



## The Tarborough Press,

BY GEORGE HOWARD.

Is published weekly at Two Dollars and Fifty Cents per year, if paid in advance—or, Three Dollars at the expiration of the subscription year. For any period less than a year, Twenty-five Cents per month. Subscribers are at liberty to discontinue at any time, on giving notice thereof and paying arrears—those residing at a distance must invariably pay in advance, or give a responsible reference in this vicinity.

Advertisements not exceeding a square will be inserted at One Dollar the first insertion, and 25 cents for every continuance. Longer advertisements in like proportion. Court Orders and Judicial advertisements 25 per cent. higher. Advertisements must be marked the number of insertions required, or they will be continued until otherwise ordered and charged accordingly. Letters addressed to the Editor must be post paid or they may not be attended to.

## TARREY.



## A GEM

Of old English Poetry.

Shall I, wasting in despair,  
Die, because another's fair?  
Or make pale my cheeks with care,  
'Cause another's rose are I?  
Beside fairer than the day,  
Or the flowery meads in May,  
If she be not so to me,  
What care I how fair she be?  
Should my heart be grieved or pin'd  
'Cause I see a woman kind,  
Or a well disposed nature,  
Joined with a lovely feature?  
Be she kinder than I am,  
Tartar dove or pelican,  
If she be not so to me,  
What care I how kind she be?  
Shall a woman's virtue move  
Me to perish for her love;  
Or her well deservings known,  
Make me quite forget my own?  
Beside with that goodness blest,  
Which may gain her name of best;  
If she be not so to me,  
What care I how good she be?  
'Cause her fortune seems too high,  
Shall I play the fool and die?  
Those that bear a noble mind,  
Where they want of riches find,  
Think what with them they would do,  
That without them dare to woo?  
And, unless that mind I see,  
What care I though great she be?  
Great or good, or kind or fair,  
I will ne'er the more despair;  
If she loves me, this believe;  
I will die ere she shall grieve;  
If she slight me when I woo,  
I can scorn and let her go;  
For if she be not for me,  
What care I for whom she be!

From the Globe.

## MR. CLAY AND HIS FIFTY MILLION BID.

The project of Mr. Clay for a fifty million bank in New York, with Albert Gallatin for president of it, seems to be generally understood in the same way as a farewell to Mr. Biddle's bank and the State of Pennsylvania, and an overture to New York and Mr. Gallatin. It seems to be looked upon as a bid to New York for her forty-two Presidential votes; and, in that point of view, is enough to shock and humiliate the moral sense of the community. It was bad enough to bid for Pennsylvania with an offer of a thirty-five million bank; but to quit that when he found Mr. Biddle not able to succeed for him in Pennsylvania, and push in to Mr. Van Buren's own State, and there offer a bank of fifty millions, was carrying the business of undermining a competitor, and opening an auction for the Presidency, to about as great a height as the most degenerate days of old and debauched governments had ever seen. It is really shocking and afflicting to see such things in our young Republic.

Mr. STRANGE, of North Carolina, made some patriotic remarks on this subject some days ago. Without naming, or particularly describing, Mr. Clay, he drew pictures which no one could fail to apply, and gave it as his opinion that the Constitution ought to be amended, so as to prevent members of Congress from being eligible to the Presidency for a certain number of years after their membership ceased. Such is the fate of Mr. Clay. When Speaker of the House of Representatives he worked so openly to put up himself and pull down his competitors, that the country began to think that no Speaker of the House of Representatives ought to be eligible to the Presidency. When he became Secretary under Mr. Adams, and had got into the "line of safe precedents," he played his hand so boldly for the same purpose, that all agreed no Secretary of State ought ever to be allowed to be a candidate for the Presidency. Now that he has got to be a Senator, it is still the same on his part, and the same judgment on the part of the public.

Surely no man, in modern times and in a free country, has ever defied public opinion and insulted public decency as Mr. Clay has done. For fourteen years he has availed himself of his public station to bid for Presidential votes, merely varying the bids as times and circumstances change. For a long time it was high tariff and internal improvement; then it was distribution of the public land money; then it was Biddle's bank; and now it is the nine hundred local banks, and a fifty million National Bank in New York. All these successive biddings have had their turns, and, for the time being, each scheme was pushed off in the same identical phrases, and presented as the sole means of saving the country from instant and total destruction. Auxiliary to this bidding for votes, was a system of attack carried on against other candidates for the Presidency. To attack their characters, principles, and conduct, has been his daily and notorious avocation. Time was with all Presidential candidates, when they would scorn to electioneer for themselves in the most innocent measure, much less to bid for it with public money, or to undermine and calumniate a rival. Time is when some candidates will do otherwise. The Washingtons, the Jeffersons, the Madisons, the Jacksons, &c. were and Mr. Van Buren is an instance of pure handed candidates. None of these characters were ever seen bidding for votes out of the public Treasury, or by the offer of tariff, roads, canals, division of money, or banks, to Pennsylvania, or to New York, or to some other State. None of these characters were ever seen in the Senate, or the House of Representatives, at barbecues, or public dinners, attacking, impeaching, vilifying, degrading, ridiculing, and calumniating his competitors. They did none of these things. It was left for Mr. Clay to set such an example, and to follow it for fourteen years. Three times he has been signally rebuked, we may say four times; for, after his venomous attacks upon General Jackson, he was too much lowered in the public estimation even to be allowed to be a candidate. How it will be now we cannot say. Certain it is his own party is loath to take him for a candidate; and if they do, the voice of the people will give the rebuke which his conduct deserves. This country is too young to have the Presidency put at auction. The nine hundred local banks are powerful, but they may not take the bid. Fifty millions to New York is magnificent—a truly imperial bid—but she may despise it.

**The Cherokees.**—The Message of the President in relation to this tribe of Indians has produced no little excitement in Congress. Whatever may be thought of the expediency of affording time for the execution of the Treaty, it is certain that Georgia will proceed to take possession of the Territory ceded. The State authorities, no doubt, authorized entries on yesterday—the day specified by the existing Treaty; and it seems to us useless to discuss the matter now. It can but lead to violent excitements of feeling, if not to something worse. Already the tomahawk is lifted in Georgia—blood has been shed; and popular excesses may be anticipated, which this inflammatory discussion is only calculated to increase. We see no good that possibly can come of it.

As to threats employed against the State by speakers in Congress, they are out of time, and can have no possible influence. Federalism has tried menaces before, but always without effect. Mr. Wise, we were sorry to hear, declared he would not give a fig for the Government if it had not the right to compel the States to bow to its decision. "The majority has the right," he is reported to have said—"to castigate the minority into submission by the whole power of the Judiciary, the army and the Navy of the United States!" In sooth, this is going a bow shot beyond Messrs. Adams, sen., Webster, Otis, and Clay.—This is worse than Federalism—it is central despotism. But the mantle of Whig covers the offence, or sanctifies it—Georgia, however, will go on, we suppose; and talk of the extravagances of Nationalism hereafter.—*Washington Chronicle.*

**Loans.**—The United States Bank has taken the Michigan state loan of \$5,000,000, to be expended in purposes of Internal Improvements.

Indiana has effected a sale of \$1,000,000 of her Internal Improvement stock in New York.

The Louisville Journal remarks that the sale of \$1,225,000 of Kentucky bonds recently effected, will furnish an abundance of Eastern exchange for Kentucky, and greatly assist the Kentucky banks in the resumption of specie payments.

**Resumption by the Banks of Lower Ca-**

nada.—It is stated in the Montreal Courier of Thursday last, that the chartered banks of that city resumed payment on the previous day, and the belief is expressed that those of Quebec had done likewise.

The banks of Upper Canada, will, it is to be hoped, follow the good example.

Michigan money is thus classed—First quality, *Red Dog*; second quality, *Wild Cat*; third quality, *Catamount*. Of the best quality, it is said, it takes five pecks to make a bushel.

**South Carolina.**—An extra session of the Legislature of South Carolina convened at Columbia on Monday, 28th ult. in conformity with the Governor's Proclamation, in order to afford relief to the sufferers from the late disastrous Fire in the City of Charleston. An act is passed, authorizing the Governor to issue bonds for two millions of dollars—one million payable at the end of twenty years, and the other million at the end of thirty years, at a rate of interest not exceeding six per cent. and which is to become a part of the capital of the Bank of the State, to be loaned to individuals, on the appraised value of their lots, in ten equal instalments, with security for the payment of the interest, semi annually, and the principal in 12 years. The new buildings to be erected of brick or stone. The loan on the State bonds is to be procured at the lowest rate of interest in this country or in Europe. Having finished its business, the Legislature adjourned, after a session of five days only; having also passed the following resolutions:

1. *Resolved*, That in the opinion of the Legislature, the resolutions adopted at the last session, recommending the separation of the Government from the Banks, and the eventual collection and disbursement of the public money of the United States, in the constitutional currency, have received the approbation of the people of this State.

2. *Resolved*, That in the opinion of this Legislature, the policy indicated by those resolutions, is essential to the best interests of the country; and that any public servant who refuses to promote the same, pursues a course injurious to the welfare and prosperity of the State.

3. *Resolved*, That the presiding officers of the Legislature be requested to transmit copies of these resolutions to the Senators and Representatives of this State in the Congress of the United States."

**Anti slavery Society.**—At the last annual meeting of the Anti-slavery Society, recently held in New York, the Report stated that "between three and four hundred new societies have been formed within the past year, and the whole number now recorded amounts to about fifteen hundred."

The fanatics are again at work interfering with every man's rights and abridging every man's liberty. In addition to an order to shut up all shops on Sunday, including those even exempt by the revised statutes, we find a recommendation in that "sober and religious" paper, the Journal of Commerce, to stop the sale of the Sunday morning News.

The next order will be to prohibit our reading a newspaper at all on Sunday, and the next step may be for a tall lanterned faced constable stalking into your parlour on Sunday morning, taking you by the collar and carrying you off to church. We are always in favour of a respectful observance of Sunday, or any day that a freeman sanctifies as his Sabbath, but infidelity and profanity, and bad principles are promoted and encouraged by a spirit of fanaticism, which in attempting to compass every thing destroys every thing. True and successful religion is mild and persuasive, not fierce and despotic. We are filled from top to toe with what is called religion; with Priestcraft; conventicles; all kinds of societies, prayer meetings and associations, and yet who that can look back will not say that fifty years ago under a milder and less imposing form, there was more pure, simple, unostentatious religion, than there is at present in this city.

N. Y. Star.

**Claimants on Negroes.**—Love, a half breed, has claimed 67 negroes among the Indians at New Orleans emigrating to the West, declaring that they are the property of an old negro that belonged to him. They were found, however, to be the property of an Indian, and had descended to him from his father. The negroes were about being given up on the 21st inst. in conformity to the decision of the Court, when the Indians at the Barracks, 1200 in number, made resistance, and had to be quelled by military force. The whole

body of Indians were in consequence to be detained four days.—*ib.*

By advices from Barbadoes it appears the Colonial assembly, with the Governor and Council, have determined upon giving complete emancipation to the slaves of that island (eighty thousand) on August 1st ensuing.

The last Legislature of Virginia having passed an act abolishing the punishment of branding in the hand, which had (though seldom enforced) been too long permitted to disgrace the penal code of the State—the Court of Norfolk Borough, previous to its adjournment last week, ordered to be removed in their presence, from the pillar in the Hall to which they had been attached ever since the house was built, those odious relics of the barbarous ages, the shackles and staples by which the hand of the criminal was fixed and fastened to receive the impression of the brand.—*Norfolk Her.*

We infer (says the National Gazette) that the controversy which has so long agitated the Presbyterian Church is to be continued in the civil tribunals of the country. The New School, so called, elected six trustees of the Theological Seminary and removed six of the Board. The Board, however, refused to admit the new members to a seat, and the old ones continue to act. A contemporary says—"Hereupon issues the writ of *quo warranto*, by which the whole legal question will be decided, concerning the rights of the respective parties to the name, property, &c. of the General Assembly."

The great Arctic problem has at last been solved. It is now certain that there exists a water communication between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans around the Northern portion of the American Continent. To England, through the enterprise of the Hudson's Bay Company, belongs the honor of the affair.

A Baltimore paper says that a human skeleton has been brought to that city from the Rocky mountains, near the head waters of the Missouri, in height eight feet nine inches! and weighing one hundred and ninety pounds!

**Locked Jaw.**—A remedy has been discovered for this dreadful affliction. It is nothing but the application of strong ley made from wood ashes. The part injured should be bathed in the ley frequently, and if it be in a part of the body that cannot be conveniently immersed, apply flannels wetted with the ley. It affords speedy relief and gradual cure. This is a very simple remedy, but it is worth remembering and trying. The simplest are often the most efficient agents. Many cures are said to have been wrought by this.—*Greenfield (Mass.) Gazette.*

**Perpetual Motion once more.**—Mr. Asa Whitman and Horace Woods, of Walpole, Massachusetts, have been at work for several months on a machine of their own invention, and have succeeded in obtaining a self moving machine, capable of exerting unlimited power, and may be easily and cheaply applied to all machinery which now use water and steam.

**The man with the nose.**—We have seen the mineral nose described by Dr. Smith in the Medical Journal—and are free to confess that the excellence of this singular species of nasal protuberance, the entire absence of which, causes one to look rather queer, has not been overrated. We agree with the Editor of the Nantucket Inquirer, that Dr. Harwood is entitled to an honorary degree from *Brazen Nose College!* The nose is fastened firmly to a pair of Spectacles, and may be removed at pleasure. Such a nose is convenient on more accounts than one—if an ill-mannered fellow threatens to pull it, all you have to do is to put it quietly into your pocket, and defy him to do his worst. The metallic nose should be made trumpet form, so that it might be blown to advantage.

Boston Jour.

**Apprehended Riot at Boston.**—A large number of persons collected in Washington, Milk and Summer sts. at Boston, on Thursday night, in consequence of the announcement that a Free Church in Marlborough st. for all colors, was to be dedicated that night. Rev. Charles Fitch, pastor. The police dispersed the crowd before any riotous proceedings took place. Many colored persons were in the Church, and it was rumored whites and negroes had been seen arm and arm. The light infantry battalion were under orders to

act, and had plenty of ball cartridges prepared.—*N. Y. Star.*

**Another defeat of the Abolition party.**—For some time past these fanatics have been busily at work upon Connecticut.—The state prison report however was something of a damper, showing what an alarming disparity of free negroes occupied the tenement when considered in connection with the very meagre population they have and the very great means of ameliorating their condition extended to them by the laws. Blind, however, as usual to such facts, the zealots were determined to make a bold push, and accordingly meditated the high handed attempt to alter at once the elective franchise by allowing the negro to vote. This was backed by numerous petitions, chiefly signed by colored people. On Tuesday the subject came up before Legislature, and received its quietus by a vote, to the honor of the Whig House of Representatives, of 165 to 33. The same fate awaits it in the Senate, should it be brought up there.—*ib.*

**Awful Death.**—Calvin R. Stone, Esq. of the firm of Stone, Field & Marks, St. Louis, Missouri, is ascertained to have been the unfortunate individual who was thrown from the extreme end of the boiler deck of the Moselle several hundred feet into the air, and thence driven through the roof of a dwelling house in Cincinnati. He was much respected, and has left a wife and five or six children.—*ib.*

**Virginia Gold Mines.**—We understand that arrangements are now in progress to prosecute with renewed zeal and vigor, the enterprise of opening and working the Gold Mines in various parts of Virginia. The gold region is far more extensive in the South than is generally supposed. It commences in Virginia, and extends South West through North Carolina along the northern part of South Carolina into Georgia, and thence northwesterly into Alabama and ends in Tennessee. In 1831, the whole number of men employed at the Gold Mines in the Southern States was estimated at \$20,000. The weekly product of the mines was then about \$100,000 in value, or \$5,000,000 annually. But a small part of the gold is sent to the U. S. mint; by far the larger part is sent to Europe, particularly to Paris. The Gold Mines of Virginia have only attracted attention since 1827, and the first Gold noticed as received at the U. S. mint from Virginia was in 1829, amounting to \$2,500. The quantity received in 1833 had increased to \$104,000. Since the year 1832, numerous Mining Companies have been incorporated by the Legislature of Virginia, and several of them have gone into successful operation.—*ib.*

**Botanic Medicine.**—The Legislature of Maine has repealed the law restricting Botanic practice, and the Botanic practitioners are placed upon equal footing with the regular faculty. This is the ninth State which in a few years have repealed so much of their medical laws as deprived the Botanic physicians the privilege of collection for services rendered.

New Haven Herald.

**Subterranean Travelling.**—The line of railway between Lyons and St. Etienne, the largest manufacturing town and the richest coal district in France, is only 34 miles in length; yet, such is the unevenness of the country, and so great has been the anxiety of the Engineers to preserve as complete a level as possible, that there are actually no less than twenty tunnels between the two termini. One of them is a mile in length, while another, which is half a mile long, is carried under the bed of a river, which crosses the line.

**A problem solved.**—A western editor says he has tried it both ways, and has come to the deliberate conclusion that the single life is the most easy, but the married one is the most happy. So Adam thought.

**Absence of Mind.**—We lately read of a man (says the New York American,) who, from absence of mind, put his candlestick to bed, and blew himself out; but, the following, from a respectable source, is more astonishing:

**Mr. Editor.**—One of the most remarkable cases of absence of mind occurred in our neighborhood last night, that I ever heard of. Mr. F. and his wife, about retiring for the night, put the shovel and tongs into bed, and, covering them up warmly, stood themselves against the jamb of the fire place, and did not perceive the difference, till the tongs called the shovel "my dear." Yours truly, Sam'l W.