

# THE TARBOROUGH PRESS.

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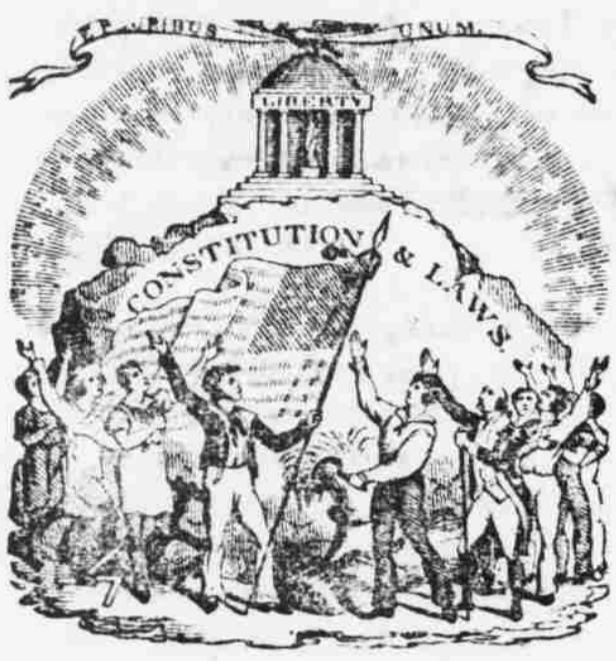
Tarborough, Edgecombe County, N. C. Saturday, July 12 1851.

Vol. XXVII. No. 28.

## The Tarboro' Press, BY GEORGE HOWARD.

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.

### POLITICAL.



From the New York Day Book.

### Important Political Movement— General Scott in the Field

General Scott was nominated on Tuesday last by the Whig State Convention of Pennsylvania, which held its session at Lancaster in that state. Resolutions were passed at the same time, in favor of a protective tariff, approving, in general terms, of the Compromise laws, declaring strongly in favor of the Union, and evincing full confidence in the measures, policy, and principles of Mr. Fillmore's administration. A resolution specially directed to the support of the fugitive slave law, as it now exists on the statute book, was rejected by a large vote, *this unequivocally leaving that question open for agitation, either by way of repeal or amendment, in some subsequent Congress.*

This, says the Herald, is the first regular whig nomination made by any state convention for the contest of 1852, and it comes from one of the most powerful, influential and respectable of the old thirteen—Pennsylvania, always considered the keystone to the arch of the Union. The nomination and the platform are both very important matters, and they will lead to great and exciting discussions in all the states during the next eighteen months. The whigs of the great state of Pennsylvania, in convention assembled, while they were engaged in the duty of nominating candidates for the Governorship and other offices, approved the administration of Mr. Fillmore and those statesmen by whom he is surrounded, while they cast both him and Webster overboard into the ocean of the past, and hoisted a new banner in favor of General Scott, whose name and military fame are well known throughout the republic and the world. The approval of the existing administration is, therefore, on the face, a mere empty compliment, springing from a wish to concentrate their little power, instead of leaving a rankling opposition that might be directed against the new candidate and the new platform.

And the Day Book says that the nomination, accompanied as it is with a formal refusal to endorse the fugitive slave law, rings the knell of the whig party, of compromises and of peace, and re-opens, in fourfold power, every sealed fountain of bitterness and agitation. We see in it a deliberate and cold-blooded concentration of purpose on the part of the fanatical demagogues of the North, to tear off the bandages from the green wounds and drive the patient to delirium, madness—*dissolution.* The movement leaked out in Pennsylvania, but it originated in Albany; and the efforts now being made in New York city to forestall whig public opinion here and commit the commercial metropolis to Scott may be traced to the same source. Let the Union whigs of New York beware! Whatever may be their admiration, in the abstract, for the brilliant services of Gen. Scott, this nomination throws aside the mask of the cabalists and shows the real use that is to be made of his great popularity. We greatly fear that this adroit but most unprincipled movement will be fatally successful, and will forever damn the whig party. But let the city of New York stand firm!

The whigs of Vermont have nominated Charles K. Williams for governor and Julius Converse for lieutenant governor. Resolutions were passed expressive of their confidence in the principles of the whig party, in favor of a protective tariff, declaring slavery a political evil and in opposition to its extension, advocating a modification of the slave law, opposing the doctrine of secession, placing confidence in the courts of the United States as the true interpreters of the constitution, and approbative of the course of the present administration.—*ib.*

Mr. B. C. Pressley of Charleston, advertises the prospectus of a new paper to be established there, to advocate secession and a southern confederacy. This will be the second press established in the South on this avowed basis. The first one is the "Secession Advocate" at Montgomery, Ala.—*ib.*

*Very Natural.*—A letter from Mr. Forbes, R. N. confirms the accounts given of slavery in Liberia. He says:

"That the citizens of Liberia are guilty of buying and holding slaves, I had ocular demonstrations and I know personally two Liberian citizens, who owned several slaves, in the general use of the term though not in a legal sense. These pawns, as they are called, are as much slaves as their sable prototypes in the parent states of America."

An extensive negro trader, named Crosswell, died in New Orleans on Saturday, who is said to have liberated all his slaves by his will, which will be contested.

Clarissa, a negro woman, was taken by her master, some years since, to Pennsylvania, and detained there seven months. She was taken back to Kentucky by her master on his return. Some time ago she brought suit for her freedom. The case was tried at Frankfort a short time since by Judge Mallery. The Judge held that the taking the slave into the state of Pennsylvania, where slavery did not exist, made the slave free, and Clarissa was set at liberty.

*Artificial Coal.*—In the French Academy of Sciences, some interesting experiments have been made in producing mineral coal by an artificial process, which it is expected will throw much light on the subject of geology. Wood is put into an iron or glass cylinder, and closed against any escape of air, and applied to a heat of 660 degrees. The result has been, that the wood was melted and reduced to mineral coal. Old wood of dry fibre produced dry coal; but young wood, or that which was put in wet, produced a glutinous coal.

*A Newspaper in Persia.*—A letter from Tiflis announces what may be regarded as an indication of progress in the Shah's dominions. An Englishman, Mr. Burgess, has received permission to publish, and has commenced publishing, a Persian journal at Teheran, and this under the protection of the Prime Minister, Meerza Tah Khan. The first number appeared on the 27th of January, and contained among other articles, one upon the necessity for erecting watch-houses in Teheran; a second upon the expediency of appointing resident envoys or consuls in London or Bombay; and another upon the necessity of establishing regular post office and postal communication throughout the Persian monarchy.

*"Old Virginia."*—Among the contributions to the World's Fair, Virginia has a piano, which discourses delightful music, with a violin accompaniment *played by machinery!* The London correspondent of the Nashville Banner referring to it writes: "There is no mistake about it. We looked for the indignant ghost of Paganini, but did not see it. Every one knows what a pleasant accompaniment it is, and there sets the performer, every touch on the keys of the piano bringing forth a corresponding note on the violin, brought about by four fiddle-bows swinging back and forth at proper angles, all in plain

sight. How it is fingered is not seen. I wanted to huzza when I found the 'Old Dominion' in the field 'taking the wind out of the sails' of Ole Bull and Vieux-temps, more especially as all approached and went with a broad grin on their faces."

The Newark Advertiser thus describes a newly invented rifle which is capable of being discharged twenty-five times in a minute, including loading, and which is evidently an important improvement in fire arms. Under the barrel, in place of the ordinary ramrod, is an iron tube containing the 25 balls, and by cocking the gun a ball is brought up in the barrel and the same operation also brings up from the breech a "pill," of priming. The charge of powder is contained in the ball, which is not round, but oblong, and having an opening which is corked shut after the powder has been introduced. The quantity of powder is only 25 grains, and drives the ball with greater force than the large charge in an ordinary gun.

*Still a Candidate.*—A gentleman came into our office the other day, who says he is 92 years old past. He was married at 21 and lived with his wife 30 years—she had ten children and died.

He then remained single 10 months, and married again. By his last wife he had 11 children, lived with her 32 years, she has been dead eight years and he is still a candidate for matrimony. Every one of his children lived to the years of maturity and 19 are still alive.

He can see to shoot a rifle nearly as well as ever—can thread a needle without spectacles—hearing but very little impaired and nervous system perfectly steady. He says he can cut and split 150 rails a day and jump up and hit his heels together twice before striking the ground at height. In appearance he does not look to be over 60, and is as straight as an arrow—and says that except the rheumatism he feels nearly as young as ever.—*Lewistown (Tenn.) Telegraph.*

*Kissing Done by Rule.*—Some young lady whom practice has doubtless made perfect, lays down a rule for kissing. We give her own words:

There is as much difference in kisses as in individuals, and I am sure that I should not like to be kissed by every one. No, indeed, for some would give such an overwhelming smack, it would almost deafen one. Now kissing can be reduced to rules, one or two of which I will give. The head should always be turned slightly to the right, as such a motion gives grace, and prevents the concussion of the olfactory organ. The lips should then be pressed closely and sweetly together, as you sip the nectar of the long kiss, but no smack should be heard. I speak particularly on this subject, because I consider kissing a part of nature, and because few people appear to understand the value of a kiss, and the manner in which such salutation with the lips should be rendered.

Young gentlemen should paste the above in the crown of their hats, so that when they visit their sweethearts, they may go through the motion by the improved rule.

*Revolt of Women.*—We learn from El Clamor Publico that three thousand women in Madrid, who are engaged in the manufacture of cigars have struck for higher wages. They formed quite an army of insurgents and threw up barricades to impede the municipal guard who were sent to bring them to order. Finally they were compelled to return to their labor, not without complaining bitterly, however, of the great reduction of wages. —The most skillful used to receive eight rials per day, but two and a half rials is the utmost they can make under the new arrangements.

*Height of Impudence.*—A young spark who boarded at one of our principal hotels, managed for a long time by one artifice or another, to postpone the payment of his bill. At last the landlord became quite impatient, and stepping up to his juvenile boarder, slapped him gently on the shoulder and asked him for some money. "I have not got a red cent about me at present," was the laconic reply. "But, my dear sir," said the landlord, "I cannot af-

ford to keep a boarding house without being paid." "Well, d—n it," exclaimed our young philosopher, "if you cannot afford it, sell out to some one that can!" *San Francisco Public Balance.*

*Corns.*—A friend informs us that a better remedy than that recommended by Chamber's Journal, for these troublesome nuisances, is the natural turpentine, which exudes from the pine tree. It should be spread thickly upon a bit of rag, and kept upon the part for five or six days.

*Valuable Recipe.*—The worst case of cholera morbus, dysentery, and flux, that ever I saw, I have repeatedly cured in a few minutes, by a strong tea made of the bark of the Sweet Gum; taken green from the tree is best—steep a handful to a pint of water until the liquor is like good coffee—Drink it clear, or sweeten it with loaf sugar, or add a wine glass of good brandy if the attack is severe. If not infallible, it is remarkable in its effects, and well worth being known and tried in every family. Your friend,

*Solon Robinson.*

We can add our testimony to the value of the Sweet Gum tea, having experienced amazing and speedy relief from its use in a violent case of dysentery, which refused to yield to the usual remedies; we have also seen in the last five years, its wonderful benefit in many other cases; we have used the decoction made from the bark both green and dried, and have discovered no material difference in the effect, both being efficacious.—*Franklin Farmer.*

I met with the foregoing valuable recipe several years since, and I have only to add, what has already been said by the "Franklin Farmer"—that I have witnessed speedy relief in violent cases of dysentery which refused to yield to the usual remedies, by the use of the Sweet Gum; having it at command, I have used the fresh or green bark, and I can with much confidence recommend its use from my own experience.—*A Georgia Planter.*

My wife said a critic, is the most even tempered woman I ever saw; she is mad all the time.

## Great Attraction. A large Assortment of DIAMOND And other fine and fashionable JEWELRY.

SUPERIOR to any thing hitherto offered to this community. We respectfully solicit an examination of our assortment, comprising

**Watches, Jewelry,  
Pistols, Cutlery, Perfumery, and Fancy Goods,**

Of the latest American and imported styles, on as moderate terms as can be purchased any where at retail and warranted.

In addition to our travelling Stock, we keep constantly on hand a complete assortment of the above named articles at our Store in Washington, N. C., where the manufacturing and repairing of Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, &c. can be done equal to any establishment in the Union and warranted. *Pender & Meyer.*  
June 10, 1851.

## INSTITUTION For the Deaf & Dumb AND THE BLIND.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the N. C. Institution give notice, that a Department will be opened for the instruction of the BLIND, at the commencement of the next Session on the 15th of July. It is highly desirable that early notice should be given of those who may wish to enter this department, in order that the necessary arrangements may be made.

Applications for admission from Deaf-mutes or Blind persons, must be made to William D. Cooke, Principal of the Institution, who will furnish all necessary information.  
Raleigh, June 14, 1851. 6

## List of Letters,

Remaining in the Post Office at Tarboro', the 1st of July 1851, which if not taken out before the 1st of Oct. next, will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters.

- |                     |                    |
|---------------------|--------------------|
| Andrews Wallace 2   | Harris B F         |
| Barnes James 2      | Hedgepeth Richard  |
| Battle J L 2        | Johnson Elizabeth  |
| Bell R P            | Lane L R Mrs       |
| Burroughs Elizabeth | Lane M E Miss      |
| Burhance S Dr       | Lancaster Robert   |
| Braswell A          | Lewald George 2    |
| Batts J F           | Lawrence Thomas    |
| Best William        | McDowell M Mrs     |
| Barfield Richard    | Mitchell Rebecca   |
| Bradley W D         | Mercer W F         |
| Bryant Fred D       | Manning W D        |
| Bennett M Rev       | Meddalle J L       |
| Bennett Elizabeth   | Mayo Mr            |
| Boyett William      | Mayo Benjamin      |
| Bilbery James       | Nobles A M         |
| Bryant H W Mrs      | Philpot J W        |
| Bryant H E Mrs      | Porter Crisy       |
| Bryant Susan Mrs    | Rives John G Dr    |
| Bryant Bat          | Rhue Jason M       |
| Baker Moses         | Simmons William    |
| Batts E L Miss      | Schraden T         |
| Bryant Robert       | Staten Lewt        |
| Cobb Amariah        | Savage Minige      |
| Cooper Blount Eld   | Sugg Dr            |
| Coker John          | Staten W D         |
| Crumwell Elisha     | Speight J F Rev    |
| Cnoils Susan Mrs    | Sessums P          |
| Carney J Mrs        | Tyler John         |
| Delphine Virgile    | Thompson Noah L    |
| Downing Henry       | Titus Lunsford     |
| Etherage Henry      | Williford E        |
| Edwards Micage      | Weale Joseph       |
| Farmer J B          | Whitehead C C Mrs  |
| Fountain John       | Wiggins Wright     |
| Gardner M Mrs       | Williams Col       |
| Grimes T Mrs        | Williams Lewt Hon  |
| Harrison H          | Wilson John B      |
|                     | Whitechush James   |
|                     | S. E. MOORE, P. M. |

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These works have already run through several large editions in this country, for no person ever buys one without recommending it to his friends. The following are their respective titles:—

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- Spanish without a master:*  
In four easy lessons.
- Italian without a master:*  
In five easy lessons.
- German without a master:*  
In six easy lessons.
- Latin without a master:*  
In six easy lessons.

Price of either of the above works separate 25 cts., or the whole five may be had for One Dollar. They can be sent by mail to any part of the United States for about four cents each.

Copies of any or all of the above works will be sent to any one on remitting the money for them to the Publisher, in a letter, post paid.

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