

# THE TARBOROUGH PRESS.

Whole No. 1301.

Tarborough, Edgecombe County, N. C. Saturday, August 16, 1851.

Vol. XXVII. No. 33.

## 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.

## MISCELLANY.

### SIT DOWN, SAD SOUL—

BY TENNYSON.

Sit down, sad soul, and count  
The moments flying:  
Come—tell the sweet amount  
That's lost by sighing!  
How many smiles?—a score?  
Then laugh, and count no more;  
For day is dying!

Lie down, sad soul, and sleep,  
And no more measure  
The flight of Time, nor weep  
The loss of leisure;  
But here, by this lone stream,  
Lie down with us, and dream  
Of starry treasure!

We dream; do thou the same;  
We love—for ever;  
We laugh; yet few we shame,  
The gentle never.  
Stay, then, till sorrow dies;  
Then—hope and happy skies  
Are thine forever!

From the New York Day Book.

### THE FIRST BABY.

In a new novel, 'The Glens,' recently published, occurs the following striking picture of domestic felicity, which crusty bachelors will read with great interest;

"If 'the baby' was asleep, no one was allowed to speak except in a whisper, on pain of instant banishment; the piano was closed, the guitar was tabooed, boots were interdicted, and the bell was muffled. If Mr. Vincent wishes to enjoy a quiet cigar, he must go out of the house, lest the smoke might hurt 'the baby' and, lest the street door might disturb its slumbers, he must make his exit by the back way, and reach the street by the garden gate. The Doctor was scarcely ever out of the house; not because 'the baby' was ill—for indeed it was most alarmingly healthy—but because she was 'afraid it might be taken with some dreadful disease, and no doctor near.' If coal was to be placed in the grate, either Mr. Vincent must put it in lump by lump with his fingers, or 'Thomas' must come in on tiptoe, leaving his boots below, lest the noise should disturb 'the baby.' Mr. Vincent might lie in one posture until he was full of aches from the crown of his head to the sole of his foot, he must not move or turn over—for fear of waking 'the baby' And yet he must not take a bed in another part of the house, because 'the baby' might be attacked with the croup, or might cry to have some one walk up and down the floor with it in his arms, and then he would not be within call. In short when 'the baby' slept the whole house was under a spell, whose enchantment consisted in profound silence and unbroken stillness, and all who came within the magic circle were at once laid under its influence.

On the other hand, when 'the baby' was awake the household was equally subject to the tyranny which seemed to be a condition of its existence. If Mr. Vincent's watch-chain attracted its attention, the watch must come from the pocket and be delivered over, at the imminent risk and to the frequent smashing of crystal and face. If 'the baby' cried for the porcelain vases on the mantel, or the little Sevres card-baskets on the table, they were immediately on the floor or in the crib beside it, and were soon afterward, in many pieces. If it wanted 'papa's' papers, either they must be forthwith given up, or both baby and mother would concur in raising a domestic storm. If an important paper, or anything else of peculiar value was missed, when the enquiry was made for it, the chances were twenty to one that it had been given to 'the baby,'—and on all such occasions, Mr. Vincent's chagrin or vexation was treated with merited indifference. If, as often happened, after obtaining, every thing that could be broken, 'the baby' still cried immoderately and annoying, it was quite as much as Vincent's life was

worth to express the least vexation or impatience. He might be roused from a sound sleep, and forced to get up in the cold ten times in a night for something for 'the baby,' and yet a murmur of a natural wish expressed to know the necessity of all this was high treason to the household sovereignty. The lawful master of the premises had sunk, like a deposed monarch, to utter insignificance, and become the lowest servant of the young usurper. The mother was the Grand Vizier of the little Sultana, and in her name ruled every one, herself included, with an iron rod. There was no law but the will and pleasure of the despot, and no appeal from her determinations. And this was the woman whom Abraham Glenn had loved!"

**A Green Rose.**—We recently noticed the production of a blue rose at Paris by artificial crossings. The Raleigh (N. C.) Register, in copying our notice, says:

"We can add to this the green rose of North Carolina, which, although not the creature of science, is sufficiently well known in parts of this state to claim a rank among the above floral novelties. The rose is identical with our common daily, except in color, the variation in which is supposed to have been produced by the accidental intermingling of the roots of the rose tree with those of the common sumach. The peculiarities of the new variety are perpetuated by cuttings or otherwise. It is quite common in the county of Bladen and some few specimens exist in the town of Fayetteville."—*ib.*

**Elopement.**—A case of elopement from this city came to our ears last evening. The parties were an unmarried man and a young married woman. The husband, getting wind of the affair, followed his wife to the cars and found her seated. Remaining till the starting of the train, he bade her good bye, waved his hat at parting, and then returned about his business. Served her right.—*Lowell News.*

That's the right kind of grit. If our wife wanted to run away with another man, we would bid her Godspeed, for we think too much of her to see her want for anything.—*ib.*

**A man down east** thus poetically advertises his truant wife: "On the 6th of July on the night of a Monday, eloped from her husband the wife of John Grundy. His grief for her absence each day growing deeper, should any man find her he begs him to—keep her."

**The first "Bloomer" in North Carolina.**—The Wilmington Journal mentions that a lady in the Bloomer costume appeared in the streets of Wilmington on Wednesday last. She was accompanied by a gentleman and another lady, the latter in female dress. The Journal says the thing was a decided failure.

**Bloomerizing.**—A Mrs. Trefethers, residing at the north end, conceiving herself injured by certain reports of Mr. Laban Pike, undertook yesterday to seek redress by chastising him.—Seeing Mr. P. enter a store, she procured a cowhide, and, without much preliminary explanation, applied the whip over his face, head and back so severely as to bring the blood. The poor fellow plead for quarter, when the woman expressed her satisfaction and left the store.—*Newburyport Herald.*

**Miss Cushman in Male Attire.**—The Cleveland Plaindealer learns that Miss Charlotte Cushman, who is spending a quiet vacation at the Saut, astonished the guests of the Ste Maria Hotel, one fine morning by appearing equipped *cap-a-pie*, in masculine attire—hat, coat, unmentionables and all. "Those who have seen her personation of 'Hamlet' can easily understand the grace and ease with which she wore her new 'toggerly.'" Hers was not a single moment of triumph; not a mere desire to astonish the dinner table, and then, like the ghost of Banquo, to vanish away and go back to petticoats and whalebone. No, she rode in it, fished, walked, ran and romped in it; and for aught that we can learn, says the Plain-

dealer, has determined to wear it for the remainder of her days—at least of maidenhood.

**A Horse frightened to Death by an Elephant.**—A very remarkable case of the effects of fright upon a horse occurred in Franklin a short time since. A horse belonging to Mr. Joseph Palmer, was grazing in the yard near the fence, when the elephants belonging to the menagerie recently in this city, were passing along. The horse did not observe them till they were quite close to him, when, looking up and seeing the huge animals, he started back in a fright, ran to the opposite side of the yard, stood for a moment quivering, and then dropped dead. He was literally frightened to death.

Norwich (Conn.) Aurora.

**Mysterious Discovery.**—Under this head, the N. York city papers have notices of the discovery of about 20 human skeletons found buried under an old house at No. 9, Mott street, closely huddled together in the bottom of a sink and presenting the appearance of having been there many years. The building under which they were discovered, and which has just been removed to make way for a new one, was, it is stated, one of the most fashionable houses of disrepute in the city, many years ago; and the inference is, that these human remains were deposited there at that time.—The skeletons have been removed to the station house, and efforts are making under considerable excitement, to unravel this mysterious business.

From the Greenville (S. C.) Patriot.

**The Institution of Slavery.**—There cannot be a doubt, in the mind of an unprejudiced man, that slavery is, at this moment, stronger, more valuable and more numerous than it has ever been since the formation of the Federal Union. It also extends over an area of Territory in the United States twice or three times as large as it did at the organization of the republic.—Why then, are we so much alarmed for its safety, continuance and security? There were only a few thousand slaves in the United States when the Federal Constitution was adopted. Now we have upward of three millions! But, notwithstanding this prodigious increase, they are worth double as much at this time as they were sixty years since! A negro fellow might then have been purchased for three or four hundred dollars. The same man would now sell for seven or eight hundred dollars! This too, in spite of all the aggressions of the North, and the agitation at the South.

Let us here remark that this continued agitation and exaggeration of the dangers to slavery, from the North and federal government, which we daily see in southern men, have done more to weaken the institution and destroy confidence in it than all that has been said and done elsewhere. We are, in fact, by pursuing such a course, and producing such a panic, playing into the hands of the abolitionists, and aiding them on in their unholy work! It is our interest, and it should be our duty, to speak of African slavery as a thing fixed, permanent and unalterable in the United States.

The truth is so, and slavery is stronger than it ever has been in the southern states. Its justice and its beneficial effects to master and slave were never before so generally admitted and believed by the southern people.—Men now living amongst us, may well remember the time when slavery was spoken of by our own people as a thing unjust of itself and a curse to the country. It was believed, too, that the day would come when slavery would be abolished by the states. Many of the southern states were looking to that event less than fifty years ago! Mr. Jefferson himself suggested it! The Legislature of Virginia, Maryland and Kentucky, gravely discussed the matter!

But a different feeling has sprung up, and a different conviction has come over the minds of the southern people. They are now satisfied that slavery is just in the sight of God and in accordance with the principles of our holy religion. They know it to be a benefit to the slave himself. In no part of the world, and at no

period of the world, have three millions of the African race been so comfortable, so happy, and so civilized in their condition, as the slaves of the United States. Instead of being wild savages they become Christians, and the incipients of Christian instruction.

Instead of being regarded as an evil and a curse to our country, slavery is now looked upon by the southern people as a blessing—a blessing on which depends the continuance of our prosperity and happiness as a nation. But for slavery, the world could not be supplied with cotton, the great lever of civilization and wealth. But for slavery, neither rice nor sugar could be cultivated to any great extent in the southern states. And but for slave labor, the whole South would sink into poverty, and the commercial and manufacturing prosperity of the North be utterly annihilated. This is now known and admitted. Not so fifty years ago.

Slavery is more secure, and this security more felt than it ever was before by the southern people. In the early history of South Carolina, so much apprehension was there of servile insurrections that the Legislature made it the duty of every white man to carry his gun to church. Who now thinks of having a gun at all for any such purpose? Such an apprehension would be laughed at as ridiculous.

Why is it, then, that reasonable men will permit themselves to be so frightened by imaginary anticipations of danger from the North and the Federal Government? It is not in the power of the North or the Federal Government to abolish or seriously injure the institution of slavery. Its security and safety lie beyond their power and reach. They may denounce it, they may legislate against it, but so long as the South are disposed to hold on to it, and that will be forever, it is safe and secure from all aggressions.

There have always been, and there always will be fanatics and abolitionists at the north, who will make war against slavery and suppose that they are doing God a service in stealing our negroes and concealing them. But do they constitute the entire north, or a majority of the northern people? It is true, that occasionally one of those fanatics and unprincipled men will get into office by corrupt combination and party bargains. And immediately our newspaper press announce it to the world as an evidence of northern hostility, calculated to rouse every slaveholder in the southern states. And we must dissolve the Union to get rid of this terrible danger.

We should like to know if dissolution of the Union would lengthen the distance between Boston and Charleston or deprive an abolitionist of the power of preaching against slavery, or even of sending an abolition tract or newspaper to the South through the mail? The Union dissolved, would not give us one protection for slavery that we have not got now, and it would deprive us of many which are now secured to us by the Constitution.

We should, in such an event, have no guarantee for the delivery of our fugitive slaves. Our national government would be greatly weakened.—The eyes of the whole world would be upon us as an entire slaveholding people. Every civilized nation on earth would be against us on this principle, and some of them might feel disposed to make war on us for some of our police regulations. The anti-slavery feeling of all Europe and of all the northern states would be concentrated and embittered by our separate position and nationality.

But the northern people are not all making war against us or against slavery. Mr. Calhoun announced in his speech at Charleston, after the declaration of war against Mexico, that a very large majority of the northern people were not disposed to interfere with our rights. This has since been shown to be true by the public meetings at the North, by the action of the leading men at the North, by the abandonment of the Wilmot Proviso in Congress, by the passage of the fugitive slave law and the enforcement of it in Boston, New York and Philadelphia, and in other northern cities, and by the express stipulation that Utah and New Mexico shall come in the Union as states with or without slavery, as the people may determine. It must be remembered, too,

that both Utah and New Mexico are north of the Missouri Compromise.

The Federal Executive, too, has shown every disposition to put down abolition and enforce the laws. In order to accomplish this more effectually he called on Congress for additional powers, which were refused by Southern men. He and his cabinet have lately visited the hot bed of abolition, in Western New York, and expressed in strong terms, their devotion to the Constitution, their adherence to the provisions of the Compromise, and their opposition to the spirit of abolitionism and freesoilism.

**The Negro.**—The Philadelphia Pennsylvania states that a highly important book is now in the press, and will shortly be published by Mr. John Campbell, a well-known and intelligent gentleman in that city. It is devoted to an examination of the subject, whether the colored race can be made the mental, political, and social equals of the whites; and is called "NEGROMANIA." In support of the views entertained by the writer that there can be no such equality, Mr. Campbell presents an array of arguments and authorities, philosophical, historical, and physiological.

Washington City Telegraph.

**The Fourth of July in London.**—For the first time since the Declaration of American Independence, the anniversary of that event was celebrated on the 4th inst., in London with almost as much honor as in New York. Mr. George Peabody, of Baltimore, had issued cards of invitation to meet the United States Minister and Mrs. Lawrence at a fete which he gave that evening on the occasion, and about 700 or 800 persons were to be present, including all the American families now in London, and a large proportion of the nobility and public persons in England, by whom the idea had been received with the greatest satisfaction. The Duke of Wellington, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Lord Mayor &c., are among those who attended. There was to be a concert, ball and supper, and the affair promised to be one of the grandest of the season, worthy not only of what it celebrates, but of the meeting of the nations in the year of the Exhibition.

**The New York Mirror**, in alluding to the fact that several large Boston commercial houses have recently established branches at New York, says that the principal cause of the movement was the prejudice the south has against the north on account of the free soil sentiment here. If this be so, we do not see how these merchants can better their condition on the score of the slave question by going to New York, for New York was the origin, and is the hot bed of free soilism. It was the Buffalo convention that gave it a national form—it was a New York legislature that elected Seward to the U. S. senate; a New York legislature, under his influence, that refused to express approbation of an administration that sustained the compromise bill, or to invite Daniel Webster, its advocate, to visit Albany; it is the New York Tribune that labors night and day to disseminate free soil doctrines, and it is the free soil sentiment that controls the political action of the state of New York.—Then, so far as slavery is concerned, why should not the southern merchants visit Boston as well as New York?—*Boston Post.*

**Scene in Lexington.**—Miss Merrill, of Lexington, Ky., a girl fifteen years of age, recently married a man named Harper. He soon abandoned her and she hearing that he had slandered her, shot him in the street on the 7th inst. The ball grazed his shoulder, but did no serious injury. Upon being arrested, the infuriated girl declared that she was sorry she had not killed him.

**Wages in Oregon.**—A clergyman, who formerly resided in New York, thus writes from Oregon. Carpenters make from eight to twelve dollars a day and wash-women get from three to four dollars a dozen for washing. Healthy persons, who are accustomed to work and willing to work, make money rapidly.