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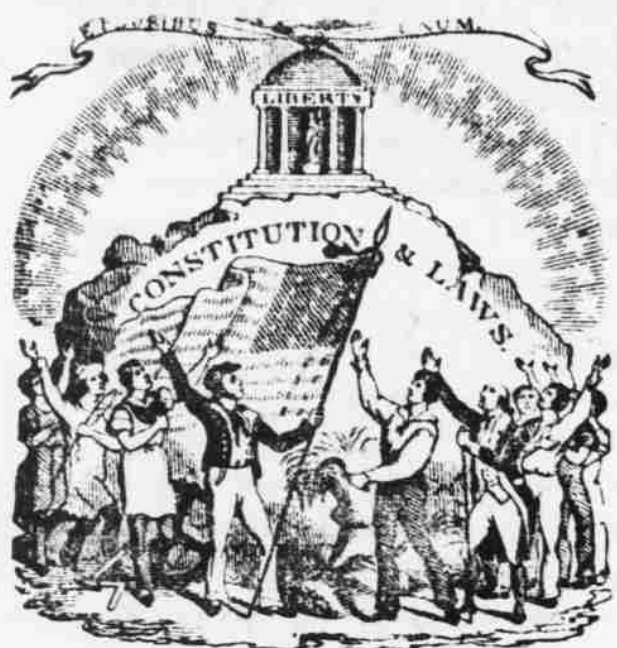
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The Tarboro' Press,

BY GEORGE HOWARD,

Is published weekly at Two DOLLARS per year (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 Goldsboro' Republican.

The Presidency.—The whigs at the North are moving in various directions with reference to the next Presidency. The contest seems to be between Webster and Scott. The whig Convention of Pennsylvania has just nominated the latter. The *N. Y. Courier and Enquirer* deprecates the early agitation of the question, but evidently favors Mr. Webster. That paper nominated him four years ago for Vice President with Gen. Taylor for President. Mr. Fillmore is hardly spoken of.

The Wilmington Commercial brings to our notice a most striking inconsistency in the proceedings of the whig Convention of Pennsylvania. The Convention expressed "unbounded confidence" in President Fillmore, and laud him for his "manly advocacy" of protection, and internal improvements, &c., and forthwith nominate Gen. Scott for the next Presidency. By their own showing Fillmore is the very best man in the world to be President, yet they nominate Gen. Scott—merely because he is Gen. Scott. *ib*

Amalgamation.—The New York Legislature now in session, is a curious affair. A bill has just past making appropriations to certain colleges and schools. Among them is an appropriation for the New York Central College, an Abolition Institution. The pupils are of both genders, black and white, and on a footing of entire equality in all respects. The avowed object of this regulation is to wear off those "prejudices" which now exist between the two races, by bringing them together in the lecture room—at the eating tables, and in social intercourse. During the debate, it was proposed to exclude the white or the black pupils, and make it one thing or the other. But the amalgamationists holding the balance of power, they refused to allow any amendment in this respect to be made. What an exhibition of fanaticism!—*ib*.

We are glad to learn from the Norfolk papers that the Seaboard and Roanoke Rail Road is being rapidly put in good order. On the 25th ult. it had been relaid to Meherrin river, a distance of 65 miles from Portsmouth, leaving about 20 miles to be completed. The Company did not anticipate reaching Meherrin river before the 4th instant.

We notice also that a fine steamer was launched a few days since in New York, to run in connection with this road between Norfolk and New York; and that another has been launched at Baltimore for the line between that city and Norfolk.—*ib*.

It is stated that Col. Benton is now engaged in preparing a History of the government from the year 1820 to the present time, a period of 31 years.

From the Raleigh Standard.

Fugitive-ism.—The Syracuse Star (remember that city has been made one of the headquarters of runaway slaves,) says: "We are informed by one of the police officers, of this city, that out of the fifty

or sixty male fugitive slaves who were until recently residents of this city, only two were regularly employed as laborers. Many of them gained a precarious livelihood as runners to houses of prostitution, and the majority were supported by charity. Such, we are also informed, is the general condition of the fugitives who have taken up their residence in our large towns and cities, where, be it observed, they chiefly congregate.

"In Canada, also, they are regarded by the inhabitants with distrust and aversion. There are two towns in Canada West in which a negro is not allowed to set his foot, through fear that he may become a burden upon the tax payers."

Is it not cruelty then to tempt slaves from the South thus to degrade them at the North?

Great Will Case Decided—Slaves Liberated.—There has been for some time before the courts at Richmond, Va., what was known as the Ragland will case, and the verdict of the jury, just made, offers a singular commentary upon the repeated declaration of Northern fanatics, that the colored man cannot meet with justice in the South. The Richmond Despatch says:

"That will liberated 80 or 90 negroes in the midst of one of the largest slaveholding communities in the world, and devoted to their use the entire property of the testator. It was contested with all the energy which could be brought to bear upon it. The trial was conducted with the utmost circumspection; witnesses were examined and cross-examined; the whole testimony was reduced to writing, so that the jury could read it all for themselves, (as we learn that they did a great portion of it); and then the case was argued with all the ability that able and ingenious counsel were capable of exercising. After fully understanding the merits of the case—a jury composed almost entirely of slaveholders—every man of them having strong sympathies, at least, with slaveholders—decided in favor of the will."

The number of emigrants from Europe which arrived at New York last week was 8,139, and the entire number since first of January is said to be not less than 130,000.

From the N. Y. Day Book.

Some people are always in trouble, and imagine their lot the hardest in the world. The writer of this has been a clerk on a salary at all prices, from two hundred to a thousand dollars, and he thinks that he was about as well off at one as the other, though he cannot say that at \$400 he was not the proudest and happiest. He will venture the assertion, at any rate, that a clerk on a salary of four or five hundred dollars is better off than half the employers in the city. All this stuff about submission is pure nonsense. No person need submit to insult; as to overbearing and harshness, that, of course, depends upon the quantity and the price. If it is for your interest to hold on, take it like a man, but don't grumble—if not, make your bow, put on your hat and walk out. The world is all before you, and none but the lazy and stupid need ever be out of employment. There are a thousand good, active, intelligent young men wanted today in this city by merchants, brokers, shippers, banks, &c. &c., at good salaries, and it is the most difficult thing in the world to get one. At the same time there are ten thousand dull, stupid, lazy blockheads, who are no more capable of learning the mercantile business than a jackass is to dance a hornpipe, fretting, stewing and trying to be somebody that they never can be. Most of them would make good farmers, good gardeners, stage drivers, hostlers, shoemakers, blacksmiths, hatters, carpenters, &c., but you cannot beat it into their thick skulls, nor to those of their parents, that if they have any sort of a chance they will not yet be merchant princes. Others of them would make good nurses or baby tenders, milliners or dress makers; some would make barbers and hair dressers and get rich, but none of them will ever make a merchant, a statesman, a lawyer or a physician, let them try ever so much. Of course they will try and keep trying until they are forty years

old. By that time they will die or get starved out and go into the country and settle down into their natural element, in other words, find their level. We mean you, youngster, not Jim Snooks, nor Dick Doebanks, nor Sam Ferguson, nor the chap next door but you, you oily headed, smooth faced, soft handed, fuzzy lipped numscull, who ought to be at the plow or the anvil exerting the faculties God has given you instead of trying to live by such as you have not and never can have. There is no use in trying to live by brains when you have not got them. Hands and arms, muscles, sinews, bones and strength you all have, and if you mean to be healthy, wealthy and happy, you must use them.

What may we Drink.—We are happy to be able to give this desired "intelligence," to such as may need it. All know that the weather is dreadfully hot—that it occasions excessive thirst.—the sun and air all the time absorbing the juices of the body. Health cannot be supported without a replenishing supply of fluid—thirst must be satisfied, or disease and death supervene. Now this thirst cannot be allayed, healthfully by frequent potations of fiery liquors; and mere hydrant or cistern water, is too flat and insipid of itself, to be relished. You must therefore add some ingredient to give zest to it. Ice is the best; lemon juice the next; vinegar the next.—These make the water pleasant to the palate, and have a healthful action. As to how much to drink, we follow the law of nature and the hydropathic rule on the subject; which is—for the healthy and such as have active exercise to drink except in fatigue and exhaustion, as thirst demands.

We have, for the past two months, drank six glasses of ice water just before and at dinner; and eight more between dinner and going to bed, with a relish and without self injury. And Shew, in his *Manual of Health*, relates that some persons who have accustomed themselves much to exercising and drinking, have gone great lengths in the matter, taking even more than one hundred tumblers in the day; and apparently experiencing no harm." In short, water, with the appliances mentioned above, is the best possible drink for this warm weather.—the best to promote healthfulness of body, vigor, cheerfulness, and contentment of the mind—the best to enable the system to endure excessive heat, cold, or protracted exertion of any of the faculties of man." *N. O. Courier.*

The Bloomer Costume.—There can be no mistake that the new style of dress for the ladies—the short skirts and trousers—is making rapid headway at the North. Hardly a paper we open that does not chronicle the appearance of some enterprising female in this costume, and nine times out of ten the editors who have seen them speak in terms commendatory of the new fashion.

Important to Old Maids.—We find the following in the Albany Knickerbocker:

"A company has opened an office in Boston to insure women against dying old maids. The rates of premium differ according to looks and disposition. While a smart, tidy girl is insured for 2 per cent., brazen ill natured spinsters are charged as high as 10. Where snuff is used, 1 per cent. extra is charged.

The Chief of Police and the Gals.—A lively contest is going on between the police and the street walkers. It seems about six years ago Mr. Matsell, our indefatigable Chief of Police, conceived that he had the right to arrest and imprison, as vagrants, every woman found walking in the streets who was supposed to be lost to virtue. This has been exercised by the police at their will and pleasure ever since. As often as two or three times a month the records of the police inform us of the arrest of seventy five or a hundred girls of a single night upon the streets, nearly all of which are sentenced as vagrants to Blackwell's Island for six months. On Sunday evening last, between the hours of seven and ten o'clock, no less than eighty-two, were arrested in the quiet little Fourteenth Ward. And

on Monday his Honor Police Justice Napoleon Bonaparte Mountfort organized a court in Center Market and tried them all in the morning hour. Out of the number, he committed twenty eight of them to Blackwell's Island. Several were found to be married women, one the mother of four children, and another so far gone that it was with difficulty she could get up the steps into the prison. She was supposed to be more in want of a doctor than a judge, and was therefore allowed to go in quest of one.

So extensive has this business of wholesale arrests been carried that several men who although deprecating the necessity and regretting the evil attending fallen women, have nevertheless considered that ever since Solomon of old thought so much of his three hundred wives and so idolized his seven hundred concubines, the sin was too deeply planted in the human breast to be purged out by an ordinary police regulation. They have therefore been induced to look into the statute for an authority for these arrests, and strange to say no where in the legal code can the right be found. A woman has just as good and sacred a right to walk the streets as a man has and her character can in no way be considered in this connection.

If the chief of the police and his subordinates are desirous of suppressing this basest of evils they can in no way better do the work, and secure the confidence and approval of the public than by commencing at the *Palace of Mirrors* and following on to other houses of the city of like magnificence.—*N. Y. Day Book.*

It is estimated that there are no less than six thousand gambling houses in the city of New York, commencing with the magnificent faro saloons, and descending the scale almost to the very doors of hell. The press of the city is beginning to raise its voice against these sinks of perdition, and the public mind to contemplate the evil. Verily, if the descriptions we have seen of the character and effect of these houses be just, the good people of New York have work enough to engage all their sources of their benevolence and zeal in putting them down.—*Ral. Star.*

Horrible.—A man in Greenfield, Hancock county, Indiana, recently shot his own daughter, killing her almost instantly. He was arrested, tried and found guilty, and sentenced to imprisonment for life.

It appears that the man, Kennedy, had abused his wife so outrageously that she appealed to the law for redress; and the daughter, a married woman, was one of the principal witnesses against him. After the trial he was heard to say that he would kill her, and even the afternoon before the tragedy, he was at the house of his son-in-law and swore he would have blood. In the evening, as they were sitting in the room, all at once the daughter, who was looking towards the window, started and throwing up her arms moved towards the bed, when the sharp crack of a gun was heard, and she fell, shot through the temple. Her husband ran to the door and discovered Kennedy making off. She lived long enough to state that it was her father she saw through the window with a gun.—*ib*.

Churning Butter.—An Alabama correspondent of the *Scientific American* gives the particulars of the mode of making butter practised by some of the ladies of that State. They take the cream of the milk with as little of the latter as possible—put it into an ordinary churn, and to every quart of cream they put a gallon of water (not quite blood warm) and churn it in the usual way. The butter comes sooner, is much sweeter, and keeps better.

Cure for the Bowel Complaint.—Take a pint of strong cider vinegar, 1 large table-spoonful of fine salt, 1½ do. of fine black pepper—thoroughly mix, and drink the same during the day. This is said to be a sure cure. A gentleman whom we know, assures us that he has used the above remedy for the bowel complaint, for the last six years, and has never known it to fail curing in any one instance. He has a large number of negroes, and he keeps them all supplied with a bottle of the mixture.

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

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

Male Academy.

THE rates of Tuition, established by the Board of Trustees at their meeting for the Male Academy are as follows:

Spelling, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic and Geography, per session, \$10,00
English Grammar, History, Algebra, Geometry and Natural Philosophy, \$12,50
Ancient Languages, \$16,00

H. T. Clarke,
Sec'y of B. of T.

June 9th, 1851.

Elba Academy,

In Halifax County.

THE present session of this Institution will terminate on the 4th of July ensuing. The second Session will commence on Monday the 21st July, under the continued charge of Mr. Andrew Conigland. It is our wish to make this one of the best schools in the country; and from the healthfulness of the neighborhood and the known ability of the teacher, we hope to succeed. Mr. Conigland has the reputation of having prepared his pupils for College as thoroughly as any other preceptor in the State.

Price of Tuition \$10 for the English branches, and \$15 for the Languages, per Session. Board \$6 per month, and 5 extra per Session for lights. Books furnished at the Academy.

Address the undersigned at Brinkleyville, N. C. *W. H. Wills.*

17 June, 1851.

Franklin Institute,

FRANKLIN COUNTY, N. C.

D. S. Richardson, Principal.

AND

BELFORD FEMALE INSTITUTE.

NASH COUNTY.

Mrs. M. C. Richardson, Prin'l.

THE FALL SESSION will open on the 7th July. Terms as formerly. For particulars, address, during vacation, Dr. G. Sills, Belford, Nash County; at other times the Principals.

D. S. Richardson.

June 14, 1851. 6