



The Tarborough Press,

BY GEORGE HOWARD.
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COTFIELD KINGS, 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 patterns,
Frock coats and doublets, for summer suits, with light and Highland drills, for pants suits,
Queen Orn and Victoria do. very fashionable articles,
Plain and figured Gambroon, do.
Plain and figured velvet Vestings,
Black and colored figured Satin, do.
Black and figured Vests,
Black and figured Vests,
Black and fancy Stocks,
Plain and full of French Bosoms,
Collars, Neckers, 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.
To those who wish their clothes made, or alterations 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

Before our Republican friends a subscription paper for our cheap political 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, political, 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 in a 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 paper, during the canvass. The new phases of parties in the North, and the troubled aspect which foreign agitation gives to our national affairs, there, will all be brought 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.

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

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

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

BLAIR & RIVES,
Washington City, April, 1839.

VANNEER.



From the New York Era.

A DEMOCRATIC SONG.

The respected author of the following lines ought to have thought of writing them in time for us to have brought them out on the Fourth of July. But they are good enough to be read once a day for at least a year to come.

SIXTY YEARS AGO.

Air—*Soft Long Symp.*
There was a band of Yankees true
Who now lie slumbering low,
For liberty they noble drew
Some sixty years ago.

But though they clamored for redress
Their march answered "No!"
A word that did not suit, I guess,
Some sixty years ago.

O, could they idly stand and see
Their rights assailed! Oh, no!
For nerves were much demoralized by
Some sixty years ago.

Aristo! they cried, who would not rise,
A word and then a blow—
What work they made of Hessian flies
Some sixty years ago.

Then charged, far onward was the word,
The tides of life-blood flow,
They wielded well the avenging sword
Some sixty years ago.

Then let their names be ever blest,
And let the goblet ring,
One round to those who nobly fell
Some sixty years ago.

IMPORTANT FROM THE INDIAN COUNTRY.

The St. Louis Republican publishes an extract of a letter received in that city, from a gentleman residing at Fort Snelling, dated July 10, by which we learn that a most unhappy state of affairs is now existing between the Sioux and Chippeway tribes of Indians, and great slaughter has been made of the latter. Mercy seems to have formed no part of the savage character. One indiscriminate massacre of men, women and children appears to be the rule of warfare.

It may elucidate the extract to state that a large number of the Chippeway tribe had assembled at Fort Snelling to receive their annuities, and the events which followed, related below, occurred a few days prior to the date of the letter. The extract says:

"The Sioux and Chippeways have had a brush at two different points on the St. Croix, and again about thirty miles above the Falls of St. Anthony. The Chippeways, just before leaving the Pillagers I believe had killed, at Lake Cathum, a Sioux Brave, one much liked and esteemed by his tribe and took his scalp; an hour or two after sun rise, the news having spread like wild-fire, the Sioux, about two hundred strong, left the Falls (St. Anthony.) *Hale-in-the-day*, a Chippeway Chief, had posted on with his party and was not overtaken. The Sioux who left the Falls came across a party of the Rum River Band, attacked them about sunrise the next morning, and killed one hundred and thirty-three men, women and children. This was above the Falls. Big Thunder, a Sioux Chief, crossed the country in pursuit of the Sioux Grand Band or Chippeways and overtook and fought them at St. Croix. Big Thunder told the Sioux not to fire where the whites were, (Messrs. Atkins and McLou's party) and as the Chippeways huddled round the whites many of them thus escaped. Notwithstanding the Sioux killed thirty-six men of the Chippeway party, and some women and children.

"The country is in great excitement and will continue so for some time. There will no doubt, be a general engagement between the Sioux and Chippeways before many months more. *Hale-in-the-day* is a chief not to be trifled with, and the Sioux are consolidating under *Bad Hail*, a first rate warrior who has been to Washington."

This is the substance of the extract referred to, and is an evidence of the unhappy state of affairs existing between those tribes. The next news, in all probability, will be an account of the slaughter of an equal or greater number of the Sioux by some band of the Chippeways.

"All Baggage at the Risk of the Owners thereof."—Nobody who has traveled can have failed to notice this sentence placarded in the office of transportation companies, and stages, and rail-roads, that all baggage is to be conveyed at the risk of the owners. Sometimes the strengthening word "sole" is added, as if it was determined that no mistake should be left. Our attention has been called to the subject by a writer in the Albany Advertiser, who quotes Wendell's Reports upon the points at issue between the travelling agents and the public.

The cases referred to are, two decisions

of the Supreme Court of this State, to wit: Hollister vs. Nawien, 19, Wendell's Reports, 234, and Cole vs. Goolwin, ibid 251. both decided at the May term, 1838; in which it is expressly decided, that stage-coach, rail road, and steam boat proprietors are common carriers, and are like all other common carriers, answerable for the baggage of passengers; that they are regarded as insurers, and must answer for any loss, not occasioned by the act of God, or the public enemies. That the fact that the owner is present, or sends his servant to look after his property, does not alter the case. That common carriers cannot restrict their common law liability, by a general notice like those which I have taken above as the text of this article—"but we advise, all baggage at the risk of the owner," even if brought home to the knowledge of a passenger in a stage coach, who lost his trunk, was no protection to the proprietors of the coach in an action against them for the loss of the trunk.—That common carriers are bound to deliver to each passenger at the end of his journey his trunk or baggage. That the whole duty in this respect rests upon the carriers. That exercise of ordinary care in marking the baggage, entering it upon a way bill, and delivering a check ticket to the owner renders easy its discharge. That the passenger is not required to expose his person in a crowd, or endanger his safety in the attempt to designate or claim his property.

Negro Colonization.—The brig America, Kingsley, sailed from St. Johns, East Florida, the 20th ult. with 100 liberated negroes, chiefly mechanics and agriculturists to be employed by Mr. Kingsley, who is a Florida planter, on his estates in Hayti, San Domingo.

Horrid Details.—A stage driver named Fitzsimmons, has been murdered near Wetumpka, Ala. by a man named Harris, who was abetted by his three wives and their several litters of children. Wife No. 1 and son No. 1, have been lodged with the murderer in jail.

Crops in Ohio.—The Columbus Ohio Journal of July 16th says, "Our exchange papers of Ohio, particularly, represent the present harvest as transcending all former precedent. The crop of wheat is immense, and the excellence of the weather has permitted it to be housed in the very best order. The Indian Corn every where looks very promising."

The Journal of Commerce estimates, from the richness of the wheat crops already gathered, and the promising appearance of those yet to come in, we may export, during the coming year, breadstuffs to the value of \$10,000,000.

Bruties of Litigation.—The Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts, sitting at Northampton last week, was occupied several days in the trial of a cause concerning a title to land, which had been in litigation two or three years. The value of the land in dispute was only about thirty dollars. After running up a bill of cost amounting to six or eight hundred dollars, the parties sent home perfectly satisfied with the "glorious uncertainty of the law."

The exports of New Orleans during the quarter ending on the 30th June, have amounted in value to upwards of twenty-two millions of dollars.

An incident is related in the New Orleans Bee, which is without a parallel in the annals of travel. A gentleman who left New Orleans in the steamboat Diana, reached Louisville in five days, eighteen and a half hours—remained at Louisville thirty hours, and returned to New Orleans in the steamboat Comet in four days and a half—having thus traversed a distance of about three thousand miles in about eleven days and a half.

A gentleman of Boston returned to New York in the Great Western having been absent from the country but six weeks, of which time he spent eight days in England.

The length of rail-road in the United States up to the close of 1839, is estimated at 4,100 miles; the average cost, including the necessary buildings, locomotives and cars, at \$20,000 per mile. So that there will be eighty millions of original capital invested in rail-roads in the United States at the close of the present year.

An unhappy Wedding.—The Crawfordsville (Ind.) Examiner, gives a singular account of the marriage of Joseph Bush to Jane Rush, of that vicinity. They had been married about three weeks, and he attempted to choke her the first night—said that he had killed two wives previously, and one man, for his money; he took an axe into the room, and swore that he would kill her before morning. In or-

der to prevent her escape, he lay in front of the door, fell asleep, when his wife took the axe, and in order to save her own life, gave him a fatal blow. She gave herself up, was tried, and discharged.

Remarkable Escape.

On the passage of the ship Alexander from New Orleans to New York, a young lad aged about fourteen years, from a naturally frolicsome and mischievous disposition, became so troublesome in his pranks that it was threatened by the captain, if they were continued, that he would confine him in a water cask. Our youngster took no heed, however, and at his next offence was put into the cask, which was headed up, leaving a large bung hole for the admission of air. That night the ship encountered a violent storm, and in a sudden lurch, the cask containing the boy rolled over into the sea. The circumstance was not noticed by those on board. Fortunately, the cask struck a log on the beach, and floated about thirty hours, when it was thrown upon the beach at Cape St. Blas. Here the boy made desperate efforts to extricate himself from his prison without success, and in despair gave up to die. Some cows, however, strolling on the beach, were attracted to the cask; and in walking around it, one of the number, it being fly time, switched her tail into the bung hole, which the lad grasped with a desperate resolution. The cow bellowed and set off for life, and after running some two hundred yards with the cask, struck it against a log on the beach, and knocked it, as we say, into a cocked hat. The boy thus providentially released, was discovered by some fishermen on the point and taken into Apalachicola, where a small collection being made for him, he was enabled to proceed north by the way of Columbus.—*St. Joseph (Flo.) Times.*

Remarkable Preservation.—A correspondent of the Yarmouth Register informs that paper that on Thursday of last week, at noon, the Northeastern School House in the town of Wellfleet, was struck by lightning. There were in the school-room 40 children, who with their teacher, were all prostrated by the force of the shock, but none were seriously injured! One had an eyebrow scorched, another so much affected as to render it bloodshot; two others had their shoes scorched, and one other who had on shoes but no stockings had her feet burnt. The teacher's feet were benumbed and somewhat discolored, and were without feeling for two days. The lightning struck the top of the belfry, passed down the plastering, and by some nails and a wire to the stove pipe; the fluid then separated, part following the funnel to the entry door post, and passed off into the entry. The other part followed the stove pipe to the floor and exploded in the school-room, giving the greatest shock to the teacher, who stood near the open window, out of which it passed.—*Boston Trans.*

Fortune's Frolics.—The Buffalo Republican gives some late instances in that city.

An inmate in the county poor-house, by the name of Barrow, has suddenly become rich, by the Court of Chancery giving him a title to some of the best property on Main street, lying between the Mansion House and the little Buffalo Creek. Another instance of Fortune's vagaries, is the fact, that an indigent young man, a journeyman cabinet maker, who died three years ago, was buried at the expense of a distant relative, in this city. A letter has been received, within a day or two inquiring whether he left a will, as a recent legacy had left him, or his heirs, a fortune of \$100,000.

An Apparition.—The Montreal Transcript relates the following instance of a supernatural visitation, which comes from so respectable a source that it is inclined to credit notwithstanding the skepticism with which it formerly regarded such tales. The following is the second visitation which the lady received from the spirit of her deceased husband.

On Tuesday night, feeling stronger and in better spirits than she had enjoyed for several months past, Mrs. ——— dispensed with the presence of her attendant, retiring alone to her chamber, and went to bed a little before 10 o'clock. Exactly as the clock struck 12 she awakened from her sleep, and distinctly beheld the apparition she had before seen, advancing from the table, (on which stood her night lamp,) till it stood opposite to and drew aside the curtains of her bed. A feeling of suffocating oppression deprived her of all power to scream aloud. She describes her very blood retreating with icy chillness to her heart from every vein. The countenance of her beloved in life wore not its benevolent aspect; the eyes, once beaming with affection, were now fixed in stern regard on the trembling half dissolved being who with the courage of desperation thus addressed him.—"Charles! dear Charles! why

are you come again?" "Jesse," slowly and solemnly asperated the shadowy form, waving in his hand a small roll of written paper, "Jesse, pay my newspaper account and let me rest in peace!"

New cotton.—It is generally believed that new cotton will be brought to market, at all the river towns, by the end of the present month. Last season, the first cotton received was on the 20th August, from the plantation of Colonel A. L. Bingaman, near Natchez, and was shipped to New York on board of steam ship Natchez, where it arrived on the 8th September. The cotton, however, is much more forward this season, and from this case we believe it will be brought to market at least twenty days earlier. We wish the planters may realize a high price, and paid in money worth one hundred cents to the dollar.
Mississippi Sentinel of July 12.

The Public Lands ceded to the United States in each of the States and Territories amount to more than three hundred millions of acres. If to the quantity unsold lying within the limits of the States, the amount in the territories and regions beyond be added, the aggregate, according to the official statement of the Commissioner of the General Land office, will be nine hundred millions of acres. This it has been estimated, would furnish every man, woman, and child, in the United States with a farm of from fifty to seventy-five acres in extent.

A little daughter of Mr. Mark M^r. Williams of Raleigh, aged about 4 years, fell into a tub of hot water, and was scalded to death; and about the same time, another distressing accident happened to a son of the same individual, about 7 years old. He was kicked on the mouth by a horse, and his teeth knocked out; though seriously injured, his life is not endangered.

Shocking Murder.—Mrs. Elizabeth Rick, of Scott county, Ky., was most cruelly murdered on the 9th ult., by a negro woman, her slave. The woman had been ordered to make a fire, and she threw on such a quantity of brushwood that it soon blazed furiously. Her mistress attempted to extinguish the fire, when the negro precipitated her into it, but she extricated herself, when the woman knocked her down with an axe, and then endeavored to cut her throat, but stabbed her in the mouth and cut her tongue in two. She continued to use the knife until she supposed Mrs. Rick dead, and then ran into the field and told her master that her mistress had fallen into the fire and burnt herself to death. Mrs. R., however, was able to relate the circumstances, and the negro was committed.

William Pearce, of Franklin county, N. York, has been convicted of the murder of his father, and sentenced to be hung on the 2d day of September next. The father and son were in the woods chopping, when a dispute arose, which terminated thus fatally, by a blow in the breast with a sharp axe. The prisoner is not 17 years old.

Slave Trade.—Letters from Rio Janeiro dated a couple of months since, mention that there were at that time in port 36 fast sailing ships, fitted out for the traffic in slaves, as openly as colliers in the Thames. In the month of January last, into the port of Rio alone, 1042 slaves were brought in three ships; and in the month of February, 1637 slaves were brought in ten ships. As the destruction of life in these voyages owing to the strict precautions used against capture, is seldom less than one half, these transactions for one Brazilian port, and during two months only, involve the sacrifice of more than 1,400 human beings.

The Chartists Petition, which was presented to the British Parliament on the 14th ult. contained no less than 1,250,000 names. It took ten men to lift it.

A singular accident occurred in France during the tempest of Sunday, the 2d ult. A battalion of the 51st regiment while on its march from Mezier to Wissenburg, was struck by lightning. Two hundred men were knocked down by it, all of whom bled profusely from the mouth, eyes and ears; but it is consolatory to add, two only were killed.

Sick Headache.—It is said that three or four drops of nitric acid, dissolved in cold water and drank, is a sure remedy for sick head ache, when it arises from a want of acid in the stomach.

The New Orleans True American says: When the paralysis of the stomach takes place from drinking ice water, a tea spoonful of Cayenne into a cup of hot water repeated every 20 or 30 minutes, will subdue the chills and restore perspiration. Avoid alcohol carefully.