



The Tarborough Press,

BY GEORGE HOWARD,

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VARIETY.



FOR THE TARBORO' PRESS.

TO A YOUNG LADY.

Sayest thou that love is sweet,
And that it can impart
A lightness to thy feet,
A gladness to thy heart,
Thou hast not known its pain,
Or thus thou couldst not sing;
Thou wilt madden all thy brain,
Thou wilt fetter all thy wing.
And though it may not kill,
Thou wilt cling and clip thee still;
Thou wilt mock thee for a while,
With bliss thou canst not keep,
But thou wilt cease to smile,
And thou wilt learn to weep.
Thou wilt touch thee all thy heart,
Of sorrow in an hour,
And eat into thy heart
As the worm into the flower,
And though it may not slay,
Thou wilt drive thy peace away.

BY A GENTLEMAN OF R. Mount.

SONG.

The vaunting flag of Liberty,
Of Freedom's sons the boast;
Its stars and stripes long may they wave,
Upon Columbia's coast.
The only flag that Freedom rears,
Her emblems on the seas,
The flag that stood some fifty years,
The battle and the breeze:
To aid the trampled rights of man,
And break oppression's chain;
The foremost in the battle's van,
It never floats in vain.
The mariner where'er he steers,
In every clime he sees
The flag that stood some fifty years,
The battle and the breeze.
If all unite as once we did,
To keep our flag unfurled,
Columbia then may fearless bid,
Defiance to the world;
But fast will flow a nation's tears,
If lawless hands should seize
The flag that stood some fifty years,
The battle and the breeze.

From the Pennsylvanian.

THE REFORM ADMINISTRATION.

The Democratic members of Congress are taking the right course: especially those of the Senate. They are shedding floods of light upon the destructive measures and designs of the Federal majority. The clear, manly, and forcible speeches of Benton, Calhoun, Buchanan, Allen, Wright, Woodbury and Walker, have already dispelled every delusion from the mass of the people. Whig statesmen are now found to be of exceedingly small dimensions, their measures of reform as crude as contradictory, and their capacity to carry on the business of the nation about that of third rate county lawyers.

It is a broad, though melancholy fact, that within the last four months each department of the Government at Washington has managed to disgrace itself in one way or another. The Cabinet has had its banquet of blunders, in forming which every Secretary eagerly contributed his share.

1. Mr. Webster, were he to live a thousand years, and every year elaborate a thousand letters, could never wash out the deep stain he has inflicted upon the national honor by his instructions to Mr. Crittenden on the McLeod business. Like Lady Macbeth he will in vain cry "out, out, damned spot!"

2. Mr. Crittenden dishonored his office and degraded his personal dignity, by lending himself to the fetch and carry purposes of the premier.

3. Mr. Ewing's wretched errors or wilful omissions, and "fiscal abortions" are exasperating even the Whig editors in all directions. Never did a man of the least pretensions to ability or integrity so rapidly use himself up.

4. Mr. Bell—who, by the by, resembles a namesake of his, of which a very old gentleman used to say that "it is a very good bell, but has a very bad sound"—Mr. Bell made a desperate plunge into a wide and indiscriminating charge of fraud in the management of a branch of his department,

the meanness and absurdity of which are universally reprobated.

5. Mr. Badger, from whom we expected better things, has carelessly or recklessly exposed our gallant Navy, whose pride and honor he should have jealously defended, to the mockery and derision of its rivals, by unnecessarily publishing a hasty and ill-judged correspondence.

6. And Mr. Granger in his separate dominion of the Post Office, is engaged, according to the repeated avowals of his partisans on both floors of Congress, in mysteriously and inexorably removing, without cause or inquiry, at the rate of one hundred Democratic postmasters per week! Cruelty is always cowardly: and he does not make public the proscriptive wholesale butchery with which he is glutting party vengeance. He does the work as we supposed it might have been done by Thaddeus Stevens; no other man.

And such are the first steps of the best men of the great Whig party! These are they who were to throw into shade the lights of Democracy! who were to lift the pride of the country, illustrate its progress, reform all its abuses, allay its heart burnings, and push forward its prosperity! They have stumbled at the very threshold; not one, or two, but all of them: and were it not for the gallant sense of public humiliation, the jeers and laughter of their countrymen, of both political parties, would have already driven them from stations they are not fitted to occupy. The whole scheme brings to the recollection the caricature of the Parisian war, immediately on the first abdication of Napoleon, which depicted a flock of fat geese waddling in state up the steps and through the hall of the Tuilleries, while the Eagles were flying in dismay from the windows and turrets.

From the New York Herald, July 12.

The progress of affairs at Washington is very slow, but full of interest. The United States Bank bill labors very hard, and party may prove unequal to the task of forcing an unpopular bank upon the people. The great measure of the dominant party, the distribution of the public lands, has passed the House, and will probably pass the Senate, under the immediate supervision of Mr. Bates, the active partner of the House of Baring, Brothers & Co., from whom the proposition was first made. The following is the letter of that House, dated in October 1839, wherein the iniquitous scheme was proposed.

"The continued fall in their (stocks) market value destroyed speculation, while years will be required for real investments to absorb all that is at present in our market. We do not doubt but that such gradual purchases will continue of the stock of well known states which do not over issue and which faithfully meet their engagements to their creditors, as the confidence in the resources and national honor of the United States remains undiminished in this country, as well as the conviction that, by such investments, England employs her annual surplus of capital both safely and profitably, encourages her best customer, and binds more closely the ties of mutual interest between the two countries. But if the whole scheme of internal improvements in the Union is to be carried into effect on the vast scale, and with the rapidity lately projected, and by the means of foreign capital, a more comprehensive guarantee than that of individual states will be required to raise so large an amount in so short a time. A national pledge would undoubtedly collect capital together from all parts of Europe; but the forced sales of loans made separately by all the individual states in reckless competition through a number of channels, render terms more and more onerous for all, lower the reputation of American credit and as (reliance is almost exclusively placed on the London market) produce temporary mischief here, by absorbing the floating capital, diverting money from regular business, deranging banking operations, and producing an unnatural balance of trade against this country. It would seem, therefore, as if most of the states must either pause in the execution of their works of improvement or some general system of combination must be adopted. All corporation stocks are neglected, nor do we hear of any transactions in bank shares, except, in those of the United States Bank.

We have the honor to be,
Your obedient servants,

BARING, BROTHERS & CO.

Simultaneously with the appearance of this circular, the New York American, which is owned by the agents of the house here, and edited by a brother of one of the agents, contained the details of a scheme, the leading feature of which was, for the United States to issue \$150,000,000 of a four per cent. stock; to be substituted for the \$200,000,000 outstanding State stocks, bearing an average of 5 1/2 per cent. It was argued that the 4 per cent. national stock, being one per cent. more than Brit-

ish consols, which were at 90, could be readily exchanged at 25 per cent. premium for the state stocks. This was the impudent scheme proposed by these men, through the columns of a New York paper, and was concocted about the time that Daniel Webster's letter to the Barings on state stock, appeared in the London prints. Since then, the federal government has changed, and these men have come into power. Their first act was to call an extra session, and the next steamer from England after the receipt there of the proclamation of the President, brought Mr. Bates, the partner of the house, to this country. He has been in attendance at Washington, and the only measure which has, up to this time, passed the lower house, is precisely that advised in the above letter, viz:—"National pledge," or "some general system of combinations." This has taken the form of a "pledge" of the public lands for the payment of the interest. The deficiency caused in the Treasury by giving away these lands, is to be supplied by a loan, to be negotiated through this house, and for which they will receive a large commission, at the expense of the people of this country. While this great juggle and public wrong is going on, the actors claim the immunities of private citizens, and shrink from the gaze of the public.

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The National Domain.—We learn from the Madisonian that the estimated quantity of public land unsold and now subject to private entry is 118,173,441 acres.

The estimated quantity, surveyed and unsurveyed, not offered at public sale, is 103,416,863 acres.

The quantity which has been sold from the earliest period of the sales is 86,708,724 acres.

The amount paid therefor by the purchasers has been \$121,113,435.

The quantity granted to each State and Territory, exclusive of the 16th section, has been 3,826,836 acres.

The quantity reserved from sale, exclusive of the 16th section, has been 837,589 acres.

The estimated quantity of public land to which the Indian title has not been extinguished in the States and Territories, is 735,915,699.

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Miami Indians.—A treaty has been made with this tribe, within the state of Indiana, by which they cede all their lands in that state, commonly known as the "reserve of the big reserve." The United States are to pay for this land \$550,000. The Indians are to remove to the lands assigned them west of the Mississippi, within five years from the ratification of the treaty. The treaty has been confirmed by and with the advice of the senate. The removal of the whole tribe to be done at the expense of the United States, which is also bound to supply them with provisions for one year after their settlement in their new country.

A young lawyer, of Buffalo, respectfully connected, and just married, has been arrested for forgery. The cause which led to the crime, was pecuniary embarrassment, brought on by extravagant living.

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Bank Robbery.—The Branch of the State Bank of Illinois, at Jacksonville, was robbed on the night of the 11th inst. of about \$90,000, viz: \$78,000 in paper, about \$8,000 in gold, and 3 or \$4,000 in silver. A reward of \$5000 has been offered.

Strange.—A man died on one of the flat-boats on the New Orleans Levee, on the 6th instant, of a disease which baffled his physician. A post mortem examination took place, and, upon examining his brain, it was discovered that an insect about an inch long, known by the name of a centipede or thousand legs, had crawled into his ear, causing thereby an excruciating death.

Four individuals recently in Chick county Arkansas, who took upon themselves to chastise one Solomon Crosby, were tried for assault and battery, and the jury rendered a verdict of \$12,000. A few verdicts like this will put a stop to lynch law.

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A New Mode of Earning a Dollar.—An amusing incident occurred in New York on Tuesday, 13th inst. A man asked a lady of a gentleman, who, in return, asked him "why he did not go to work?" "Willingly I would, replied the man, if I could get any thing to do, and not be choice about the kind either. Very well, said the gentleman, you shall be supplied; and, in furtherance of his charitable object, brought a brick, which he gave him, directing him to take it in one hand and carrying it to the pump at the entrance of the Park and lay it down; then to take it up with the other and bring it to the place from which he started. This was to be

repeated ten hours, when he would receive a dollar. The man willingly took the brick, performed the task, and was paid his dollar. The condition was that he should walk at the rate of at least five miles an hour, and the first hour, by actual measurement, it was found that he had gone six miles and almost three quarters. Up to 12 o'clock, (5 hours) he had finished 27 miles. He commenced again at one, and finished the day's work at six, having walked 51 1/2 miles in exactly ten hours.

The number of wrecks and castaways on our Atlantic seaboard is astounding. It averages from four hundred to five hundred a year. In January, 1839, there were ninety-one American vessels, of all sizes, wrecked on the Atlantic Coast,—making, on an average, a case of shipwreck once in every eight hours for a month.

From the 1st July, 1840, to the 3d April, 1841, eleven slavers were captured by British cruisers on the coast of Africa, and carried into St. Helena—on board of which were found fourteen hundred and seventy-six slaves.

The Georgia schoolmasters have certainly been 'abroad,' if the last census is to be depended on, and they ought to go home and go to work as speedily as possible. It appears that the number of white persons over the age of twenty years in that State, who can neither read nor write, is 80,784!

Improved Rail-Car.—A model Railway Car has just been completed and patented by P. G. Gardiner of New York, designed to obviate the difficulty and danger now experienced in passing over short curves on a Railroad. On this plan a Car, twenty-four feet in length, passes over a curve of one hundred feet radius with a switch at its commencement, not only without difficulty or danger, but absolutely without lessening its speed. In fact, the train will run just as safely and easily in successive circles as in a straight line, and no Passenger could tell in the night when a switch or a curve was passed. This improvement is of immense value, not only in the saving of life and limb, and the increase of speed and power, but in reducing the expense of constructing the Railroads. Hereafter it will be just as easy and safe to wind round and round hills, as to pierce through them at a vastly greater cost. The Engineer on a great Railroad, half completed, has given his opinion that Half a Million Dollars may yet be saved in this construction by this improvement.

Awful effects of Intemperance.—A most horrible accident occurred last week in the county of Two Mountains, lower Canada; a man while in a state of intoxication, having fallen into a kettle of boiling potash, and being completely dissolved! Search was made for his body, but not the least particle of it could be found.

Execution.—The four blacks who lately murdered two clerks in a store in St. Louis, and then set fire to the premises, suffered the penalty of their crime on the 9th inst. The St. Louis papers state that the spectacle was witnessed by many thousand persons—one of the papers says twelve to fifteen thousand—among whom were many females. The excitement on the occasion is said to have been very great.

Shocking Occurrence.—An occurrence of a shocking character—the fruit of the reprehensible practice of carrying deadly weapons about the person—took place a few days ago at Lancaster, Kentucky. A quarrel occurred between two men named Blackaby and Comely, when both parties drew pistols. As Comely advanced upon his adversary, the latter shot him through the body and fled. The perpetrator was pursued by two men, and when overtaken was literally hewn to pieces with a large Bowie knife. A man supposed to have been concerned in the murder of Blackaby was soon arrested, and it is said that there is sufficient circumstantial evidence to convict him.

Providential preservation.—The New Orleans Picayune publishes the following story, which incredible as it may seem, the editor, assures the public is strictly and literally true: "On Monday, the 14th inst., at night a white woman gave birth to an infant in a car of the Pontchartrain railroad. She threw the child out, as the cars were going down to the lake opposite to Dr. Luzenberg's Hospital; and believing as she says, that it was dead, continued on her journey. The child was found alive and well at five o'clock on Tuesday morning, and taken into the Hospital, where a slave of the doctor's performed the duties of a mother towards it. On the same day, (Tuesday,) at half past 11 o'clock, A. M., the mother was arrested by the Third Municipality police, and at one o'clock she was sent to the hospital to give that nourishment and succor

to her infant which nature should prompt her to have done, but whom she so unnaturally deserted. The "young'un" is a fine healthy boy, and yesterday they were both doing well. The mother received no assistance during her travail; and the child withstood the assaults of the mosquitoes, the effects of the night air, and the other contingent inconveniences of a night in the woods, in a manner that would have done credit to a squatter more inured to hardships. Even the fall from the carriage did him no other injury than to leave a small blue mark on his forehead.

Astonishing Sagacity.—A young lady, while crossing a river in South Carolina, a short time since on horseback was, by a blunder of the horse, accidentally thrown off into the stream. She was borne down some distance by the current. When the animal recovered its feet and found that its rider had been placed in so perilous a situation, it immediately went in pursuit, overtook the fair prize, caught her garments in its teeth and carried her triumphantly and safely to the shore, thus saving a life which otherwise, in all probability, would have been lost in a watery grave. The memory of so faithful an animal should be immortalized with a marble monument.

Captured Slavers.—The bark Harvest, which arrived at Fairhaven on Sunday last, reports that eleven slavers have recently been captured by H. B. M. cruisers, and carried into St. Helena, from July 1st, 1840, to April 3d, 1841.

A slave, belonging to Dr. Beaumont, of West Baton Rouge, was recently killed by an alligator. It appears that the slave was in the act of drawing some water from the Mississippi, when he was seized by the monster and instantly torn to pieces.

Governor Call, of Florida, has issued a proclamation stating that the persons who admitted Willis Alston to trial, were not magistrates, their commissions having expired, and offering two hundred dollars reward for Alston's apprehension.

Wilmington, July 21, 1841.

Dreadful effects of Lightning.—During a thunder storm on Thursday evening last, the house of Mr. Armstrong, on Wrightsville sound, about eight miles from town, was struck by the lightning. Mr. Armstrong, his wife, and three or four of children, who were all on the lower floor, were laid prostrate in a state of insensibility. Mrs. A. was the first to recover. On looking about she found that one of her children, a boy about twelve years of age, was dead, and her husband so badly burnt as to be helpless. It is doubtful now if he will live. Three children abed in a garret room were uninjured. A horse standing near the house and a hog under it were also killed by the same shock.

Chronicle.

Hands off.—The Catholic Bishop of Detroit, Mr. Reese, an American citizen, having been imprisoned at home by the Pope, for some ecclesiastical delinquency, now prays the interposition of our Government in his behalf. This is a novel case; but it appears to us perfectly clear that he has no claim upon the Government for redress of his grievance, and that any interference on our part would be improper. In accepting office from the Pope of Rome, he voluntarily placed himself under the jurisdiction and control of the sovereign pontiff, and in a measure expatriated himself. Although we do not recognise the power of his Holiness over our citizens in this country, yet if a citizen prefers to become his subject, and chooses to make a pilgrimage to Rome to do him homage, he has a right to do so, and should be ready to submit without complaint to the consequences.—*Kal. Star.*

The McLeod excitement appears to have been but a flame of straw. It has died away, and we hear nothing more of Mr. Fox's departure, & the "dogs of war."—ib.

Rebellion.—Late accounts from Madrid state, that "the Spaniards have struck another blow at Popery, by refusing to allow the circulation of the Pope's bulls, briefs, rescripts, monitories, or any other documents issuing from the Papal See, which have not had the fiat of the Spanish government."

The government decrees also the suppression of "The Society for the Propagation of the Faith," enjoins the civil and ecclesiastical authorities to prevent its assembling, and to stop the circulation of its papers. The judges and alcaldes are ordered to sequester the funds of the Society, wherever they are to be found.

The Pope, in his fiery indignation, has refused to recognize the Marquis de Villalba, as Spanish envoy to the court of Rome. The Marquis has therefore quitted that city on his return to Madrid.