



### The Tarborough Press,

BY GEORGE HOWARD,

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 Gambrun, do. Plain and figured velvet Vestings, Black and colored figured Satin, do. Plain and figured Marseilles, Plain and figured Valenciae, Plain black and fancy Stocks, Plain and full of 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 for 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 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 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.



FOR THE TARBORO' PRESS.

### THE GREAT WHIG GULL TRAP IN NORTH CAROLINA.

The Whigs know how to hamper gulls, They set their traps so cunning for 'em, That to escape needs stronger skulls Than those cajoled by "apple jorem."

"Free schools," ah, ha, that great gull trap Has "coteh'd" alas! a host of f—ls; The "huge paws" ween that "arter crop" Their "boys" can go to those "Free schools."

Well, that's all right, none will deny, But what the "boys" should go to school, And "lara" to read and to desery The difference 'tween a *knave* and *fool*.

But Whigs have so devised the matter, The matter must rest at least a year; When legislative *clash* and *clatter* May bid the "schools" to non-appear.

Mordecai in the Gate.

From the Globe.

### MR. CLAY AND ABOLITION.

The Whig papers of the South are puffing, with simultaneous blast, a letter of Mr. Clay to a Committee of Whigs of Nansemond county, Virginia, who had sent him a resolution, declaring "that the gallant stand of the Southern Whig members of the late Congress of the United States, and particularly the efforts of Messrs. Clay, of the Senate, Stanly of North Carolina, Prentiss of Mississippi, and Wise of Virginia, of the House of Representatives, to expose and check the fell demon of Abolition, entitle him to the cordial thanks and gratitude of the friends of peace and good order throughout the whole Southern country." We pass over the singularly chaste and elegant phrase of "exposing and checking a fell demon," as a mere verbal matter, and proceed to the substance.

The Committee of Nansemond county, it seems, confine their praises to the *Southern* Whigs, and very justly, because it is well known that those of the North uniformly vote with the Abolitionists. But where, we ask, is the peculiar merit of *Southern* members of congress in sustaining the rights and property of themselves and their constituents? This is too natural to make it a subject of emphatic commendation, and it really seems to us that common sense and gratitude would not forget the services of Mr. Atherton and the Republicans of the North, who sustain the South, on this vital question, from disinterested principle, and at the risk of losing the support of a large portion of their constituents. We find it a little hard to imagine what the Whigs of Nansemond should find so commendable in the course of the puny ranter Stanly, who stood up before the whole House to be prompted by the notorious Abolitionist, Slade. As to the brawlers, Wise and Prentiss, they have too little character, sense, or discretion, to promote any cause; and the course of the former on this question has been any thing but favorable to Southern rights. We make no comments on the Nansemond letter, whose contemptible style and sentiments are beneath criticism.

Mr. Clay's reply is, as usual, pompous and flashy; full of high-sounding scintillations, which are mere empty phrases. We will not dwell upon certain equivocal expressions, such as "ultra Abolitionists," and the duty of confining themselves to "moral persuasion," lest we should be deemed hypercritical.

It is not a little curious that the Northern papers contain, about the same time, an address of the abolitionists of Rochester to Mr. Clay in which, while they compliment him as highly as the Whigs of Nansemond, or their idol, Mr. Leigh, they appeal affectionately to his conscience, and send him a variety of tracts, with the hope of converting him at the eleventh hour, if, like certain ladies, he is not already anxious, or at least, willing to be persuaded. We hope their venerable pupil will profit by the persual of "American Slavery as it is," "Thome and Kimball's West Indies," the "Constitution of the American Anti-slavery Society," and the "Declaration of sentiments," with the last number of the Rochester Freeman, with which he was presented by these philanthropic gentlemen, who, after fulsome compliments, express themselves thus at the close: "Requesting your searching and unbiased attention to these publications, at your earliest convenience, we beg leave to assure you of our cordial good wishes for your full and everlasting enjoyment of all the blessings laid up for such as devote themselves to the practical assertion and support of truth, justice, and humanity." How tender and affectionate! Prob-

ably the Nansemond and Rochester letters came into amicable contact in the breeches pocket of their illustrious recipient. What an interesting instance of "compromise and conciliation" is furnished by this black and white *amalgamation*! Truly the man who can thus reconcile and *amalgamate* the Whigs of Nansemond with the Abolitionists of Rochester, deserves the title of the "Great Pacificator."

Poor Mr. Clay!! There never was a man, as the Charleston Mercury observes, who tried so hard to be cunning, and with so little success. He has all the meanness of duplicity without the skill. He hoped to be able to please both parties, by running with the hare. Accordingly at a late period he made his celebrated anti-Abolition speech, but not until after he had read it to a caucus, as his leaky friend Preston told us, to consult about its effect upon the public mind! Disinterested patriot! if he had "rather be right than President," why assemble a caucus of his friends in advance to judge of the effect of his speech? He hugged himself with the idea, that the Abolitionists were already irrevocably committed in his favor, and that, therefore, he might flatter the South with safety. He trusted also to the management of his friends, and the fervor of party spirit. As a last resort, he makes a descent upon the very infected district, and is led about and lionized by the notorious Abolitionist, Granger. He thought that nobody could resist the charm of his presence; that if, like the coquette in the poem, some frailties fell to his share, he had but to show himself, and the offended Abolitionists would exclaim, with rapturous admiration, "Look on his face, and you forget them all." But in these fine-spun calculations, he is likely to be disappointed. You cannot rule masses of men by such flimsy contrivances and transparent expedients. We are informed that, after all, the fanatics will support no man for the Presidency or any other office, who is not in favor of the immediate abolition of slavery. We suppose they are to run a separate ticket, unless, indeed, their Lieutenant Governor Bradish can cajole them into the further support of the Whig cause, with which they are naturally affiliated. But it is hard to retain, at the same time, the support of the whigs of Nansemond and the Abolitionists of Rochester. Mr. Clay has tried in turn the Antimasons, Native Americans (so called) and Abolitionists. If these fail him, we would commend him, as a last resort, to the Mormons.

**Man Worship.**—Among the most disgusting movements of the Federalists with Mr. Clay, is their taking out the horses from his carriage in the streets of Saratoga, (N. Y.) and harnessing themselves like cattle in the traces, to drag him up to the door of the hotel, where he made his electioneering speech. Such things should never disgrace the land of freemen—they are borrowed from the despotic governments on the other side of the Atlantic. To cap the climax of this disgusting man worship, it was arranged that some of the wives of the aristocracy should place a crown of roses upon his head, after he had finished his address. Yes, even the pageantry of a coronation scene!! This was too much for the sagacity of Mr. Clay to brook—he knew the honest democracy of the country would turn against him. He therefore after wearing the crown a few minutes, in imitation of Caesar, gracefully removed the kingly emblem from his brow. But it shows of what materials the Federal party is composed—they would turn our plain republic into a gorgeous monarchy in a moment, if they could but have their way.

Columbian (Con.) Reg.

**Admission of Florida.**—The question of the admission of Florida is now destined to come before the next Congress. Contrary to all calculations, her Constitution has been adopted by a majority of her people. The St. Augustine Herald of the 15th, publishes the full returns of the vote—from which it appears, that the Constitution has been adopted, by a majority of 2070 to 1975—majority 95. The returns have been duly certified by Gov. Call, and forwarded to the President of the Convention, who is authorized to make official proclamation of the result.—*Rich. Eng.*

**Pennsylvania State Loan.**—The Harrisburg Reporter of Friday states that no offer was made for the Pennsylvania State Loan of two millions and fifty-four thousand dollars, authorized by an act of the last Legislature, and for which proposals were receivable until that day.

**An Impostor.**—A reddish looking negro went to New Lisbon last week, tied a belt around his body, called himself a converted Indian, and got an opportunity to preach in one of the churches. After the sermon was ended a collection was taken up for his benefit amounting to about \$50. Some of the church members paid his fare to Wellsville. At that place he again preached and received some thirty or forty

dollars more. He then travelled to Steubenville, where instead of resorting to the house of God, and associating with the followers of the Lamb, he plunged into grog shops, and revelled with the Bacchanalian devotees.

It was soon discovered that he was not a "son of the forest," but a member in good standing of the sooty tribe.—*Columbus Ohio Statesman.*

**Instruction to Postmasters.**—The following is an extract of a letter from the Postmaster General, recently addressed to the Postmaster of Newport, R. I. to which we wish to call the attention of our subscribers:

"Postmasters may enclose the money in a letter to the publisher of a newspaper, to pay the subscription of a third person and frank the letter if written by himself, but if the letter be written by any other person, the Postmaster cannot frank it."

**Extract of a letter from Buckingham Court House, to a gentleman in this city, dated 24th August, 1839.**

**Sales of Morus Multicaulis.**—The Rev'd Jesse S. Armistead of Buckingham county has sold 500,000 buds of the *Morus Multicaulis*, to be delivered this fall, at two cents a bud. Mr. John Morris of the same county has sold 300,000 buds in lots of 100,000. Capt Saml. Branch of Campbell has also sold 110,000 buds at the same price—a good many smaller sales have been effected in the former county at the same price, viz: four cents a cutting or two cents a bud. Mr. Charles A. Scott of Buckingham has, we understand, been offered eleven cents a tree for 300,000 trees, delivered in the fall of 1840.

Richmond Compiler.

**Prices Current.**—Cocoons, \$2 50 to \$5 per bushel; the demand exceeding the supply.

Silk worm eggs, 10 dollars per ounce of clear eggs.

American reeled silk, 5 dollars and fifty cents per pound.

Brooks's Reel for reeling and twisting silk, 35 to 40 dollars.

Dennis's reel, about 30 dollars.

Gay's complete silk machinery, 400 dollars.

Cheney's Reel, 6 dollars.

Piedmontese or Italian Reel, 15 dollars. There is a cash market in this city for all the raw silk that can be produced; the supply is far short of the demand, and it commands a higher price than any of the foreign article.—*Silk Farmer.*

**"Coming events cast their shadows before."**—The American Missionaries at Ceylon have been obliged, it is said, to dismiss six thousand children from their schools, for want of funds. We look upon this as satisfactory evidence that the American people are beginning to be rational; and that reform is commencing in the right quarter—at home. There are heathen enough in this country to civilize, to employ all the benevolent exertions that may be produced for the next fifty years.

Investigator.

**Price of grain South.**—The Greenville S. C. Mountaineer of the 16th instant, states that a few days previous a wagon load of prime wheat was purchased in East Tennessee at 37½ cents per bushel, and the gentleman who purchased it said that if he had gone a few miles farther he could have had it at 25 cents per bushel. The same informant says that in that section of country, the farmers offer to engage corn, when it is harvested, at from 12½ to 18½ cents per bushel.

**Large Claim.**—On Saturday, 12th inst. a Deed was shown us, dated several years before the Treaty of William Penn with the Indians. The Deed secures many thousand acres of land in Jersey to the holder of it and his heirs. A few days ago one of the heirs ascertained that this Deed was in possession of an individual who, at the conflagration of the Recorder's office fifty years ago, probably saved and retained it. The heir immediately called upon him, demanded and obtained it. Suits, we understand will shortly be instituted for this land by the claimant, who is a shoemaker by profession. Several counties in the State of New Jersey are included in this claim.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

A circumstance occurred in New York some days since which occasioned considerable excitement. A child about five-years old was seen to enter a house in Elizabeth street. The mother of the child having been informed of the fact, enquired at the house for it, but was denied entrance, and informed that the child was not there. After various ineffectual attempts to get the child, the police officers were sent for, the house forcibly entered and the child was found dead, and enclosed in a rough pine box. The inmates of the house were immediately committed to prison. The

child, it is supposed, was killed for the purpose of being sold for dissection.

**Perilous situation—novel use of a fire engine.**—A man named Samuel Drew, while digging a well lately near Ypsilanti, Mich. struck a vein of quicksand, and was partially buried. His neighbors endeavored to rescue him, but the well became so impregnated with carbonic acid gas, that no person could remain long enough below to render any service. The man was speechless from the gas. When pure air was pumped into the well by a fire engine, which, in a few minutes, enabled him to give directions for his release, which was effected.

**Jamaica.**—We make extracts from the lately received Jamaica papers, showing the effect of the Abolition act in Jamaica. The result will, doubtless, be the abandonment of the Island to the blacks, as in the case of St. Domingo. It will not diminish slavery, but must increase its severities, by exchanging the gradually ameliorating condition of the African race, under white masters, to its original horrors under black ones.—*Globe.*

**A queer Sermon.**—Every number of the Sunday Morning Visiter (published in New York), contains a sermon; but whether the preacher is a Christian, a Turk, or a Nothingarian, remains uncertain. He takes his text where he can find it. His last sermon is founded on a stanza of Doctor Gridley, who died some years ago.

When a few more years are wasted,  
When a few more springs are o'er,  
When a few more griefs I've tasted,  
I shall fall to bloom no more."

And moralizing thereupon, he urges parents to take special care of their children; to keep their sons from writing poetry till they can read the Testament; to give them a flogging when they need it, and let them go a fishing occasionally. As to daughters, he thinks they should be disposed of in the matrimonial market as early as convenient, because "soon after they are five-and-twenty, they fall to bloom no more;" and he adds, with great emphasis, "paint, gum, whalebone, hogs bristles and false hair, don't make a lovely girl of sixteen out of an old maid, by two-and-sixpence worth.

Exeter News Let.

A patent has been secured in France for sewing boots and shoes with brass wire. It is said that they do not admit moisture nor dust, nor do they rip when sewed in this manner. The sewing is done, with as much ease as with a wax thread, nor is it more expensive.

A steam boat, 145 feet long by 25 ft wide, is now building at Pittsburgh, entirely of Iron.

**Pumpkin Sugar.**—It is stated on good authority, that an important revolution is about occurring in France in regard to the manufacture of sugar; and that a large capitalist is about erecting an extensive establishment for the manufacture of sugar from pumpkins, experiments having shown conclusively that it may be obtained from this vegetable in abundance, and of a superior quality.

**The greatest Mosquito Story yet.**—A correspondent of the Cincinnati Sun writes concerning the mosquitoes of Michigan, that a man living near Grand River, being in the woods, was exceedingly annoyed by the mosquitoes, and took shelter under an inverted potash kettle. His first emotions of joy for his happy deliverance and secure asylum, were hardly over, when the mosquitoes, having scented him, began to drive their probosces through the kettle; fortunately he had a hammer in his pocket, and he clinched them down as fast as they came through, until at last such a host of them was fastened to the poor man's domicile that they rose and flew away with it leaving him shelterless.

A recipe to make cheap composition for preserving the roof of a house, or any kind of weather-boarding, from the weather and from fire. Take one measure of fine sand, two measures of wood ashes well sifted, three of slacked lime ground up with oil; laid on with a painter's brush; first coat thin, and second thick. I painted on a board with this mixture, and it adheres so strongly to the board that it resists an iron tool; and put thick on a shingle resists the operation of fire.

**Whetting a Razor.**—A young fop, who had just begun to shave for beard, stepped into a barber's shop and after a grand swagger, desired to be shaved. The barber went through the usual movement, and the sprig jumped up with a flourish exclaiming—

"Maw foine fallow, what's your chawge?"

"Oh, no charge," was the reply.

"No charge! how's that?"

"Why we are always thankful when we can get soft calf skin to whet our razor's on!"