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POLITICAL.



From the Raleigh Star.

Virginia and South Carolina.—In the Virginia House of Delegates, on Monday, the 24th ult., Mr. Flourney, from the select committee of thirteen on the compromise measures, and Scott's resolutions to send Commissioners to South Carolina, presented a report to the following effect:

"Whereas the Legislature of the State of South Carolina has passed an act to provide for the appointment of Delegates to a Southern Congress, to be entrusted with full power and authority to deliberate, with the view and intention of restoring the constitutional rights of the South, and if not, to recommend due provision for her future safety and independence; which act has been formally communicated to this General Assembly:

Be it therefore resolved by the General Assembly of Virginia, That whilst this State deeply sympathises with South Carolina in the feelings excited by the unwarrantable interference of the non-slaveholding States, with our common institutions; and whilst diversity of opinion exists among the people of this Commonwealth in regard to the wisdom, justice and constitutionality of the measures of the late Congress of the U. States, taken as a whole, and commonly known as the Compromise Measures yet the Legislature of Virginia deems it a duty to declare to her sister State of South Carolina, that the people of this State are unwilling to take any action (in consequence of the same), calculated to destroy the integrity of the Union.

2d. Resolved, That regarding the said acts of the Congress of the United States, taken altogether, as an adjustment of the exciting questions to which they relate, and cherishing the hope that, if fairly executed, they will restore to the country the harmony and confidence which of late have been so unhappily disturbed, the State of Virginia deems it unwise, in the present condition of the country, to send delegates to the proposed Southern Congress.

3d. Resolved, That Virginia earnestly and affectionately appeals to her sister State of South Carolina to desist from any meditated secession upon her part, which cannot but tend to the destruction of the Union and the loss to all of the States, of the benefits that spring from it.

Other resolutions are attached to this report, which, in substance, declare that a strict adherence to the Constitution will secure the rights of all sections of the Union; and that all combinations or legislation designed to affect the institutions of the Southern States, should be reprobated, as calculated to destroy the peace of the country.

On Tuesday evening the 25th, the House passed these resolutions with almost entire unanimity.

So it seems, that Virginia refusing to lead off in a scheme of disunion, has given her adherence to the Compromise, and demonstrates with South Carolina, upon her proposed secession, which cannot but tend to the destruction of the Union, and

the loss to all of the States, of the benefits that spring from it.

The resolutions were passed by the Senate on the 28th, with almost entire unanimity, one or two slight and immaterial amendments having been adopted.

AN ACT

Providing for keeping a record of Marriages in this State.

Sec 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 from and after the passage of this act, every justice of the peace or minister of the gospel, who may solemnize the rites of matrimony between any parties in this State, shall, within three months thereafter, transmit to the clerk of the county court wherein such marriage may have been celebrated, a certificate, in writing of the same, endorsed on the license, or otherwise; which certificate, so made and returned, the said clerk shall cause to be recorded in a book kept for the purpose, properly indexed, in one month after its reception; and such record, thus made and kept, shall be deemed and held *prima facie* evidence of such marriage.

Sec 2 Be it further enacted, That any minister or justice or any clerk of the county court, who shall fail or neglect to discharge the duties imposed by the preceding section, shall be subject to a penalty of twenty-dollars, to be recovered, on motion to the court by the* imperative duty it shall be to cause to be enforced the penalty incurred any violation of the provisions of this act; and when recovered, one half to be applied to the use of the school fund of the county, and the other half to the use of the poor of said county

[Ratified 29th January, 1851]

*There is evidently an error here, but it is printed according to the original in the Secretary's Office.—ib.

North Carolina School Book.—In conversation with C. H. Wiley, Esq., of this county, some days ago, we learned that he had nearly completed the preparation of a Reading Book particularly adapted and intended for the Common Schools of North Carolina. A considerable portion of the book is devoted to the history of North Carolina, written in a style which it is hoped will engage the attention of our youth, fix the great events of our annals upon their memory, and cause a pride in their native State, (which their fathers have not cherished as they ought) to grow with their growth and strengthen with their strength. This is a new, and certainly a commendable feature in a school book for this country, and will render the work peculiarly proper to be placed in the hands of pupils at a certain stage of advancement. We have been under the necessity of sending to the North for school books, as well as every thing else, long enough, and therefore trust that Mr. Wiley's arrangements for publication may partially relieve us from such necessity. There are many considerations why a school book prepared in the South will suit us better.

Greensborough Patriot.

Agricultural Chemistry.—Some time since, in a few remarks we made in reference to the propriety of our State taking some steps to improve and foster the agricultural interests of the State, we threw out the suggestion that it might probably be attained most effectually by establishing a department of Agricultural Chemistry in our Colleges, and more particularly in our University. We know that there are very many who deem the developments of science, as connected with agriculture, of very little importance, but we rejoice in the belief that the experience of hundreds of intelligent farmers is fast dispelling the prejudice that is and has been entertained to the application of scientific deductions to improving the system of farming now in vogue. It is of especial importance to the old States and to none of them more than to North Carolina, that her farmers should pay more attention to the renovation and improvement of worn out lands than they have heretofore done. Under the system of

depletion which has heretofore been practised in the State, it cannot be expected that the fertility of our soil should be much increased, but rather that it should be continually lessened.

The Richmond Republican, commenting upon an article from the Fredericksburg News, makes some very judicious and instructive remarks, which we would commend to the serious consideration of every intelligent farmer in our State:

"Twenty years ago, tide water Virginia was almost a desolate waste. All that region of country lying between the Potomac and the Roanoke, intersected by the Rappahannock the Mattaponi the Pamunkey and the James rivers was scarcely worth cultivation. We recollect to have heard one of the most intelligent men in the State say that he did not think the breadstuffs made at that time in Virginia, were more than sufficient to feed the population. About that time Mr. Edmund Ruffin commenced the publication of the Farmer's Register, and devoted himself to the chemical analysis of soils; discovered the constituent which impaired their fertility and found the antidote upon the farm of almost every land owner. The credit for the discovery of calcareous manures and their judicious application is due alone to Mr. R. who gathered all his knowledge from a close study of the chemical constituents of soils.

And who can calculate the benefits of this information? In ten years the Agricultural productions of Eastern Virginia have more than doubled. The country in which we were born and raised, we have no doubt, sells this day as much as it made in 1828. Seven and ten bushels of corn to the acre was the average yield.—The same lands now yield treble that quantity, with other agricultural products in the same increased ratio.

Instructive Facts.—Every observant and intelligent man in the South, (says the Mobile Register,) is satisfied that the institution of domestic servitude, as it exists among us, is the best possible condition in which the African race can be placed. To test the truth of this opinion, Bishop Capers, of South Carolina, a liberal and christian gentleman, the owner of a large plantation and one hundred negroes, determined to place them in a position of virtual freedom, with every opportunity for prosperous and successful management. He gave up to their use, for three years, the plantation and all that was upon it, horses, cattle, farming utensils, and all, telling them that, if they succeeded well, at the end of that time they should have their freedom and all they had made.

When the time had expired, he found that they had made nothing; that the stock was all killed for their use; that all the farming implements were destroyed; that the horses had died and were not replaced; that there was no corn in the corn-houses, or cotton in the gin; and that they were on the point of starvation. He became satisfied that they were incapable of shifting for themselves, and very wisely took them once more under his own charge.

The Horrid Affair at Pittsburg.—We published a statement, a few days since, of a mother, at Pittsburg, having received from her daughter a mortal blow with a poker. The facts are melancholy enough, but not quite so bad as that. The Pittsburg American says:

Some of the children were quarrelling in a room—the daughter was parting or reproving them, and had the poker in her hand when her mother came in, and, remanding the children, took the poker from the daughter, and turning round and in something of a ruffled and excited state of mind, stumbled and fell, the poker entering her side, penetrated between 2 and 3 inches.—She died almost immediately. The unfortunate sufferer was Mrs. Riddle, the wife of Squire Riddle, of Robinson township—one among the most worthy and respectable families in the country.

Raleigh Times.

Three Cent Pieces.—These are going to be the most convenient coinage for small coins that we can possibly have. They will be the death of the copper currency. The Philadelphia Sun says:

The following statement will show how easily change can be made with them—

for payment of three, six, five and ten cents the existing and proposed silver coins would naturally be used. For nine cents give three cent coins; for eight cents, a five and a three; for one cent, give two threes and take a five, or give a dime and take three threes.—ib.

From the Portsmouth Pilot.

In Luck.—The St. Louis Intelligencer says that a citizen of that city, who lately purchased a claim upon the French Government for a large sum, and who recently went to France to urge its adjustment, has returned to New York and telegraphed to his friends there, that he had succeeded in having the claim allowed and would realize from it about three millions of francs.

An Important Law.—The Legislature of Delaware has passed a law to prevent free negroes from coming into that State, hereafter, to reside, under a penalty of \$50. The offender, in case he be unable to pay the fine is to be sold beyond the limits of the State, for a sum sufficient to pay the fine and all costs. The law is not to affect sea-faring men, or persons entering the State temporarily for the purpose of trade. Any captain of a vessel taking a free negro into the State to attend a camp or other meeting, is subject, under this law, to a fine of \$200.—Raleigh Star.

A New Kind of Fence.—Mr. John R. Remington, of Montgomery Alabama, (the inventor of the Remington Aerial Bridge) has patented a new and useful invention. It is a cement, for making solid fences as durable as granite, and at a very reasonable cost of construction. The chief ingredient is sand, and it can be easily manufactured by plantation hands. The cement panels are conveyed to the spot where the fence is to be located, and the two legs of each let into the ground like the common posts. The cost to the planter is estimated at 10 cents per panel of ten feet by five—four inches thick—far cheaper than the wire fence. It does not, or at least should not detract from the merit of this invention that it hails from Alabama, this time, rather than from Maine or Pennsylvania, or that the modest little town of Montgomery venture competition with the great manufacturing cities of the East for the honor of originating some of the useful discoveries of the age.

We gather this statement of the merits of the invention, and the plea in behalf of it as a Southern one, from that greatly respected paper, the Charleston Courier. We endorse the sentiments of the Courier most heartily, but must at the same time say that the people and editors of the South have a very strange way sometimes of showing their appreciation of Southern enterprise.—Rich Dispatch.

From the Goldsboro' Republican.

Treatment of Scarlet Fever—Important Prescription.—Dr. Lindsley, of Washington, strongly recommends the mode of treatment of scarlet fever, resorted to by Dr. Schneemann, physician to the King of Hanover. It is as follows, and exceedingly simple:

Treatment of Scarlet Fever by Inunction.—From the first day of the illness, and as soon as we are certain of its nature, the patient must be rubbed morning and evening over the whole body with a piece of bacon, in such a manner that, with the exception of the head, a covering of fat is every where applied. In order to make this rubbing in somewhat easier, it is best to take a piece of bacon the size of the hand, choosing a part still armed with the rind, that we may have a firm grasp. On the soft side of this piece slits are to be made, in order to allow the oozing out of the fat. The rubbing must be thoroughly performed, and not too quickly in order that the skin may be regularly saturated with the fat. The beneficial results of the application are soon obvious; with a rapidity bordering on magic, all, even the most painful symptoms of the disease are allayed; quiet, sleep, good humor, appetite return, and there remains only the impatience to the sick room.

State of North Carolina
R. H. Austin & Co., vs. Cadar Parker,
In Edgecombe County Court, February term, 1851.

Justices' execution for \$25.73, levied on defendant's land.

R. H. Austin & Co., vs. Cadar Parker,
In Edgecombe County Court, February term, 1851

Justice's execution for \$32.67, levied on defendant's land.

THE defendant, Cadar Parker, is hereby notified that the above mentioned Justices executions were duly returned to February term, 1851, of Edgecombe County Court, with the following return of Constable endorsed thereon, to wit:

"Levied the 20 day of January, 1851, on Cadar Parker's undivided interest in two tracts of land in the county of Edgecombe, adjoining the lands of Bythal Howell, Arthur Parker, and others—no personal property to be found.

Andrew J. Knight, Constable."

And that unless he be and appear at the next term of said Court to be holden on the fourth Monday of May next, at the Court House in Tarboro', and then and there show cause to the contrary, the judgments of the Justice will be affirmed, and the land levied on condemned to be sold to satisfy the said judgments, and the costs in this Court.

Done by order of said Court, February term 1851.

JNO NORFLEET, Clerk.

Tarboro', March 25th, 1851.

State of North Carolina
William S. Battle, Adm'r of James M. Battle dec'd vs. Jethro Fort, and others—Heirs at Law of James M. Battle dec'd

In Edgecombe County Court.

Petition for sale of real estate, to pay debts of plaintiff's intestate, filed at February term, 1851.

THE defendant Jethro Fort, is hereby notified, that said petition was duly filed at the time above stated, and that unless he be and appear before the Court aforesaid, at its next term, to be held at the Court House in Tarboro', on the fourth Monday of May next, and then and there plead, answer or demur to plaintiff's petition, judgment *pro confesso* will be entered against him, and the cause heard *ex parte* so far as he is concerned.

Done by order of said Court, at February term, A. D. 1851.

JNO NORFLEET, Clerk.

Tarboro', March 25th, 1851.

State of North Carolina
EDGECOMBE COUNTY,
William F. Mercer, Adm'r of James B. Wilkins dec'd.

vs.
Amos Wilkins and others, Heirs at Law of the said James B. Wilkins.

Notice for sale of real estate to pay debts of plaintiff's intestate, filed in the Clerk's office the 31st day of March, 1851

THE defendant Amos Wilkins, who is believed to be a resident of the State of Texas, is hereby notified that the above mentioned petition was duly filed in my office on the 31st day of March, 1851, and that unless he be and appear before the Justices of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, at the Court to be held for the County of Edgecombe, at the Court House in Tarborough, on the fourth Monday of May next, and then and there plead, answer or demur to the same, judgment *pro confesso* will be entered against him, and the cause heard *ex parte* so far as he is concerned.

JNO NORFLEET, Clerk

of said Court.

Tarboro', April 1st, 1851.

Pepsin.

The true digestive fluid, or
Gastric Juice.

FOR the cure of indigestion, dyspepsia jaundice, liver complaint, constipation and nervous decline—prepared from rennet, or the fourth stomach of the ox, after directions of Baron Leibig, the great physiological chemist, by J. S. Houghton, M. D. Philadelphia, Pa.

For sale by Geo. Howard.