



The "Tarborough Press,"
BY GEORGE HOWARD.

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Miscellaneous.



PARODY.

Ode: The Fog-Eaters.
Tune: *Paucos vescor.*

In Paradise down east,
When Adam began his labors,
What d'ye think was the feast
Of the jolly old dad & his neighbors:
Sung in the leaves,
A dish of *Fog*
Was Adam's prog
And ditto Eve's.

Twasn't feasting, piping, harping,
That roused them from their beds,
No: they breakfasted on gapping,
And then they scratch'd their heads,
Twas no alarming
Squabble and sputter
For bread and butter,
Wasn't it charming?

Oh! happy lads and lasses!
On fog they daintily dined,
Good Lord, the very asses,
How they snuff'd up the east wind!
As if they'd pull
The sky down, puffing,
Sniffing and snuffing
Their bellies full.

Would nature thus have smiled,
Had Eden's pigs been roasted?
Wouldn't Paradise have spoil'd
At the smell of smok'd & toasted?
Sure 'twould have been
Funny to see,
As I conceive,
Grandmother Eve
Sweeten her tea
With Holland's gin.

Had Adam ate stewed mutton,
Instead of keeping fast,
P'd bet you a leather button,
He'd not been so tough as to last,
As he did it appears,
Alive and awake,
If there's no mistake,
Nine hundred years.

I warrant you he was wiser,
And fatter too, forsooth,
Than the hungriest gormandizer
That ever chewed with a tooth.
No colic to vex
His stomach stout;
Nor rheumatics nor gout.
And his eyes held out
Without any specs.

Then how marvellously pat
Is the question I propose ye.
If th' old gentleman grew so fat
On the fog of Nova Scotia,
Is the man who swells
Your stomach with litter,
Fat, bilious and bitter,
Enough to split a
Bomb-shell to fritter,
The right sort of critter
For our HO'ELS!

of Maria Antoinette, by the giving way of a scaffolding at the place Louis Quinze.

Some 300,000 spectators were assembled in the Champ de Mars, to witness the military spectacle. The Champ de Mars is a vast enclosure, surrounded by a ditch, the entrance to which is only through large iron gateways. The centre is a low open plain, rising from which the ground has a gradual and gentle slope, until it attains the level of the surrounding streets. The open space is without trees, the slope and elevation are shaded with very fine ones. On this slope and elevation, and among the trees, were collected 300,000 persons, while the troops manoeuvred below and went thro' a sham fight. During this, some of the rockets and other fireworks, taking a wrong direction, wounded some of the spectators, and in one part of the field, two men fell from a tree and were killed on the spot. It was not, however, till the breaking up of the spectacle, about half past 10 o'clock, that the main catastrophe ensued. The crowd, anxious to disperse, rushed to the gates. At first the exit was easy and regular, but soon as the mass from behind pressed impatiently on, the jam became terrific—alarm seized upon the crowd; men, women, and children, uttering frightful cries, were trampled under foot; and for more than a quarter of an hour, especially at the gate of the Military School, this horrible scene was continued, and the crowd finally got out only by passing over the bodies of the dead and wounded.

Twenty-four persons, 12 men and 12 women, were killed on the spot, two women, carried to their homes, expired almost immediately, and there were more than one hundred and fifty wounded! of whom 40 very seriously. It is feared that in addition to this list, others at the lower end of the enclosure, and in passing out at the bridge of Jena, may have been precipitated into the Seine, as there had been many inquiries for persons missing, who are neither among the wounded nor the dead.

The worst part as to character, remains yet to be told. We translate literally:—

"In the midst of this scene of desolation there were men who seemed to take a ferocious delight in augmenting the tumult: they snatched their jewels and ornaments from the women, tore off their clothes, and perpetrated the grossest insults upon them. Women were seen lying on the earth bleeding & senseless, upon whom these wretches were still wreaking their enormities."

Censure is cast upon the police for not having so disposed their forces as to prevent the possibility of such a press upon the gates, and especially for having omitted the usual expedient on such occasions, of throwing flying bridges over the ditch surrounding the enclosure, so as to multiply the outlets.

When, next morning, these occurrences were made known to the Royal Family, the King immediately countermanded the great fete at the Hotel de Ville, which the city of Paris was to give that evening; and notwithstanding the earnest entreaties of the municipality that he would consent to the fete going on, lest rumors more unfavorable than the truth should be propagated in the provinces, the King was inexorable, and the Duke of Orleans himself went to the Hotel de Ville, to assure the municipality that the Royal Family could not, in the presence of such a calamity, even seem to partake of a public rejoicing. The fete was accordingly postponed until the 19th of June.

In the Chamber of Deputies on

the 15th, the President announced the earnest wish of the Duke of Orleans, that the disaster at the fete of the preceding night should not be made the foundation of an additional pecuniary charge to the city of Paris—the municipal council having declared its intention to provide for the families of the victims, &c.—and his determination to take upon himself this duty and benevolence. This information was received with prolonged and unanimous plaudits by the Chambers.

England and Hanover.—Among the important political changes arising from the decease of the late King of England, the disseveration of the Continental dominions of the British crown from the rule of the present sovereign is not the least remarkable. In consequence of the *salique* law prevailing in the kingdom of Hanover, the empire of Victoria I. does not extend to that country, and the rights and duties of its monarchy, have already devolved on the Duke of Cumberland. That intimate connection which has prevailed between Great Britain and Hanover since the accession of George I. has now, for the first time, ceased, and all the probabilities are against the return of both nations under the same head. It is only in case of the Queen's dying without issue, that the union would again take place. Ernest I. of Hanover would then become King of Great Britain, though the authority of the young Queen could not, in any case, extend again to Hanover, the son of the King being legal heir to that throne. The Duke of Cumberland, now Ernest of Hanover, is the first king of that country independent of a foreign power; and it is not a little remarkable that, while, as a subject of England, he took the oath of allegiance to the Queen, he may, in the interests of his new subjects, be in a condition to declare war against Great Britain at some future period. In taking that oath he has followed the example of George H. who, when his father was Elector of Hanover, and he, heir, as second in succession to the throne of England, came to England, to be created Duke of Cambridge, and to swear allegiance as a British subject, to Queen Anne.

Gazette.

New Theory of the Universe.—Mr. B. Lemoine, of Stark county, Ohio, has propounded in the *Masillon Gazette* a theory which differs in toto from those of Newton and Copernicus. He contends that the earth does not go over or around the sun in any manner whatever; but that instead of this, it has a centre of its own outside of the sun round which it revolves, producing the various seasons.

N. Y. Star.

Washington Monument.—The fund for erecting this Monument amounted to \$12,698 63, on the 4th of July, 1837.

Life in New York.—The following day-break glimpse at the principal thoroughfare, is from the pen of the Editor of the Star.

A walk in Broadway at four o'clock in the morning, exhibits some reminiscences of a night's debauch in a large city. The string of loafers reposing on stoops and cellar doors is nearly as large as a band of Lazzaroni. One fellow, this morning lay stiff and stretched out, to all appearance dead, and had attracted a few sympathising spectators, who were pinching and shaking him with the benevolent motive of ascertaining whether he had taken his final nap. He shook the poppies from his eyes, however, grumbling at being thus early disturbed, and in a few minutes was

holding a caucus with several other loafers who had been also unconcermoniously awakened. "I never seed such hard hearted folks," said he; "bekase they must get up early and work, they won't allow a gentleman wot has been settin' up with the sick all night to take a mouthful of sleep in the mornin'." Then there is them ere granite stoops; they calls 'em an improvement; a body can't pick out a soft spot to sleep on; no more wooden stoops as used to be. I hate such improvement! If we sleeps in the Park on the wet grass, we gets the rheumatiz; and if we lays on the benches of the Battery, some wagabone picks our pockets." So saying, he searched his pockets and discovered the stump of a segar, which he put into his mouth, and walked off with a lordly air and a great swagger.

Living on small Means.—A correspondent of the Salem Gazette gives the following as the substance of Dr. Alcott's last work: "For breakfast, eat two cents worth of dried apples, without drink. For dinner, drink a quart of water, to swell the apples. Take tea with a friend."

Cellars.—Have your cellars cleaned; taking care to remove all vegetable offal of every description; when thus cleansed, purify the walls by white-washing, and the floor by sprinkling lime over it. In making your whitewash slack the lime in your cellar, so that it may receive the purifying effect of the gasses which fly off.

N. Y. Farmer.

Animal Magnetism.—Our friend of the Providence Journal indicates an unusual degree of leniency towards animal magnetizers. We all know the influence of the imagination—of implicit faith—of unbounded superstition. We see it in the actual, almost marvellous, cure of diseases, by mind acting on matter. The Journal says, Mons. Poyen is a clumsy performer, and adds:

"It is said that there are about one hundred individuals in this city and vicinity, who have been brought under the magnetic influence; and some of these whilst in that state, have made strange and startling revelations respecting 'the heavens above, the earth beneath, and the waters under the earth.' Many of them are patients, persons of standing and irreproachable reputation in the communities where they reside; persons who do not, like Mons. Poyen, lecture for hire, and of course do not subject themselves to the suspicion so often entertained of him, that he is influenced in his observations and manipulations by the hope of pecuniary gain."

We assure him we are open to conviction, but impregnable to every species of mummery and humbug. Is it possible to conceive that magnetisers have done what they profess, and the light of these revelations are still hid under a bushel?—*N. Y. Star.*

Forerunner of Famine.—A western paper gives the following, as the supper of one of the hardy settlers in Easton. It is no longer a mystery why flour and other articles of provision continue so scarce in the west:

"Sixteen cups of coffee, three kip loaves of bread, a tolerable sized fried shad, the largest portion of a four pound steak, a saucer of beets, two large pickles, together with butter, salt, &c. and all for twenty-five cents! Really the way he kept eating was nobody's business but the landlord's."

Female Heroism.—A child having fallen into a well at Washington, Wayne county, Indiana, 17

feet deep, and the water of which at the bottom was 18 inches deep. Mrs. Boud's neighboring woman, descended and rescued the sufferer. The Richmond (Ind.) Palladium, says:—

"When half way up, she found it difficult to gain the summit, when a number of females held a young girl down, and thus drew the adventurer, and her charge, up in safety. The child was restored to life. Such an undertaking as this, deserves more commendation, than all the honors that can be derived from fame or wealth."

Cure for intemperance and smoking.—*Indian 'cuteness.*—A friend of ours, who has had extensive dealings with the Indians of Mississippi, relates the following characteristic anecdote, which he says is undoubtedly the truth. A chief, by the name of Glover, in some gush of passion, happened to slay another Indian. The invariable penalty for killing among these primitive beings is death, and that punishment is, by their custom, to be inflicted by the nearest friends of the deceased. These had met together with the prisoner in their charge to execute the last sentence upon poor Glover. He asked one favor of his judges before he died, and as generous enemies he hoped they would grant it as it was the last he would ever ask of them; it was that he might be permitted to take one more glass of liquor, and smoke one more pipe of tobacco. So small a request was readily granted, they promised to postpone the execution until he drank and smoked again. Having got them sufficiently committed to this proposition, he gave them to understand that he never intended to do either. Such is the sacredness of an Indian promise that this subterfuge has thus far saved Glover's life, and this occurrence took place ten years ago.

Salisbury Watchman.

Ship Pennsylvania.—On the 18th ult. this splendid ship of the line, the largest ever built in America, was launched at Philadelphia, in fine style. An immense concourse of spectators were present. She is of 3000 tons burthen; length of keel 195 feet, 6 inches; draft of water 26 feet, and is calculated to mount 136 guns.

It is said that the largest ship in the world is the Malmoud. The Turks have her now in actual service. Her burthen is 2,934 tons, nearly 1,000 more than the Pennsylvania. This Leviathan is 223 feet on the lower gun deck—draught of water 27 feet 9 inches.

Forgery.—Edward Weed, son of the Rev. Mr. Weed, of Philadelphia, was arrested on Friday, on the charge of offering at the Manufacturers' and Mechanics' Bank of that city, a check for \$966, forged on Messrs. Philips & Bossier, his former employers. While under examination before the Mayor his father was present, and the young man, it seems, was disguised in a profusion of false curls, which he removed before the Court. He was committed in default of bail for \$3,000.

N. Y. Star.

Wilson's Mowing Machine begins to attract attention, and we think with good cause. The first experiment made at Flatbush, before the Committee, did not turn out quite as successful as was expected, but this was satisfactorily accounted for. Some of the knives got loose—repairs were necessary—the machine struck some loose stones, and it came on to rain; but a second and a third experiment, with fine weather, a smooth field, and the machine in good order, was entirely successful.

The machine with one horse and a man can with ease cut five acres per day, and cut close and clean. This is an immense saving of labor, particularly when it is necessary to cut your grain quickly, and get in your crop in threatening weather. On the Western Prairies this machine will be worth its weight in gold, as labor in that region of fertile country is difficult to be had, and one man, with this machine, can cut his grain and hay, collect it, thresh it out, house it, and accomplish the work of five hands. Patent rights for counties are selling briskly.—*ib.*

An Amphibious vehicle.—A boat lately arrived at Pittsburg with 15 tons of merchandize, which had come by rail road and canal, and over plain and mountains, all the way from Philadelphia. The boat was invented by Mr. Dougherty, of the Reliance line, and the Company have five of this construction—there is to be 12. They will carry 25 tons each—they are light and strong. There is a joint midships, proof against leak, where the boat is divided into two parts to move on land. Only five minutes are required for this operation. Transhipment is totally superseded by this ingenious contrivance. The inventor has a patent.—*ib.*

Melancholy.—A little girl aged 13, fell Thursday afternoon from the 2d story window of the house of Mr. Harley in Front-street, Philadelphia, and was instantly killed. She was playing between the shutters and venetian blinds, when the latter gave way, and she plunged headforemost into the cellar below. A slight convulsive quiver of the limbs and chest, were the only indications the little sufferer exhibited of expiring life.—*ib.*

Removal of the Chickasaws.—The Memphis (Tenn.) Gazette says, a party of 500 of this tribe, presenting a handsome appearance, being all mounted and in their national costume, passed through that place July 4th, under Col. A. M. Uphaw, the superintendent. Not a single drunken person was seen among them. Enabby, their chief, was killed by a white man named Jones, a short time previous to their removal.

From Liberia.—*News for Abolitionists.*—The Philadelphia Gazette has received advices from thence, which state that a large town belonging to Fartorah was suddenly seized upon by a party of the Big Town people, and eighty victims captured and marched down to Little Cape Mount, where they were bartered to a Spanish slave schooner for goods.

Petro Blanch alone, during the last six months, has exported from the Gallenas 1800 slaves, for one of the cargoes of which, arrived at Havana, he has realized \$250,000. Two other factories in the Gallenas export about an equal number—that is, in all 3600 slaves in six months from one place, or 7200 in a year—equal to the whole number of emigrants sent out by American Colonization Societies. Therefore the latter efforts are, in fact, only so many nurseries for propagating slavery.

Gentlemen of the medical profession in London are now familiarly called "snipes," from the unconscionable length of their bills.

Cure for the Diarrhoea.—The following is said to be a certain cure for Diarrhoea. It should be cut out and preserved: "Parch half a pint of rice until it is perfectly brown—boil it down as rice is usually done—eat it slowly, and it will stop the most alarming Diarrhoea in a few hours."