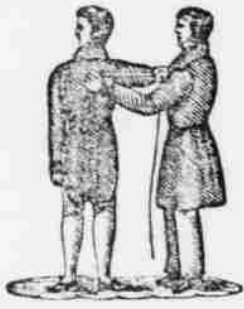


The Tarborough Press,

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.



COFFIELD KING,
MERCHANT TAILOR,

RESPECTFULLY informs his customers and the public generally, that he has received from New York his supply of

Spring and Summer GOODS,

Consisting of Cloths and Cassimeres of various colors, Olive merino & camblet, for summer coats, Wellington and Highland drill, for pantaloons, Queen Oron and Victoria do. very fashionable articles, Plain and ribbed Gambreon, do. Plain and figured velvet Vestings, Black and colored figured Satin, do. Plain and figured Marseilles, Plain and figured Valenciennes, Plain black and fancy Stocks, Plain and ruffled linen Bosoms, Collars, Suspenders, Gloves, Silk Handkerchiefs, &c.

He invites an inspection of his Goods, as he is confident they cannot fail to give satisfaction as respects quality and price. Gentlemen who wish their clothes made up, can have them made and trimmed in the most fashionable style. All orders from a distance will be punctually attended to.

Tarboro', 15th May, 1839.

PROSPECTUS

For the "Extra Globe," for 1839

WE lay before our Republican friends a subscription paper for our cheap periodical publication, the "Extra Globe." During the months when Congress is in session, we publish the "Congressional Globe," which gives a condensed report of its proceedings weekly, for one dollar. In the interval between the sessions of Congress, we publish the "Extra Globe," for six months, containing the news, politics, public documents, and whatever else of interest appears in the Daily Globe, for the same price. These two publications are printed weekly, in book form, to render them convenient for preservation and reference. Each number contains 16 royal quarto pages.

The important elections which will take place during the approaching Summer and Fall, will give peculiar value to the information to be derived from this quarter, during the canvass. The new parties of parties in the North, and the troubled aspect which foreign agitation gives to our national affairs, there, will also impart to the country for the six months preceding the meeting of the next Congress, more than ordinary interest.

The publication of the "Extra Globe" will commence the first week in May, and end the first week in November next.

TERMS.

For 1 copy	\$1 00
For 6 copies	5 00
For 12 "	10 00
For 25 "	20 00
For 50 "	40 00
For 100 "	75 00

Payments may be transmitted by mail, postage paid at our risk. The notes of any incorporated bank in the United States, current in the section of country where a subscriber resides, will be received. But when subscribers can procure the note of banks in the Northern and Middle States, they will please send them.

To insure all the numbers, the subscriptions should be here by the 7th of May.

No attention will be paid to any order unless the money accompany it.

BLAIR & RIVES.

Washington City, April, 1839.

VARIETY.



From the Raleigh Register.

ON SHOCCO SPRINGS.

"Fies nobilium tu quoque fontium."
Horat. Carm. iii. 42.

Again, I quit my native hill,
To seek thy loved retreat,
To wander by thy healing rill,
Or share thy rural seat.

Oh, has my heart with rapture burned,
To think when I should meet
Again, to social converse turned,
The friends I longed to greet.

Gathered around thy cheerful spring,
By health or beauty led,
Thou, to wasting life would cling,
And these, would seek to wed.

Again I hail thy healthful source
With fond renewed delight,
To brace again my youthful force,
And buoy my spirits light.

And here again, I hope to meet
The lady of my love,
Whose winning looks and smiles so sweet,
Enchant thy shady grove.

Oh! may she kindly condescend,
To grant the Poet's prayer;
And may the spring new health extend,
To all that seek it there.

Shocco Springs, June 25th, 1839.

REPLY OF THE PRESIDENT TO THE NEW YORK COMMITTEE.

Gentlemen: I am deeply and gratefully affected by this cordial reception on the part of my democratic fellow citizens of the city and county of New York. Long, very long the recipient of their favor and thoroughly impressed with a conviction of their unvarying patriotism, I can never be insensible to their good opinion. It is, therefore, with the liveliest satisfaction that I learn from you that my official conduct as President of the United States has met the approbation of those in whose behalf you have addressed me. I estimate that approval the more highly from a belief that they have not overrated either the difficulties of my position, or the importance of the subjects upon which it has been my duty to act.

Your observations upon an important question in regard to our domestic policy—that of an independent treasury, shew a very mature and just consideration of the subject in all its bearings; tested by the principle which has been opposed to it—that of giving a temporary use of the public money, and a consequent control over it, to private corporations irresponsible to the people—it may well be regarded as a question involving the nature, and to some extent, the existence of republican institutions, as well as a consideration of the main purpose for which our government was established; whether for the safety of the many or the aggrandizement of the few—whether or not to secure the greatest good to the greatest number, in our view the only legitimate object of the institution of government among men. It is, to my mind, certain that under a system like ours, and in communities like those which compose the population of these States, the solution of a question embracing such considerations cannot remain long in doubt. Private interest and individual efforts under mistaken impressions as to its tendency, may indeed obstruct and delay, but they cannot control its final adjustment. On the contrary, we cannot be deceived in believing that the period is rapidly approaching when those efforts will be discontinued—when personal considerations will unavoidably be merged in the general current of public sentiment, and when the common interest in this respect will be placed on its only true and solid foundation, by the adoption of the measures referred to with the approbation of the people.

The views which you have taken of particular points in our foreign relations, which recently presented a very unfavorable aspect, are conceived in the same just and enlightened spirit. The long contested question between Great Britain and ourselves in relation to the North eastern boundary, there is reason to hope, is in a fair way for a speedy and amicable settlement, and the troubles on the Canadian border, have, I am persuaded, passed their most dangerous crisis.

To cultivate a spirit of liberal concession in our public relations, and at the same time, to maintain with every power our national honor unimpaired, are properly regarded by you as trusts of the highest nature. Experience has shown that these can be best discharged by invariably demanding justice ourselves, and as invariably pursuing the same line of conduct towards others. A momentary forgetfulness of the latter and great duty by a small number of citizens on our Northern frontier, had well nigh broken up the peaceful relations of two great nations, and exposed

to irreparable injury the dearest interests of millions of people, impelled to the most amicable intercourse by the strong ties of reciprocal interests, a common origin and a common language. The injurious consequences of a war between them, not only to the particular interests of each, but to those also of mankind, could not well be exaggerated. It may indeed be safely affirmed, that there are not two other nations in the world, a war between whom would sever so many ties, who are capable of inflicting upon each other such diversified evils. Although these considerations have weight, and would probably receive from neither more than a passing regret in respect to the prosecution of war rendered indispensable by a due regard to the national character, they could not be contemplated without the deepest sorrow as the result of a contest brought upon the two countries without necessity.

That the steps which were taken to preserve the public faith, and to suppress disorder in that quarter, produced in the then state of public feeling on the frontier, dissatisfaction even with persons entertaining in other respects the most correct views, did not disappoint me. Trusting, however to the good sense and ultimate just feeling of my countrymen, I was persuaded that those unfavorable impressions would be of short duration, and if I had even thought otherwise, I could not, I humbly hope, have been deterred from the performance of an obvious duty by personal considerations. All well disposed persons now see the matter in its true light—all feel that the obligations which public law imposes on civilized nations, and of which republican governments should be most religiously observant, were for a moment lost sight of, and that to an extent which, if persisted in, would have rendered war inevitable.

It affords me much pleasure to learn that the course taken was, in your opinion, the best that could under the circumstances of the moment, have been pursued, and that the country has been saved from a great calamity by its adoption. The danger of a hostile collision arising from this source having, as I hope, passed away, the asperities of the moment in a great degree having been allayed, and an opportunity for cool reflection afforded, we may, I am sure, count with confidence upon a vigilant support by our citizens, of those great principles of international justice, the maintenance of which is alike indispensable to the preservation of social order and the peace of the world. In doing so it does not follow that we are, either to surrender the right of opinion, to suppress a solicitude for the spread of free government, or to withhold our best wishes for the success of all who are in good faith laboring for their establishment.

Allow me, gentlemen, once more to thank you for the highly gratifying manner in which you have been pleased to welcome my return to my native State, after an absence of unusual duration, and to assure you that your kindness will be long remembered.

Great Sale.—A gentleman of this city, who has a field of fifteen acres filled with a crop of flourishing *Morus Multicaulis*, has sold the crop during the present week for the sum of thirty-two thousand five hundred dollars!—*Baltimore Post.*

The Augusta (Ga.) Constitutionalist says: We have heard that *Morus Multicaulis* leaves made good greens, good provender for cattle, &c. but it has been left to Augusta to make the discovery, that it also makes good Tea. In fact we were shown a sample the other day put up in paper, which we pronounced, on the smell, fine Hyson Tea, but imagine our surprise, on making the enquiry (as good teas are scarce in this market) where it could be obtained, when we were informed that instead of Hyson, it was prepared *Morus Multicaulis*! There was just about enough for a drawing, so that we could not obtain a supply for trial; we learn, however, from the individual who did make the experiment, that it made good tea, and that if properly prepared, he thinks good judges could not detect the difference between it and the best Hyson. The way it was prepared was as follows: the leaves were in the first place cut into small strips, then rolled up and put away in the shade to dry, and after remaining some five or six days, they were placed in the sun for a few hours. If the *Morus* will make good Tea, good-bye to the silk fever, which at the present time is raging—good-bye to our China trade, and an independent fortune to our *Morus Multicaulis* planters, for their wild calculations will be more than realized. We hope if any further discoveries are made to this new branch, they will be communicated to us, and if they should succeed, those who make their fortune will recollect who gave them the first idea.

A man in Petersburg Va. by the name of William Hanson, recently killed himself by swallowing pieces of glass. Disappointment in love is supposed to have prompted him to the deed.

Cure for a Snake bite.—An occurrence happened one day last week a few miles from this place that ought to be generally known.

John Pressnall, Jr. a farmer on Little River, in this county, was severely bitten by a pilot snake in his harvest field. After striking the snake with his scythe and cutting it in two, he made his way to his house as speedily as possible, and sent off to a near neighbor for some brandy, having heard that was good for a snake bite; and there was no physician nearer than Asilboro'. Not knowing what to do, and being in great pain, the sufferer casually laid hold of a bottle of camphor—about half full, (camphorated spirits—probably brandy,) and placing the mouth of the bottle to the wound, (the ane, we believe,) he felt partial relief instantly. All present thought they could plainly see the poisonous fluid escaping from the wound into the bottle. By continuing this process an hour

Morus Multicaulis.—The Mulberry Market is "very lively" as the Stock dealers say. In Baltimore, a gentleman has

just sold his crop of fifteen acres for \$32,500. The Norristown (Penn.) Herald states, that some sales of Trees at 25 cents each, have been made in that neighborhood, but growers now refuse to sell at that price. A thousand Trees were sold in Caroline County, Md. on Monday last, at 42 cents per Tree.

A lot of 243 *Morus Multicaulis* Trees was lately sold in Ch raw, S. C. for one dollar each to be delivered in November. They are from cuttings planted last Spring, and now average from three to four feet in height. They were produced from four Trees purchased fifteen months ago for one dollar. The grower still retains these four Trees which will probably yield three or four hundred buds each next winter.

In reference to this subject, Mr. Morris, of the "Silk Farmer," published in Philadelphia, says:

"The sale of the *Multicaulis* Trees has been very active during the present week. Purchasers are ready to take any quantity at 25 to 35 cents. On the 9th and 10th inst. the Editor sold 150,000 Trees at 30 cents each, half Cash, and the balance satisfactorily secured at three and four months from delivery. These Trees are grown by us near Camden, and promise to be very fine. They are part of a lot containing about 200,000, the balance of which are held at 40 cents."

There will be a large number of Trees for sale in this City and vicinity, and dealers would do well to turn their attention this way.—*Ral. Reg.*

Boardman, the Scaman who was convicted at the last Term of the Federal Court for this District, of Mutiny; and sentenced to imprisonment, was pardoned by the President on Saturday last, and released from Jail. On the same night, he was returned to his old quarters for riotous and disorderly conduct in our streets.—*ib.*

The New Orleans Picayune tells a story of an Alligator hunt, which occurred not far from that city not long since. Four men, in two days and a half, killed six hundred and fifty-seven of the monsters. The only way to kill them is with a rifle ball, the vulnerable shot being the eye. *ib.*

The Steam Boats that have plied for some months past between Charleston and Norfolk, are about discontinuing their trips for the summer—probably not to resume again at all.—*Wilmington Adv.*

Newspapers, &c.—The following information is from returns made to the Post Office Department, and has been politely handed us for publication.

Newspapers, Magazines, and Periodicals, published in the United States, 1st July, 1839: Maine 41, New Hampshire 26, Vermont 31, Massachusetts (at Boston) 124, Rhode Island 14, Connecticut 21, New York (at N. Y. city) 274, New Jersey 39, Maryland (at Baltimore) 20 48, Pennsylvania (at Philadelphia) 71 253, Delaware 3, District of Columbia (at Washington) 11 16, Virginia (at Richmond) 10 52, North Carolina 30, South Carolina 20, Georgia 33, Florida Territory 9, Alabama 34, Mississippi 36, Louisiana (at New Orleans) 10 26, Arkansas 4, Tennessee 50, Kentucky 31, Ohio (at Cincinnati) 27 164, Michigan 31, Wisconsin Territory 5, Iowa Territory 3, Indiana 69, Illinois 33, Missouri 25—1,555.

Of the above, 116 are published daily, 14 tri-weekly, 30 semi-weekly, and 991 once a week. The remainder are issued semi-monthly, monthly and quarterly, principally magazines and reviews. Many of the daily papers also issue tri-weekly, semi-weekly, and weekly. Thirty-eight are in the German language, four in the French, and one in the Spanish. Several of the New Orleans papers are printed in French and English.—*Globe.*

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or two, he became entirely relieved, and went back to his work again without further inconvenience. The above facts were related to us by Mr. Michael Luther, a neighbor of Mr. Pressnall, and a man of undoubted veracity.—*Southern Cit.*

A New Circular.—We find in the papers, a circular dated New York, July 5—and signed by a number of gentlemen from various Southern States, who casually met in that city. Among the signers are John Branch, of North Carolina, and Gen. J. Hamilton, and Mr. McDuffie of S. Carolina. It is addressed to the "Cotton Planters, Merchants, Factors, and Presidents and Directors of the Banks in the Southern States," and its object is to devise some united mode of action, by those interested to prevent those fluctuations in the price of cotton so common of late years.—With this view, it proposes a Convention of delegates from the cotton growing States, to be held at Macon, in Georgia, on the fourth Thursday of October next, for further consideration of the subject. The circular suggests, that, instead of our cotton, being as heretofore shipped to England, and made liable to be operated upon by all the caprices of the British money market, and British speculators, a permanent system should be established in this country, to commence with the next crop, by which shipments would be made under the auspices of the Banks of the Southern States, thereby enabling growers and factors to realize, at once, and also enabling them to hold on to their shipments, in Liverpool and Havre, for remunerating prices.
Wilmington Chron.

Murder of John Ridge and his Father.—The deadly feud which has so long existed between the two Cherokee chiefs, Ridge and Ross, has at last terminated in the murder of the former. This occurred near Fort Gibson, Arkansas. John Ross, it is said, has in consequence been compelled to take up his quarters at Fort Gibson for personal security. A Mr. Wright and four children also have been murdered in the same country.

Subsequent accounts state that the father of John Ridge has also been killed, and that Elias Boudinot, an accomplished, educated native Cherokee, and ten or twelve others of the Ridge party were also killed in this *melee*, instituted by the rival chief, Ross. The N. Y. Star says: All these principals, we believe, were liberally educated! So much for civilization on aborigines!

A postscript to the Ozark Standard says: We have just learned by a gentleman direct from Fayetteville, Arkansas, that the Ridge and Ross parties are increasing, and that already each party number from two to three thousand warriors.

From Jamaica.—By the John W. Carter, at New York, we have files of Kingston, Jamaica, papers to the 27th June inclusive. They contain but little of interest, however, beyond a repetition of the exasperated state of feeling that exists between the present Governor, Sir Lionel Smith, and his supporters, and the planters of the Island.

By a recent statement it appears that the island contains 35,000 white inhabitants, 100,000 free colored, and 311,000 newly emancipated apprentices. There are 135,000, white and black included, who can vote, and the emancipated are acquiring freeholds; giving a decided contradiction to the statement in the House of Commons, of there being but 5000 whites on the Island. The annexed we find in the New York Star:—

The Jamaica Standard gives alarming accounts of secret meetings of free negroes in Westmoreland, for the purpose of considering the propriety of adopting the desperate course of fighting for their houses and grounds! The same paper says, that the whites will have to resort to self-defence, as the Government have neglected to provide arms and ammunition to the towns. In reviewing matters in Jamaica, we should not be at all surprised to hear of a general massacre of the whites throughout the island worse than that of San Domingo. It is very clear that the planters are desperate, seeing themselves plundered and impoverished, and that they would meet death with firmness, and as a relief to their sufferings.

From Mexico.—The N. O. Bulletin states that Gen. Bravo had been elected President of the Mexican Republic, having beaten Santa Ana, on the authority of an arrival from Matamoras. The Bulletin says: The Essex's manifest, shown to us by Capt. Cottrell, bears an endorsement to this effect—"On the 7th inst. an express courier arrived here from Mexico, stating that Santa Ana was driven from the President's chair and General Bravo elected to fill the vacancy."

Gen. Bravo does not possess a tittle of Santa Ana's talent, and the story is very unlikely. Yet strange things have happened. It is barely possible.—*Georgian.*