

TARBOROUGH:

SATURDAY, APRIL 21, 1849.

Heavy Frost.

The papers in every direction are filled with details of the destructive effects of the severe cold weather of Sunday last, which was accompanied generally with a fall of snow. Our gardens, orchards, fields and forests, present awful instances of the blighting effects of this unseasonable weather.

Snow.—We have to record a most extraordinary phenomenon for this latitude—a fall of snow on the 15th of April. For some two weeks back, the weather has been warm and delightfully pleasant; on Saturday evening last it began to grow cold, and what was the astonishment of the citizens of our town, to find snow falling when they peeped out from the curtained windows of their dormitories on Sunday morning. The snow continued to fall until night, covering the ground to the depth of at least eight inches where it did not melt much. On Sunday night there was considerable of a freeze, long icicles hanging from the roofs of the houses, and the ground being frozen quite hard. It is feared that the gardens are ruined and the fruit entirely destroyed. It is a curious circumstance to see the trees almost in full foliage, yet covered with snow—the beautiful green of spring mingled with the cold of mid-winter. The farmers generally have finished planting Corn, and we saw some a few days ago three or four inches in height. Already, while we are writing (Monday morning) we can see from our Sanctum the leaves of the fig trees blackened and wilted down with the frost, and we have no doubt everything that cannot stand frost is dead. The oldest inhabitant we believe remembers an instance of snow as late as the 20th of May; but nothing like the present severity of weather has visited this latitude for a long period.—Newbern Republican.

From the Raleigh Standard.

Medical Convention.—On Monday last in pursuance of previous notice, a number of Physicians assembled in this City; and on Monday evening, at seven o'clock, they proceeded to organize. Dr. Frederick J. Hill, of Brunswick County, was chosen President of the Convention; and Dr. William H. McKee, of Wake, was appointed Secretary.

After some debate and due consultation, a Committee was appointed to prepare a Constitution and By-Laws for a State Medical Society, and was directed to report to the Convention yesterday at ten o'clock, A. M.

In our next we shall lay before our readers a detailed account of the Proceedings of this intelligent and highly respectable body.

From the Raleigh Register.

North Carolina Gold.—The Editor of the Wilmington Journal, while referring to some of the California gold stories, states that three months since he saw four pieces of native California gold, weighing together over four pounds. The largest piece was fully twenty four ounces avoirdupois, and the smallest twelve ounces. These pieces were found on the surface, in Richmond county, North Carolina, all within less than half a mile of each other, and within a mile of the Pee Dee River. They were deposited in the Branch Mint at Charlotte, precisely as found by the Hon. Edmond Deberry, of Richmond county.

The Gold Placer of North Carolina.

At the Mountain Creek mine, in Catawba county, belonging to Messrs. Cansler and Shufford, three hands collected in two days and a half, with the simple operations of pan and hand rocker 2,208 dwts. of gold from the vein, and from the sand below, by the use of the mill 159 dwts. more. The amount collected during the week, independent of the products of the rocker was 2267 dwts. At one panning, Mr. Shufford got 21 dwts. some of it in particles of considerable size.

Since the above, which is substantially correct, was reported, Mr. Cansler called at our office, and informed us that, at a subsequent period, which was on the 20th inst. one bushel of ore yielded 1980 dwts. of pure gold. This, for the truth of which

we vouch, throws California altogether in the shade.—Lincoln Republican.

Mrs. Farnham was at Lowell, Mass., on Friday, enlisting women for her company to California. The editor of the Boston Mail has had an interview with her, and gives a very favorable view of her project, on the score of philanthropy, its moral influence, and practical utility. The Mail says:

The company would be composed of one hundred or more passengers, each one to pay \$250; 50 of which was to be paid in advance, the balance at such a time as was thought best; a portion of this money is to be expended for articles of traffic befitting the skill and enterprise of females. She proposed to take out two frames for houses, one for a dwelling and the other a hospital.

The vessel she at first thought it best to purchase outright, but upon reflection it was thought that the trouble and expense of selling her at the close of the voyage, would be a duty ill calculated for females, and this plan was abandoned and that of chartering a ship was adopted.

The ship is to go around the Cape, and thirty days after arriving at San Francisco, the company disband, when Mrs. Farnham is to furnish to the company a full statement of all her expenditures, under the agreement, and refund to the subscribers such sums as may be left unexpended.

She stated that her intention at first was not to take females less than twenty-five years of age; but exceptions would be made in this respect, when passengers younger presented themselves, whose character and capacity were deemed safe for the trip.

The gallant editor of the Lowell Courier concludes a paragraph about these fortune-hunters by saying:—"Heaven guide them over the waters to the haven whither they are bound! They are to be the future mothers and instructresses of a new Pilgrim race upon the shores of the Pacific."

Mrs. Farnham was formerly matron of the prison at Sing Sing, N. York, the widow of the late Thos. J. Farnham, Esq. author of a valuable work on Oregon.

The Fremont Disaster.—The Glasgow (Missouri) Times has from Oliver P. Hovey, editor of the Sante Fe Republican (who has just arrived there after a horrible winter journey across the plains,) some further particulars of the trip and misfortunes to Col. Fremont's party in the Rocky Mountains. The manner of the death of the heroic young man, Henry King, of the District of Columbia, who was of the party who went out for succor, is involved in some mystery. In the former account from the St. Louis Republican of Col. Fremont and one or two others having overtaken this advanced party, we were struck with the following:

"They overtook Williams and one of his companions. The other (Mr. King, of the District of Columbia,) was represented to have died of the exposure and of hunger; and in the extremity to which they were driven, the survivors were forced to eat a part of his body."

Mr. Hovey's account, which he assures the Glasgow Times may be relied on, is as follows. He left Sante Fe February 10:

"Upon leaving Bent's Fort, Col. Fremont started upon a new route. The weather was intensely cold, and after travelling some time, so severe became the weather, that he lost every animal in one night! It was supposed they were 300 or 400 miles from the Mexican settlements when this occurred. Col. F. selected 20 of his best men, gave them 15 days rations, and started them for the Spanish settlements, with instructions to procure animals and return. They had been gone 20 days, when Col. F. and one man set out to see what had become of them; after nine days travel, he found the party encamped, having given up; and determined to make that the "camp of death." The leader of the party was dead, supposed to have been shot by old Bill Williams, who acknowledged having eat a portion of him. The party was in a perishing condition, from cold and hunger, the snow being three feet deep, and they out of provisions. Col. F. and one man started next day and were fortunate enough to reach Taos settlement in time to send back provisions for the remainder of the party. Before they all got together again, from 14 to 15 of them had perished.

From the Petersburg Republican.

The Cholera—Terrible Havoc.—We learn by the last arrival from Europe, that the cholera had broken out in Paris. The Journals of the 12th says that ten cases

declared on the day previous, at the Hospital de la Charite, that several cases had occurred in the army, and that about fifty deaths had taken place in private houses. Cholera has also broken out in Bergen, Norway, and was making serious havoc among the poor fishermen on the Coast and in the Fiords. On some of the farms whole families had been swept off. In the city 901 cases had already occurred, of which 501 had been fatal. Upwards of ten were occurring daily. This is a large number out of a population not exceeding 24,000.—The papers state that at Espevar the fishermen are dying so fast that they have been compelled to carry the bodies to an uninhabited islet, and merely cover them with a few planks, where they were rotting and being devoured by the birds of prey.

New Application of Chloroform.—Mr. C. S. Bate, a dentist, writing in the London Lancet, recommends a new way of employing chloroform to abate the horrors of toothpulling, which, if his account be well founded, as we suppose it must be, will supersede the ordinary method of using it by narcotizing the patient. Instead of being inhaled, the chloroform is to be applied directly to the nerve of the tooth, which the dentist renders accessible for the purpose, when necessary. It is applied on lint or cotton. It "causes the most violent pain to subside," says Mr. Bate, "soon after which the tooth may be removed with comparatively no pain." Here the pain is to stupify the nerve of the tooth, instead of the whole patient—a great improvement certainly, which, by removing the danger of the ordinary method of administration, may render the use of chloroform by dentists much more common than it now is.

From the Wilmington Journal.

The following statistics which has been handed to us by Mr. Crandall, Messrs. Clapp & Townsend's travelling agent, will furnish the reading public some idea of the magnitude of their Sarsaparilla business at their manufactory which is erected at Albany, at an expense of seventy thousand dollars.

They prepare and put up 5,000 bottles every day; to perform this labor it requires from 70 to 100 hands. In order to supply the large quantity of bottles used, two of the largest glass establishments in the United States are kept in constant operation. This single item alone amounts to \$100,000 per annum. Three Napier steam printing presses, with a double set of hands each, are constantly running on Circulars and Almanacs. They published last year 4,000,000 for gratuitous circulation, containing a great variety of useful information, besides their own advertisements. It took 50 females six months to fold and stitch them. Their Almanacs cost \$30,000. Independent of all this, they publish a full column of their medicine matter in over 400 papers in the United States, British Colonies, West India Islands, and South America, where they have extensive sales: this costs them over \$80,000 per annum. They have a large number of men and boys engaged in collecting root and other ingredients. Indeed all the hands they employ directly and otherwise, in making glass, paper, corks, sealing wax, packing boxes, together with their agents in selling the medicine, cannot be less than 2,000 persons. The amount of capital employed to keep all the Agents supplied, and their whole business in successful operation, is not less than 500,000 dollars.

It would seem that a medicine which has gained such a high reputation, and such unprecedented sales, swelling to the enormous sum of \$800,000 a year, must possess, in and of itself, intrinsic medicinal virtues for the cure of many diseases to which the human flesh is heir to.

Foreign.

The steamship Herman has arrived at New York with London papers to the 26th ult.

The produce markets were unchanged and dull.

The sales of cotton at Liverpool, on the 24th, only reached about 3,500 bales, at firm prices.

BRANDRETH'S PILLS.

THE BEST FAMILY MEDICINE.

Ladies should use the Brandreth Pills frequently. They will ensure them from severe sickness of the stomach, and, generally speaking, entirely prevent it. The Brandreth Pills are harmless. They increase the powers of life—they do not depress them. Females will find them to

secure that state of health which every mother wishes to enjoy. In the costiveness so often prevalent at this interesting period, the Brandreth Pills are a safe and effectual remedy.

There is no medicine so safe as this—it is more easy than castor oil, and is now generally used by numerous ladies through their confinement. Dr. Brandreth can refer to many of our first physicians who recommend his Pills to their patients to the exclusion of all other purgatives, and the Pills being composed entirely of Herbs or Vegetable matter, purify the blood, and carry off the corrupt humors of the body, in a manner so simple as to give every day ease and pleasure.

In order to discriminate between Truth, which is eternal, and conjecture, which is like a transient vision, we must be guided by the light of EXPERIENCE. To what does experience direct? to the FREE USE OF Dr. Brandreth's Pills.

in all cases of bodily suffering. As this advice is followed, so WILL THE HEALTH OF THE BODY BE. The writer has long used them and has never found them fail of imparting relief. In all acute diseases, let Brandreth's Pills and mild diet be used, and the patient will soon be restored to good health. In chronic complaints let the Pills be used as often as convenient, by which means the vitality of the blood will be improved, and the crisis will be generally brought about; the disease being changed to acute, a few large doses of Pills and a few days confinement to the house, will change the chronically diseased individual to a sound man. This is no figure of the imagination; it can be proved by a thousand matter-of-fact men who have experienced it. REMEMBER, in all cases of disease, no matter whether it be a cold or a cough; whether it be asthma or consumption; whether it be rheumatism or pleurisy; whether it be typhus or fever-and-ague, or bilious fever; cramp or whooping cough or measles; whether it be scarlet fever or small pox; that the Pills known as Brandreth's Pills will surely do more than all the medicines of the Drug stores for your restoration to health, and what is more will surely do you no harm.

All persons should carefully purchase BRANDRETH'S PILLS, only of the regularly appointed Agents. They would thus insure themselves the genuine article; otherwise they may often light upon a counterfeit article. Be careful. For sale by GEO. HOWARD

Religious Notice.

Rev. J. C. Burruss of the Universalist church, will preach in Tyson's meeting-house (Pitt County,) on Sunday next at 11 o'clock, A. M. Subject: The object and consummation of Christ's mission.



MARRIED.

In this county, on Tuesday evening, 3rd inst., by Washington Stanton, Esq., Mr. Orange G. Jones, of Asheborough, to Miss Susan, daughter of Mrs. Elizabeth Page.

At Warwick, New York, on the 20th ult. Elder C. B. Hassell of Williamston in this State, to Mrs. Maria M. Jewett.



Another Revolutionary Soldier gone.

Died in this county on the 12th inst. Mirajah Pettaway, in the 92nd year of his age.

The deceased was the last but one of the army of the Revolution, in Edgecombe. He was born near this place, and at an early period of our struggle, entered the army and served almost unremittingly until the close of the war. Few served longer and few rendered more efficient service. For six months he formed one of that stern and unyielding band (technically called body-guard) which stood like a wall of adamant around the person of the Commander in Chief in the dark hour of battle. He fought side by side with the young La Fayette at Brandywine, and mingled his shouts with the victors in the terrible assault upon Stonington heights by the headlong and impetuous Wayne.

He was called by acclamation to the command of the Company raised in this county in 1812 and marched at its head to Norfolk—sharing with it all the privations and hardships of that disastrous garrison.



Hall of Skewarkey Lodge, No. 90, Williamston, April 19, 1849.

THE funeral of the late Wm. McG. Weathersbee will be conducted in Masonic Order at his late residence in Martin County, about 1 1/2 miles from Log Chapel Meeting House, on the first Sunday in May next. The brethren of adjacent Lodges are fraternally invited to attend. By order of the Lodge

W. M. H. CLEMENTS, Secretary.



Head Quarters, 21st Reg't, Tarboro', April 11th, 1849.

THE commissioned Officers of this Regiment are hereby ordered to attend in Tarboro', on the first Saturday (5th) of May, in summer uniform, for officer drill and Regimental Court Martial.

All persons throughout the Regiment, who desire exemption from Militia duty under the recent act of Assembly, exempting persons over 35 years, are notified that they must get a certificate from the Regimental Court Martial—and they may attend the Court Martial on the same day.

By order of Col. HENRY T. CLARK, Robt. R. Bridgers, Adj't.

\$20 Reward.

STRAYED from the Subscriber, at James Bridgers's, in Edgecombe county, on Tuesday night last, a handsome bay horse called PEACOCK, with a blaze face, left hind leg roan color, five years old, and about five feet four inches high. A reward of twenty dollars will be paid for the delivery of said horse to me, or if secured and information given me so that I can get him again. Direct to Littleton P. O. Halifax county, N. C.

W. W. DANIEL.

April 6, 1849. 15

Notice.

THE Subscriber having qualified as Executor to the last will and testament of the late James Thigpen, Sen'r. dec'd, at the February Term of Edgecombe County Court, 1849, hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against said dec'd to present them for payment within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery. Also, all persons indebted to said dec'd are notified to make payment, as no indulgence will be given. WM. THIGPEN, Ex'r. March 5, 1849.

Notice.

THE undersigned at the February Term of Edgecombe County Court, 1849, having qualified as Executors to the last will and testament of the late Theophilus Parker, and letters testamentary having issued to them, hereby notify all persons having claims against the estate to present them within the time allowed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

JAMES WEDDELL, } Ex'rs. ROBT. R. BRIDGERS, }

March 16, 1849.

List of Letters.

Remaining in the Post Office at Tarboro', the 1st of April 1849, which if not taken out before the 1st of July next, will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters.

- Anderson Henry Johnson R A
- Andrews Wallis Knight Jesse C
- Barnes James Lane Patrick
- Bailey Jonathan Lodge Wm
- Bailey Louford Liddon Thos L
- Braswell N W H Long Wm R
- Bonnstein H Lane Ann L Miss
- Bradley Willie 3 Lane N L Miss
- Cotten Mrs T or Sam'l Moore Elijah
- Cherry M F Miss Mayo N Miss
- Cherry M Miss Mayo Hasty
- Freeman S Mrs Phillips S T Miss
- Fountain Wm Pond Edwin
- Garrett J J Dr. Ruffin Mary Miss
- Garner Elizabeth Savage P Mrs
- Green Thos W Scarborough B W
- Howard Wilson Taylor Ely W
- Harrison Julia Miss Walsh Wm M Rev
- Irwin Leah C Mrs Weeks Mary Mrs
- Johnson Rev Jer Williams Henry

JAS. M. REDMOND, P. M.