room to describe it, but nothing of the kind has been invented to compare with it. He charges it by a very simple process in less than one minute, when it will fire, without a touch of any powder. He fired it repeatedly in our presence, putting a ball each time through a board, with a wafer upon it, at the distance of three or four rods, and generally within an inch of the wafer. He fired another with a small spy-glass upon it, through which he takes sight, and when out shooting crows, he is able to see the very eye of the crow, and he has often put the ball directly thro' it. No one can detect this gun from a common walking stick. The price of them is, of course, comparatively high, but we understand many have been made and sold by the inventor. News.

From the Raleigh Star

The London Times contains an account of a newly invented engine of destruction, like to rival in power for anything which the genius of man has hitherto constructed. It is called the electric gun, an invention of Mr. Henning, who has been exhibiting it before a committee of the Royal Artillery at Woolwich. But few persons were permitted to be present. Description of the instrument.

The barrel is placed on a small carriage, running upon a pair of wheels, and may be drawn by one horse, or ten miles an hour. It is in position, it has a third wheel, which is attached to the barrel with ease and steadiness. It is light and elegant in appearance, the barrel for discharging the bullets is over the body of the machine, being about five feet from the ground, so that the engineer who works it can take a look at it, it is supplied with balls by two chambers, one of which is fixed, the other is a movable one, which is called the volley chamber, and may be made to contain any quantity of balls.

From 1000 to 1200 balls could be discharged per minute. These volleys are shot off in quick succession, and while being reloaded, the stationary chamber continues to supply the barrel, and a constant discharge is maintained. The bullets are five eighths of an inch in diameter, (those used in the sports are on Saturday were not so large, but in actual service, the smallest being but its diameter, would do much damage, and in a distance, with increased force, if the bullet is used and calculated to hit at the distance of a statute mile. They pass freely through a three-inch plank, which is why it is torn in atoms by their force, but if discharged against an iron target, they are dashed to pieces, and if into a solid log of wood, the splinters would be scattered, appearing to be caused by a rifle bullet.

In its operation, the experiments made to test its facilities, the Times says that, at a distance of 40 yards the effect was times magnificent. A tyre each plank was perforated, and the balls which struck the iron target flattened as thin as half crows—inserted to mere plates of metal—and frequently by beaten to atoms. The rapidity of the discharge was very surprising, and the discharge was kept up without intermission, apparently as long and as continuous as the engineer thought fit. To the engineers and the naval and military officers, who have been present at the trials, the results are said to have been satisfactory, and the most unqualified praise has been given to the inventor, and the highest testimonials of the efficacy and importance of the invention. The cost for keeping the machine in a continual discharge for eighteen hours, resting a few minutes every four hours, has been estimated at £10—during which time more bullets would be discharged than from the fire of two regiments of musketry, fired at their greatest rate of quickness.