

THE TARBOROUGH PRESS.

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The Tarborough Press.

BY GEORGE HOWARD, JR.

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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, Heartburn, Worms, Dyspepsia, Cholera Morbus, Pains in the Back and Limbs, Liver complaint, Rising in the Throat, Fevers of all kinds, Colic, 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 "wait 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 Expectant syrup. Sick head ache, 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 Fayetteville Carolinian.

ACTS OF N. C. LEGISLATURE.

An act providing for the payment of \$50,000 to the Cape Fear Bank, and \$25,000 to the State Bank, besides the sum of \$166,500 for endorsements for the Raleigh and Gaston railroad, directs the Treasurer of the State to issue certificates of debt in the name of the State, payable in ten years from the date of their issue. The act also prohibits the Governor and Council borrowing any more money, or paying any from the treasury of the State, for the repairs of the Raleigh and Gaston railroad. So that if the income of the road shall not pay its expenses, it must stop operations.

An act to amend and consolidate the several acts in favor of poor debtors, provides that in all executions, the wearing apparel, working tools, arms for muster, one wheel and cards, one loom, one bible and testament, one hymn-book, one prayer book, and all necessary school books, the property of the defendant, shall be exempt from seizure. And in addition to the above-mentioned articles, the following shall be exempt from seizure under execution, on debts contracted since the 1st of July 1845: one cow and calf, ten bushels of corn or wheat, fifty pounds of bacon, beef or pork, or one barrel of fish, all necessary farming tools for one laborer, one bed, bedstead and covering for every two members of the family, and any other article which three freeholders may designate. Any one desirous of obtaining the benefit of this act, must apply to a Justice of the Peace, who shall appoint three freeholders, who shall apportion the said articles and return a list of them to the clerk of the county court.

An act in relation to the duty of Sheriffs, enjoins those officers or their deputies, to give a deed to the purchaser for lands or slaves sold by them under process of law.

An act for the protection of married women, provides that whenever a marriage shall take place in this State, all the lands or real estate owned by the female, at the time of marriage, or which she may afterwards become possessed of, shall not become subject to sale or lease by the husband during his natural life, without the consent of his wife, which consent shall be given to a third person or persons out of the presence of the husband. The provisions of this act to apply to all cases where married women have acquired property since the first of March last.

An act to locate the Judges of the Superior Courts, provides that the next election for a Judge shall be made for a Circuit in which no Judge resides, and soon until each district shall have a resident Judge; and makes it incumbent on the person elected, to reside in one of the counties of the district for which he may be elected. But he may be elected from any part of the State.

An act in relation to Justices of the Peace, exempts them from working on the public road.

Another act empowers Justices of the Peace, one or more, to order the prosecutor to pay the costs of any State's warrant, should he deem the prosecution frivolous or malicious.

An act in relation to the re-assessment of lands, provides that the County Court, at any term, may reduce the valuation of any mineral lands which may be known to have decreased in value; and on the contrary, to increase the valuation of such as may have increased in value.

Another act provides that the County Courts of New Hanover, Brunswick, Bladen, Johnston, Sampson, Nash, Wayne, Onslow, Carteret, Columbus, Edgecombe, Robeson, Cumberland, Duplin, Jones, Greene, Lenoir, Bertie, Beaufort and Craven, to cause a re-assessment to be made of all the lands in those counties, during the year 1849; except such as lie within an incorporated town, or have not depreciated on account of the dying or dead pines.

An act in regard to, provides that no variance or difference between any writ of execution, and the judgments whereon the same was issued, either in the sum due, or time when due, shall affect the title of any purchaser under said execution.

Another Act give all persons who have made entries of land and paid the purchase money, since 1st January, 1840, till 1st January 1851 to perfect their title; and those who have entered since 1843, and not paid the purchase money, may have to the same time to perfect their title.

THE MILITIA.

An act respecting the Militia, provides that hereafter, all persons now liable to militia duty according to law shall be kept on the militia rolls and returned as heretofore; but no person over thirty-five years of age, shall be called upon to attend musters, drills, or any military exercise, except in case of war. That all persons thirty-five years of age, who desire the benefit of the provisions of this act, shall appear before the court martial of the Regiment to which they belong and make oath that they are thirty-five years of age, and the Colonel shall give them a certificate exempting them from militia duty except in case of war. Hereafter a service of ten years in a Volunteer Company exempts from further duty. Commissioned officers may be exempt for eight years service. All the rank and file throughout the State shall hereafter be entitled to vote for the field officers from the highest to the lowest.

The eighth section of this act says that hereafter there shall be two Company musters in each year. At present there are three, according to law; so the third one is abolished. Wardens of the Poor and superintendants of common Schools to be exempt from duty.

An act in regard to international exchanges, provides that an agency shall be established in the city of Paris, for which \$200 is appropriated, for the purpose of receiving and forwarding such works as may be subjects of international exchange between North Carolina and France; said agent to report annually to the Governor his proceedings.

Another act fines a witness who may be summoned before a commissioner to take depositions, \$20 for nonattendance, unless a legal excuse be rendered.

Another act empowers the Governor to obtain a set of Standard weights and measures for such counties in the State as have not received them.

Another act requires the Register, entry taker and clerk and master, to keep their offices at the Court House or within one mile thereof, under penalty of \$100.

An act concerning Patrol, provides that any two of the Patrol shall have all the necessary power to discharge the duty of Patrol, as though more were present.

Another act provides that each copy of the Journals of the Legislature furnished to members, be bound in leather. That is right. A copy of the acts hereafter to be distributed to each Register in the State.

An act in regard to revenue, provides that all persons who shall either buy or sell bills of exchange, or bills of any bank incorporated by State of North Carolina, or who shall as agents of any person out of the State to receive North Carolina Bank bills for the purpose of demanding payment, shall be considered in law, as brokers and shall pay a tax of \$100 to be collected by the Sheriff.

Another act provides that hereafter none but a citizen, either naturalized, or native born, shall be licensed to peddle goods in this State.

The tax on all gates across any public roads, crossing large water courses, through plantations, &c., shall be \$3.

The Scene around Us!—The swarm of office-hunters continues to haunt the members of the cabinet. The President having thrown them off from himself, has only cast them with eager impatience upon his Secretaries. These functionaries are begging for time to look into their claims, and are pleading the balls of visitors, and the necessary business of their office, as an excuse for delay. Some few of the office-seekers have gone home, dissatisfied and complaining. The many who remain have become only the more chafed, and the more impatient for their prey. Is

there no danger lest the moral courage of the President should yield, and the torrent of proscription should break down every barrier, and sweep away all his past pledges and all his generous feelings? "You have beaten the enemy," said a democrat to him the other day, "gloriously on the field of battle, but you have yet a contest before you, where you have to meet assaults as enthusiastic and more greedy than the Mexicans." We fear for the result. The departments are in a state of siege. The Secretaries are the accused, or are begging for time. We frankly say, that if amidst this tremendous pressure the General should stand his ground, exert the moral force which his situation requires, and "proscribe proscription," as he promised to do, he will prove himself worthy of the high office to which he has been promoted. But can he? Will he?—Union.

From the Raleigh Register.

The Home Department.—A good deal of curiosity is manifested to know the character of the Home Department recently created by congress. The following details are therefore interesting:

It is to have a Secretary and a Chief Clerk, the former at a salary of \$6,000, and the latter at a salary of \$2,000; and all its other officers are to be taken from the other Departments along with the Bureaus which are to be transferred from them to the Home Department. The new Department takes from the State Department, the superintendence and control of the Patent Office and Census—from the Treasury Department, the control of the Land Office, the Coast Survey, and, I believe the Light House Bureau—from the War Department, Indian and the Pension offices—from the Navy Department, the Naval Pension Bureau—and from the Executive, the control of the Penitentiary and the Commissioner of Public Buildings. That is, the heads of these several Bureaus are to report to the Secretary of the Home Department, (instead of reporting, as heretofore, to the above named heads of departments, respectively,) and to the Executive.

Panama Cotton.—The Mobile Tribune notices the receipt of a sample of wild cotton from Panama. It was procured from a tree growing upon the mountain about four leagues from Panama. The cotton is of a very fine and silky texture. The tree was one year old, about twenty five feet high and thirty feet across near the top. The body four feet from the ground, measured four inches in diameter.

New Species of cotton.—A new species of Cotton, called the prolific Pomegranate, surpassing any of the gossypium family, has been grown in Mississippi, by Gen. Mitchell, of Warren county. The tops and side branches are all thickly studded with bolls. The stalk does not attain a height usually of more than four or five feet, but every portion of the plant is literally covered with bolls, which are sustained in an upright position by the strength and vigor of the stem and branches. The chief peculiarity of this plant is that the stem and branches have no joints, as in other kinds; and although the bolls are so numerous, there can be no inconvenience in picking. The staple is beautiful, and far more silky than the best Petit Gulf. From one-third of an acre (measured) he gathered and weighed the past season 2,142 lbs. of superior cotton. One hundred pounds of the seed cotton yielded 32½ lbs. lint, and by an accurate test he found that sixty-five bolls made one pound of lint.—ib.

The Thibodeaux (La.) Minerva says that the cholera still continued to rage on the plantation of Mr. O. Osburn who had lost 14 slaves by the disease. A species of religious fanaticism prevailed among the negroes, who refused all human aid, and appealed to heaven alone for help and succor.

A Good Story of a Pretty Widow.—The following story is told of an Alabama sheriff.

"Court was in session, and amid the multiplicity of business which crowded upon him at the time, he stopped at the door of a beautiful widow, on the sunny side of thirty, who, by the way had often bestowed melting glances upon the sheriff afore-

said. He was admitted and soon the widow appeared. The confusion and delight which the visitor's arrival had occasioned, set off to greater advantage than usual, the captivating charms of the widow M—. Her cheeks bore the beautiful tints of the apple blossom; her lips resembled rose buds, upon which the morning dew yet lingered; her eyes were like the quires of Cupid, the glances of love and tenderness with which they were filled resembling arrows that only wanted a fine beam (pardon the pun) to the full execution. After a few common place remarks,

"Madam," said the matter-of-fact sheriff, "I have an attachment for you." A deeper blush than ever mantled the cheeks of the fair widow—with downcast eyes whose glances were centered upon her beautiful feet, half concealed by the flowing drapery, gently patting the floor she with equal candor replied:

"Sir, the attachment is reciprocal." For some time the sheriff maintained an astonished silence; at last he said—"Madam will you proceed to court?"

"Proceed to court!" replied the lady, with a merry laugh; then shaking her head, she added: "No, sir! though this is LEAF YEAR, I will not take advantage of the license therein granted to my sex, and therefore greatly prefer that you should proceed to court." But madam, the justice is waiting!"

"Let him wait; I am not disposed to hurry matters in such an unbecoming manner; and besides, sir, when the ceremony is performed, I wish you to understand that I prefer a minister to a justice of the peace."

"Madam," said he rising from his chair, with solemn dignity, "there is a great mistake here; my language has been misunderstood; the attachment of which I speak was issued from the office of Esq. —, who commands me to bring you instantly before him, to answer a contempt of court in disobeying a subpoena in the case of Smith vs Jones. Here we drop the curtain."

Lady Odd Fellows.—Senator McCabe has given notice that he would soon introduce a bill into the Legislature of Michigan for the incorporation of the Ladies Odd Fellows' Grand Lodge in that State.

Kissing.—A lady friend has transmitted us the following "opinions of the press," upon this interesting subject:

Kissing—Jacob kissed Rachel, and lifted up his voice and wpt.—[Scripture.] If Rachel was a pretty girl, and kept her face clean, we can't see what Jacob had to cry about.—N. O. Globe

How do you know but that she slapped his face for him?—N. O. Delta.

Weeping is not infrequently produced by extreme pleasure, joy, happiness—it might have been so in Jacob's case.

Whig. Gentlemen—hold your tongues.—The cause of Jacob's weeping, was the refusal of Rachel to allow him to kiss her again.

Taylor Flag. It is our opinion that Jacob wept because he had not kissed Rachel before; and he wept for the time he had lost.—Age.

Green, verdant, all of 'ye.—The fellow wept because the gal didn't kiss him.

Manchester American. Nonsense, Jacob wept because Rachel told him to "do it twice more," and he was afraid to.—Dem. and Freeman.

Ridiculous! there is not a true Yankee among you. We guess Jacob cried because Rachel threatened to tell her marm.

Seneca Union. There you are wrong again; he wept because there was only one Rachel to kiss.

Rutland Herald. Oh you get out! He wept for joy 'cause it tasted so good.—Mail.

We reckon Jacob cried 'cause Rachel had been eating onions.—O P.

Ye are all out of the secret. The truth is, the ruby two-tips of the lovely Rachel, so ravished the eyes of some eager Bee, as he fitted about in search of Floral sweets, that, mistaking them for a Tulip, he lighted upon them to swoon upon their delights; but finding Jacob there a sharer of his sweets, he forthwith inflicted a jealous sting upon his envied rival. Such a sudden transition from bliss to pain—who would 'nt have blubbered?—Rut Reg.

You are all wrong! She had been dipping.—Roanoke Republican.