

# THE TARBOROUGH PRESS.

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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. Advertisements not exceeding a square will be inserted at ONE DOLLAR the first insertion, and 25 Cents for every succeeding one. Longer ones at that rate per square. Court Orders and Judicial advertisements 25 per cent. higher.



## CABINET FURNITURE.

FROM the IMMENSE INCREASE of our business, we have been under the necessity of taking the whole up-story over L. Pender's Store, at the sign of Pender & Brother, where may be found

## AN IMMENSE Stock of Furniture.

Consisting of the same articles which will be seen advertised at the Old Stand. Persons that have not had an opportunity of seeing a magnificent stock of furniture, are respectfully solicited to call, as prices and quality shall surely suit. Furniture repaired at either place at the shortest notice.

F. L. BOND.

N. B. In order that a man may do himself justice, let him see articles of Furniture before purchasing. No body likes to buy a cat in a bag.

Tarboro', Sept. 29, 1848.

## DR. GORDON'S VEGETABLE ANTI-BILIOUS FAMILY PILLS

Only 25 cents per box,

FOR the cure of Headache, Giddiness, Salt Rheum, Rheumatism, Piles, Heart-burn, Worms, Dyspepsia, Cholera Morbus, Pains in the Back and Limbs, Liver complaint, Rising in the Throat, Fevers of all kinds, colds, Gout, Gravel, Female Complaints, Nervous complaints, and all other diseases arising from impurities of the blood, and morbid secretions of the liver and Stomach.

Every disease to which the human frame is subject, originates from impurities of the blood or derangement of digestive organs.

Dr. Gordon's Family Pills, being compounded exclusively of such ingredients as nature intended should operate on the impurities of the Human System. Strike at the root of the disease, removing all impurities from the body, opening the pores externally and internally, separating all foreign and obnoxious particles from the chyle, so that the blood, of which it is the origin, must be thoroughly pure and necessarily securing a free and vigorous action to the Heart, Lungs, Liver and Stomach, thereby restoring health, by opening the pores, cleansing the veins and arteries, unimpeding all the natural veins and purifying the blood; they render the system not only thoroughly sound, but also impervious to disease, even when all other means have failed.

Within the last twelve months, more than one hundred cases of the most aggravated forms of Dyspepsia have been cured by the medicine, where rigid dieting, the Blue Pill, and almost every other means had been resorted to without any benefit, and when death stared its miserable victim fully in the face. If Dr. Gordon's Pills were not adapted to the cure of any but this horrid malady, their uniform success in this disease alone would be sufficient to "waft on to fame" the name of their inventor, as a benefactor of his species. This medicine never fails to cure the worst cases of piles in one week!

For sale in Tarboro' by A. H. Macnair & GEO. HOWARD.

February 8, 1849.

## Notice.

For coughs and lung complaints use Dr. Bartholomew's Pink Expectorant syrup.

Sick head aches, though constitutional or incidental, is cured by Dr. Spohn's head ache remedy.

Lin's balm of China, for the cure of all diseases that require external application.

The gray haired will find the Indian Hair Dye perfect and effectual.

For sale by Geo. Howard.

## POLITICAL.



From the Raleigh Standard.

## THE NEW REVENUE LAW.

An Act to increase the Revenue of the State.

Whereas, there are many wealthy citizens of this State, who derive very considerable revenues from moneys which produce interest, dividends and profits; and who do not contribute a due proportion to the public exigencies of the same:

1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* That hereafter there shall be levied the sum of three cents upon every dollar of interest, safely secured or actually due or received, upon all sums of money at interest, whether in this State or out of it—at any time during the year next preceding the time when the owner thereof shall give in his, her, or their tax-list.

2. *Be it further enacted,* That hereafter there shall be levied the sum of three cents upon every dollar of profit or dividend safely secured, and actually due or received, upon all sums of money vested in trading in slaves, or vested in sailing or steam vessels, (excepting the profits of such vessels as are under the burden of twenty tons,) or any other species of trade, or vested in stock of any kind, or in shares of any incorporated or trading company, whether in this State or out of it—at any time during the year immediately preceding the time when the owner or owners thereof shall give in his, her, or their tax-list. *Provided,* that this act shall not authorize the taxing of any stock or shares in any of the incorporated Banks of this State, already taxed by law; and *provided further,* that no person whose interest, dividend, or profit shall not exceed the sum of sixty dollars shall be subject to the tax imposed by this statute.

3. *Be it further enacted,* That so much of the capital stock in trade of any merchant or jeweller, wholesale or commission merchant, as is now taxed by the 14th section of the 102d chapter of the Revised Statutes, shall be exempt from the provisions of this act.

4. *Be it further enacted* That each and every person whose interest, dividend, or profit is subject to taxation, as heretofore provided, shall have an amount equal to the sum of interest which he, she, or they own or pay, or secure to be paid upon his, her, or their own debt or debts, exempt from the provisions of this act.

5. *Be it further enacted,* That the taxes by this act imposed, shall be returned on oath to the Justices of the several counties in this State, appointed to take the list of taxable and taxable property in their respective counties; and shall be collected by the Sheriffs of the several counties in this State, at the same time and in the same manner in which they now collect other State taxes, and shall by them be paid into the Treasury of the State, at the same time and under the same penalties which are now prescribed by law for the collection and payment of other State taxes. *Provided further,* this act shall not extend to the interest or dividends accruing to any literary institution.

6. *Be it further enacted,* That hereafter there shall be imposed and levied annually the following taxes, to wit: On all surgeon dentists, all practising physicians, all practising lawyers, and on all other persons (except Ministers of the Gospel of every denomination, Governor of the State, Judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts,) whose practice, salaries, or fees, or all together, shall yield an annual income of not less than five hundred dollars, the sum of three dollars. *Provided, however,* that every physician, and lawyer, and surgeon dentist shall be exempt from the provisions of the law for the first five years of his practice.

7. *Be it further enacted,* That hereafter there shall be imposed and levied annually a tax upon the following articles, to wit: On all gold and silver plate in use

by the owner or owners thereof, in value fifty dollars, and not exceeding five hundred dollars, the sum of two dollars; and on all gold and silver plate exceeding in value five hundred dollars, four dollars. On all pleasure carriages in use by the owner or owners thereof, with four wheels, exceeding in value two hundred dollars, the sum of one dollar; on all gold watches, in use by the owner or owners thereof, twenty five cents; on all silver watches, in use by the owner or owners thereof, ten cents; on all harps, in use by the owner or owners thereof, the sum of two dollars; on all piano fortes, in use, the sum of one dollar, except in Seminaries of learning; on all retailers of spirituous liquors, ten dollars, instead of four dollars, as now taxed by law; on all public billiard tables two hundred dollars, instead of five hundred dollars, as now taxed by law; on all bowling alleys, whether called nine-pin or ten pin alleys, or by any other name, twenty-five dollars; upon every pack of playing cards, ten cents—and every merchant, shop-keeper, and public dealer in goods, wares and merchandise shall state on oath how many packs he has sold within the last year. *Provided,* that this enactment shall not be in force before the first of April, in the year 1850.

8. *And be it further enacted,* That every person who shall bring any horses, mules, or hogs into this State from any other State, by the drove, and shall dispose of the same or any part thereof in any county in this State, shall pay the Sheriff of every such county the sum of five dollars; which tax shall be accounted for by the Sheriff in like manner as other public taxes: And upon paying such tax, and obtaining a receipt therefor, and a license to sell such droves or part thereof, such person shall be authorized to sell and retail such horses, mules, or hogs that may belong to their present drove, and no others, for the term of one year; and that each and every person who shall sell such drove or horses, mules, or hogs, or any part thereof, without having previously paid the tax thereon, and without having obtained a license so to do, or who shall refuse or neglect, upon the request of the Sheriff or his lawful deputy, or any Justice of the Peace, to show such license, shall pay a tax of one hundred dollars, to be collected by the Sheriff of the county where such failure take place, by distress and sale of the property of such delinquent, to be applied, one-half to the use of the State, and one-half to the use of the Sheriff collecting the same.

9. *Be it further enacted,* That each and every person shall annually render to the Justice, appointed to take the list of taxable and taxable property, as a part of, and in addition to, his taxables and taxable property, the amount of tax or taxes which he, either in his own right, or the right of any other person or persons whatsoever, either as guardian, attorney, agent or trustee, or in any other manner whatsoever, is liable to pay under this act; and it shall be the duty of said Justice to administer the following oath to all such persons or persons as may be liable to pay the same, and to list their property for taxation, to-wit: You, A. B. do solemnly swear (or affirm, as the case may be,) that you, either in your own right, or the right of any other person or persons whatsoever, either as guardian, attorney, agent, or trustee, or in any other manner whatsoever, are not liable for more taxes under an act of the General Assembly, entitled "an act to increase the Revenue of the State," passed in 1848-'49, than the amount which you have now listed; and that in all other respects the list by you now delivered, contains a just and true account of all the property which by law you are bound to list for taxation, to the best of your knowledge and belief, so help you God.

10. *Be it further enacted,* That it shall be the duty of every Justice of the Peace, who shall take a list of the taxable property in the State, before administering the oath aforesaid, to call over to each person giving in his list of taxable property, all the subjects and articles subject to taxation.

11. *Be it further enacted,* That each and every person liable to pay taxes, by and under the provisions of this act, who shall fail to list the same, or refuse to take the oath herein prescribed and required, shall, in addition to the payment of a dou-

ble tax, forfeit and pay into the Public Treasury the sum of one hundred dollars for each year's failure or refusal aforesaid; and it shall be the duty of the several Sheriffs aforesaid, to levy, collect, and account for the same as in cases of double tax, unless the County Court shall within nine months thereafter, on satisfactory cause shown to them by such delinquent, order such forfeiture to be released and remitted.

12. *Be it further enacted,* That it shall be the duty of the Justice appointed to take the list of taxable property, to list the taxes therein required to be listed in separate columns, headed as follows, to-wit: Tax, interest, dividend, and profit; physicians, lawyers, salaries and fees; gold and silver plate; pleasure carriages; gold and silver watches: And the Clerks of the several County Courts shall record, advertise and return the same to the Comptroller's office in the same manner, and, in case of failure, under the same penalties, forfeitures and liabilities as are now prescribed by law in relation to all other taxables.

13. *Be it further enacted,* That all the persons and property herein mentioned and taxed, shall not be subject and liable to be taxed by the several County Courts.

14. *Be it further enacted,* That all laws and clauses of laws coming in conflict with the true intent and meaning of this act, be and the same are hereby repealed.

15. *Be it further enacted,* That it shall be the duty of the Public Treasurer to have prepared and printed on large sheets of paper, suitable for the purpose, with all the articles subject to taxation, whether under this act or any other law now in force, mentioned *seriatim* over the heads of parallel columns, in which the amount or quantity of each article to be listed is to be set down; and that the Treasurer shall furnish to each County Clerk in the State, two copies of the same for each tax collection district in said County; and that the expense of preparing and printing the same be defrayed from the Public Treasury.

Read three times, and ratified in General Assembly, the 29th day of January, 1849.

A true copy. WILLIAM HILL,

Secretary of the State.

## The Mormons—Great Salt Lake.

The Pittsburg Gazette announces the arrival in that City of Mr. Whipple, one of the leading Mormons, from the settlement in the neighborhood of the great Salt Lake, who brings interesting intelligence from that distant region.

The Mormons have located themselves in a beautiful valley on the borders of the great Salt Lake, in the North-eastern part of Upper California. This valley is about fifty miles long, and forty broad, and is surrounded on three sides by high mountains, and on the north side by the lake. Their settlement consists of about seven thousand persons. They arrived in this valley in June, 1847, and last session they raised a fine crop of wheat, corn, and other productions. They have two grist mills and four saw-mills in operation, and have laid out a town on an elevated plat, which overlooks the whole valley and the great Salt Lake.

Many of our readers no doubt retain a vivid remembrance of Col. Fremont's description of this extraordinary body of water, first discovered by himself in the midst of the Rocky Mountains. This lake has been ascertained to be about 150 miles long, by 50 broad, and contains no living thing. It is so salt that three barrels of water will make one of salt. The shores of the lake, in the dry season, are encrusted with salt fit for use. It has no outlet, but a fresh water lake, called the Utah, empties into it. This region of country, in which the Mormons have settled, is about 1,000 miles west of the frontier of Missouri, and 700 miles from the gold-diggings on the Sacramento.—*ib.*

**Flogging in the Navy.**—A long and very interesting debate took place, on the 12th instant, in the Senate of the United States, on the proposition to abolish the practice of flogging in the Navy. Mr. Hale, of New Hampshire, and Mr. Niles, of Connecticut, advocated the abolition of the practice; and Mr. Badger and others spoke at length in favor of the custom. In answer to some question put to him by

a Senator, Mr. Calhoun stated that the abolition of the practice in the army, had been productive of the most pernicious results.

Mr. Benton said he was "not" in favor of scourging American citizens. A Roman citizen could not be scourged; and he believed that an American citizen was of as high an order of men as the Roman citizen was. Roman citizens found employment by sea and by land, in the army and in the navy; but there was no scourging. That was reserved for slaves and barbarians—they who were below the dignity of a Roman.

The House of Representatives has already passed a law declaring that this practice in our Navy shall be discontinued, but whether the Senate will concur remains to be seen.—*ib.*

☞ We see it stated in the Union that our old friend, Philo White, the founder of this paper has been appointed by the President Consul to the City of Hamburg, in Germany. Hamburg is the greatest commercial City of Germany. Its population is about 150,000. The American trade with that port is largely on the increase; and we trust that Mr. White will find his new office profitable, as well as pleasant in its relations and duties.—*ib.*

**The Goldometer.**—*Vive la humberg!* Signor Jose de Alvear of New York advertises a wonderful instrument, the gold seeker's guide or secret art of finding mines of valuable metals. A gentleman who is about to leave for California, and who of course is providing himself with all necessary articles for the discovery of "the metal," showed us on Monday this instrument which he had received from the Signor in exchange for a three dollar bill. It is nothing more nor less than a strip of zinc about 8 inches in length, encased in brass, being about five eighths of an inch in width, and one sixteenth in thickness. The modus operandi is to hold it in the hand, and as the operator moves along, one end is attracted while the other is repelled, by the metal beneath the surface, and its presence is thus indicated. It is but one of the many humbergs incident to the California fever. Among the marvelous accounts of its virtue, it is stated that a young man carried one to a Bank in order to test its virtue and got the teller to hand him out a package of gold, and that the attraction of one end and the repulsion of the other was actually so great as to twist his arm off. (Poor fellow, he can't dig any gold.) Another fellow was exploring the country with one, when coming to a well, the attraction was so great as to draw him down it and drowned him. On examination the goldometer was found stuck fast to a copper cent at the bottom of the well. References is made by the Signor to J. R. Draper Jr. Chemist, N. Y.; but that gentleman being written to, knew nothing whatever about it. Some of our contemporaries of the press have been bitten by this impostor to the amount of a ten-dollar advertisement; fortunately we are clear this time.—*Newbern Rep.*

☞ The Washington Union has received from an official source a copy of the "Star and Californian," printed at San Francisco, December 25. Among other articles, it contains the proceedings of "The rising of the people—Progress of the cause—and meeting in San Jose," for organizing a provisional government; also the account of an "enthusiastic provisional government meeting," held at San Francisco on the 21st December.

☞ The Wisconsin Legislature have passed a law making legal any rate of interest which may be agreed upon between contracting parties, and in case none is fixed, seven per cent is the legal rate.

☞ The Norfolk Beacon, of the 13th inst., announces as an "arrival extraordinary," a small craft from Body's Island, N. C. with a cargo of Terrapins, numbering about twenty-five hundred.

From the Raleigh Star.

☞ Dr. Negrier, a French surgeon, says that the simple elevation of a person's arm will always stop bleeding at the nose. He explains the fact physiologically, and declares it a positive remedy.