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The Tarboro' Press,

BY GEORGE HOWARD.

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POLITICAL.



From the Philadelphia Pennsylvanian

New Publication Wheeler's History of North Carolina.—We announced last week the forthcoming of this work. We have had the satisfaction of examining its pages. Its typographical execution reflects credit upon the already well-established name of its enterprising publishers, Messrs. Lippincott, Grambo & Co., of this city.

But the manner in which the work is executed, is more than excelled by the matter of its pages. It opens to our view a region of our Republic, hitherto a terra incognita—North Carolina—and fills up a gap in our history. The first volume is appropriated to the history of the State from 1584 to this date; the second volume gives the origin, location, early Colonial and Revolutionary History of each county, its products, population, and biography of the distinguished citizens of each. Modest and unobtrusive as the State has been, we are surprised and delighted at the richness of the jewels her history presents. The life and services of her Davie, Macon, Gaston, and others, are detailed with care, minuteness, and impartiality.

This work proves that North Carolina was the first State on which the Anglo-Saxon landed; that here (in 1584) under the auspices of the gallant Raleigh, "the soldier and the statesman," "the man of wit and the sword," was landed the equally gallant spirits of that age; that here was the cradle in which this infant empire was rocked, whose gigantic limbs now reach from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

This work also proves the fact not known to us before, that in the peaceful precincts of North Carolina was the first resistance to royal tyranny, and under the administration of Governor Tryon, "the great wolf of Carolina," was the first blood of the Colonists spilled in defence of those principles which eventually led our nation through a long and bloody struggle to independence and liberty.

This work produces record from the English archives, that at Charlotte, in May 1775 the citizens of North Carolina openly threw off the English yoke, and declared themselves "sovereign and self-governing, under the control of no power other than that of God and the Continental Congress."

This work places North Carolina on high grounds.

The author, a native of the State, and associated in her councils for the last quarter of a century, has had opened to him the records of the officers of Board of Trade in London, the archives of his own State, and has examined and extracted from every work on her history, from Amidas and Barlow in 1584, to the latest ephemeral production of the day.

We trust and predict for it a welcome reception by every friend of literature, and trust that all who wish to acquaint themselves with its history, will procure a copy.

Science and Art—Astonishing Invention.—We notice an invention by Mr. Solomons, of Cincinnati, of what he calls a perfect substitute for steam! From common whiting, sulphuric acid, and water, he procures carbon in the gaseous

state; and with the power exerted by this gas he asserts that he now drives a 25-horse engine, and for one-fortieth the expense of steam, lifts and lets fall 12,000 lbs. five times in a minute. This fluid, without any heat applied at all, exerts a pressure of 540 pounds to the square inch, while water in the same unheated state has no pressure but that of gravity. Water heated to the boiling point, yields a power of fifteen pounds. This fluid, with the same heat, would yield a power of nearly 12,000 pounds! And what is more, a handful of charcoal, and a boiler the size of a tea-kettle, will produce, at an expense of a few cents, the whole of this tremendous energy! Fifty dollars expense in carbon will carry one of the Collins steamers from New York to Liverpool.—*Christian Statesman*

Another World's Fair—From the following, given by a correspondent of the Journal of Commerce, it will be seen that we are to have a World's Fair in New York the ensuing spring:

"I notice, by the London Times and Chronicle, that a party of wealthy and influential merchants in your city, have made arrangements with the various Foreign Commissions here, to open an Exhibition in N York some time in April next. The various governments of the Continent have readily acceded to their wishes, and all that is worthy, and excited so much praise and admiration during the past season, will find its way across the Atlantic within the next sixty days. The most lively interest in the success of this scheme has manifested itself, and the work will be carried out on a plan worthy of so noble and stupendous a project. China, Funis, Mexico, Persia, Greece, Turkey, Egypt, Spain, Switzerland, Rome, Austria, Sardinia, France, Belgium, Russia, the Zollverein, and manufacturers of the cities of Manchester, Sheffield, Leeds, Birmingham, Glasgow, and Dublin, have all pledged themselves to come forward, and give to the United States all that has been enjoyed here in the Crystal Palace, during the past summer.

Circulars in every language have been scattered in nearly every post town in Europe, and the most flattering answers given in return. I deem it worthy to mention, that nineteen twentieths of the valuable sculpture will be sent, together with some hundred new pieces now in progress of completion at Rome and Florence. The great amazonian figure of the Bavarian artist, Kess, has been purchased, and will form itself one of the most important features in the exhibition. I doubt whether any enterprise, so fraught with greatness of conception, and which to the end will prove so valuable to our country, ever entered into the heads of any set of men, as the present movement. The building in New York will be commensurate to the undertaking, and ready for opening in the Spring.

Of its success there cannot be any doubt, as those whose names are pledged to its fulfillment are a tower of strength, and guaranty that where perseverance and integrity are combined together in so great a project, no such word as "fail" will be admitted into their vocabulary."

New cure for Consumption.—We find the following statements in the Mobile Tribune, and if sustained, the discovery will be invaluable. The quantity of the medicine to be given at a dose is not stated:

In the first number of the New Orleans Monthly Medical Register we find an article by Professor Stone on the virtues of "Phosphate of Lime in Scrofula and other depraved states of the System," which is of some moment. It was suggested by an essay in the London Lancet on the "physiology and pathology of the oxalate and phosphate of lime, and their relation to the formation of cells."

"The conclusions of the author (says Professor Stone) are based upon careful chemical research and results from the use of the remedy. His researches show that in man, as in vegetables and inferior animals, phosphate of lime as well as albumen and fat is absolutely essential for the formation of cells, and he considers that many of the pathological states of the system depends upon a deficiency of

this salt. The affections in which it is advised are ulcerations dependant upon a general dyscrasia, and not a mere local affection; infantile atrophy: in those suffering from rickets and consequent diarrhoea and tuberculous diseases, particularly of the lungs in the early stages."

Struck by this article, Professor Stone tested, and he thus describes three cases in which its virtues were very obvious. The first was that of a slave, who was admitted to the Professor's Infirmary in July, with a disease of the nose, the whole system showing great progress in serofulous decay. The usual remedies were unsuccessfully applied until August, when cod-liver oil was used, but the disorganization of the stomach was increased by it. The phosphate of lime was then applied—eight grains—three times a day. Its good effects were soon apparent. It and the oil were, therefore, administered together, and the patient soon was restored to health.

The second case is that of a young lady, aged 24. Her disease was one of unimixed phthisis, which might have been expected to terminate in the course of a few months fatally. The upper part of both her lungs were filled with tubercles, and in some places were beginning to soften. The case was evidently a bad one. The treatment of cod liver oil was at first used, but without marked improvement. The phosphate of lime was then administered with the oil, and the result, as in the case of the negro, was soon apparent. The patient was rapidly getting well.

The third case was that of a child, seven years of age, in which the phosphate of lime was used with complete success.

We can only refer briefly to these cases for the purpose of directing attention to the subject. That there is some remedy for them we can hardly doubt; and this may, if a new thing, be the desideratum which science is in search of.

The Cotton Planters' Convention.

The convention alluded to recently by us, met in Macon Geo., on the 31st ult. There were three hundred delegates present. North Carolina was unrepresented. Overtures were presented by Mr. Baylor, Consul at Amsterdam, from merchants of that place and Rotterdam, proposing to co-operate with the merchants of the Southern States in establishing a direct trade between the South and the Continent of Europe. The convention unanimously approved the project, and recommended a shipment of a portion of the cotton crop, as soon as practicable, by direct transportation. A Committee of 21 was appointed to devise means for providing against the depression and fluctuations of the prices of cotton, but they could not agree upon anything definite. The famous Florida scheme for a Cotton Planters' Association with a capital of \$20,000,000, with warehouses to store the cotton and to control the prices, was violently opposed. Resolutions for the establishment of associations, the procuring of statistics, and the passage of acts of incorporation, designed to promote the interest of the planters, and declaring the expediency of using the utmost exertions to encourage Southern manufacturers to employ slave labor in their factories, and for another convention were passed, and the convention broke up. This summary is gathered from the Courier & Enquirer, Wilmington Herald.

Hints to Musical Damsels.—Sit in a simple, graceful, unconstrained posture. Never turn up the eyes or swing about the body; the expression you mean to give, if not heard and felt, will never be understood by those foolish motions, which are rarely resorted to but by those who do not really feel what they play. Brilliance is a natural gift, but great execution may be acquired; let it be distinct, and however loud you wish to be, never thump; Practice in private, music far more difficult than you play in general society, and aim more at pleasing than astonishing. Never bore people with ugly music, merely because it is the work of some famous composer, and do not let the pieces you perform before people, not professedly scientific, be too long. If you mean to play at all, do so at once when requested, those who require much pressing are more generally severely criticised

than others, who good humoredly and unaffectedly try to amuse the company by being promptly obliging. Never carry books about with you unasked, learn by heart a variety of different kinds of music to please all tastes.

As regards singing, practice two or three times a day, but at first no longer than ten minutes at a time, and let one of these times be before breakfast. Exercise the extremities of the voice, but do not dwell long upon those notes you touch with difficulty; open the mouth at all times, in the higher notes especially, open it to the ears, as if smiling. Never dwell upon consonants. Be distinct from one note to another, yet carry them on glidingly. Never sing with the slightest cold or sore throat. Vocalize always upon A, and be careful to put no B's before it. Never take breath audibly. Begin to shake slowly and steadily. Practice most where the voice di pello and the voice di gola join, so as to attain the art of making the one glide imperceptibly into the other. The greatest sin a singer can commit is to sing out of tune. Be clear, but not shrill; deep, but not coarse.

When you intend to sing, read the words, and see that you understand them, so as to give the proper expressions. Let all your words be heard. It is a great and common fault in English singers to be indistinct. Study flexibility. Practice both higher, louder, and lower than you sing publicly, and when practicing, open your mouth wider than would be graceful to do in company. Do not change the sound of the letters; sing as much like speaking as you can. It is better to sing quite plain than to make too many turns and trills; these, when attempted at all, should be executed very neatly. Study simplicity; it is better to give no expression than false expressions. Never sit when you sing, if you can possibly help it, but stand upright. Give more strength in ascending than descending. Do not suffer yourself to be persuaded to sing soon after eating.

Accidental sharps ought to be sung with more emphasis than accidental flats. The Italian vowels a and i have always the same sound, but e has two different ones; the first like ea in *tear*, *swear*. O has always two sounds one like o in *tone*, the other like the au in *gaudy*.—The voice is said to be at its best at eight and twenty, and to begin to decline soon after forty, when the more you strain and try to reach the higher notes that are beginning to fail you, the quicker you hasten the decay of your powers. Children should never be allowed to sing much or to strain their voices; before that age the middle notes only should be dwelt upon, or you run the risk of cracking, as it is termed, the notes. Never force the voice in damp weather, or when in the least degree unwell; many often sing out of tune at these times, who do so at no other. Take nothing to clear the voice but a glass of cold water; and always avoid pastry, rich cream, coffee, and cake, when you intend to sing.

National Intelligencer.

Benefits of Tobacco Smoke.—Mr. Robert Ellis, surgeon, the principal editor of the official catalogue of the London Exhibition, has the following remarks, (vol. 1, page 180,) which must gladden the hearts of our smoke raising brethren: "The total quantity of tobacco retained for home consumption in 1848, amounted to nearly 17,000,000 lbs. North America alone produces annually upwards of 200,000,000 lbs. The combustion of this mass of vegetable material would yield about 340,000,000 lbs. of carbonic acid gas, so that the yearly increase of carbonic acid gas from tobacco smoke alone cannot be less than 1,400,000 lbs., a large contribution to the annual demand for this gas made upon the atmosphere for the vegetation of the world. Henceforth let no one twit the smoker with idleness and unimportance. Every pipe is an agriculture furnace—every smoker a manufacturer of vegetation, the consumer of a weed that he may rear more largely his own provisions."

When a young man wants to get married, and goes a courting he generally looks sheepy; and when he asks the girl of his choice to have him, if she is inclin-

ed to say yes she looks sheepy, too. Can any of the girls or young fellows tell us why this is so?—*Warrenton News*.



Rocky Mount to Washington.

THE Stage from Rocky Mount to Washington will run as follows under the new schedule:—Leave Rocky Mount every Sunday, Wednesday, and Friday at 6 o'clock A. M. and arrive at Washington at 11 o'clock P. M. same day. Leave Washington every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 4 o'clock, A. M. and arrive at Rocky Mount at 5 o'clock, P. M. same day, in time for passengers to take the cars going North.

Fare from Rocky Mount to Tarboro'	\$1 50
" " " Sparta	2 00
" " " Falkland	2 50
" " " Greenville	3 00
" " " Pactolus	4 00
" " " Washington	5 00
" Tarboro' to Sparta	50
" " " Falkland	1 00
" " " Greenville	2 00

Passengers are allowed to carry one trunk of ordinary size—extra trunks of large size, half the above prices; packages, &c. in proportion. For seats, &c. apply to H. Wiswall, Washington—C. Rountree, Greenville, or Oct. 29, 1851. Geo. Howard, Tarboro'.

Dudley's Anti-rheumatic Oil.

A certain and speedy Cure for Chronic Rheumatism, Spasms of the Muscles, Ligaments and Back and for Sprains, Bruises, and Contusions.

THE history of this invaluable medicine is remarkable. It has risen into notice, and established a high and just reputation in the region of country where it has been tried, above from the surprising and numerous cures it has effected. The Proprietor, Dr. Samuel Dudley, Hospital Surgeon, on the Island of Portsmouth, North Carolina, has used it with unusual success, both in the hospital, and in his private practice about twenty years. During that period it has been attracting public attention, and gradually rising into general and high reputation in every region of country, solely, by the surprising certainty of the cures it has uniformly effected. Until very recently it has never been advertised, nor have any pains been taken to extend its celebrity. Its high reputation therefore is permanent, because it is based upon surprising and unfeigned experiments alone. The Proprietor encourages its eminent success in cases of Chronic Rheumatism, and y the advice of his friends, and he will add, actuated by a desire to extend as far as possible the benefits of its healing properties, is now taking measures to make its wonderful properties generally known. All he asks is a fair trial. It is now offered to the afflicted in the Eastern portion of North Carolina. The Proprietor is perfectly willing to put the result of its success or failure upon its success or failure, in curing or failure to cure any case of Chronic Rheumatism, or other affection for which it is recommended.

The following has been politely furnished by that highly esteemed citizen, Col. Joshua Tayloe, of Beauf county, N. C., well known as a valuable member of our State Senate, and present Collector of the Port of Ocracoke, N. Carolina: "At the request of Dr. Samuel Dudley of Portsmouth North Carolina, I state that some years ago one of my sons had a severe and protracted attack of Rheumatism, and by using his "Anti-Rheumatic Oil" he was relieved.

It gives me great pleasure also to say that beside this case I have heard of others which convince me that this oil is very valuable in cases of Rheumatism."

JOSHUA TAYLOE.
Washington, N. C. June 29, 1848.

For sale by Geo. Howard.

Notice.

SARSAPARILLA. Comstock's compound extract; there is no other preparation of sarsaparilla that can exceed or equal this. If you are sure to get Comstock's, you will find it superior to all others. It does not require puffing.

Magical Air Extractor.

The most extraordinary salve ever invented for the cure of new or old burns and scalds, and sores and sore eyes. It has delighted thousands. It will take out all pain in ten minutes and no failure. It will cure the piles, &c.

The Piles, all sores, rheumatism &c.

Hays' Liniment

Is an article more justly celebrated as a cure for the above than any or all others. The cases of cure are almost innumerable and it is only necessary to let those who know the article and have used it with such great success know that it is to be had true and genuine (for there are counterfeiters) of Dr. Lucius Comstock 21 Cortlandt st., New York and so of the rest of the articles here named.

For sale by Geo. Howard.