



TARBOROUGH

SATURDAY, AUGUST 14, 1841.

THE ELECTION.

On Thursday, the 5th inst. Solomon T. Braddy re-elected Clerk of the Superior Court of this county, and John Norfleet, Clerk of the County Court. There was no opposition to either.

The following is the official statement of the votes in the several districts for Clerks, and for or against Common Schools. For Superior Court clerk there were 10 scattering votes, & 11 for County Court clerk

Table with 5 columns: Districts, Br'y, Opp't, Sc's, No Sc's. Lists districts like Tarboro, Brake's, Armstrong's, etc.

758 879 205 517

Congress.—The Land Distribution bill is under consideration in the Senate.

In the House, on the 6th inst. the Fiscal Bank bill was passed by a vote of 128 to 97. And on the 9th inst. the Sub Treasury was repealed—yeas 134, nays 87.

The Globe says: The belief gains ground hourly, that the bank will be met by a veto.

In the debate on the bank bill in the House—

Mr. Saunders of North Carolina went at length against the Bank. He stated that it was not a question decided by the people at the last election. The principal question before his constituents was the testimony in Hooe's court martial, and Mr. Van Buren's gold spoons. He said the people had decided again and again against a Bank, and that the decisions, if ever there been one by the people, which he denied, had been reversed time after time.

Shocco Springs.—A correspondent of the Raleigh Register gives the following vivid description of this delightful and fashionable watering place:—

Shocco Springs, July 29.

Mr. Editor: I have often felt astonished at the indifference manifested by the Press of North Carolina, towards the delightful retreats for health and pleasure which our State affords; and I have consequently determined to call your attention to the fact, that no part of the United States affords "so much fun for so little money" as this same Shocco. Other Springs may boast of their five hundreds of Visitors, but every one knows that in such a crowd there can be but little comfort: while Shocco, with her one or two hundred, for whom ample room and abundant tables are provided, promises comfort, convenience and rational enjoyment to all. Here may be seen the young and the old, the gay & the grave, the laughter-loving maiden of sweet sixteen, (whose bird-like voice ever and anon falls upon the ear like music from Eden ere the fall of man) and the dignified matron—manly youth, in the perfection of its physical development, and hoary age with its fund of wisdom and experience, mingled in delightful contrast, and rendering this an epitome of the world without its heartlessness or its cares. Our days are spent in intercourses with the elite of our State, denuded of its useless and oppressive forms; and when night comes, rich music summons the young and gay to the mazy wings of the giddy dance, in which age sometimes delights to mingle, and forgetting in the excitement of the scene its many infirmities plays o'er again the part of youth merrily "tripping it on the light fantastic toe" to the delightful tune of "Jim along Josey." This commingling of exercise with pleasure—intellectual converse with physical action—fits us for the enjoyment of "tired nature's sweet restorer, balmy sleep," to

which our clean, cool, and comfortable apartments contribute in no small degree. In the morning, those who choose it will find many a lark like companion on the path to the Spring whose fine tonic waters render the sound of the Breakfast Bell (which scarce rouses the sluggish from his morning nap) the most seraphic music to the anxious-listening ear.—Breakfast over, we may read, or sing, or dance, or walk, or ride, or play a game of Whist, or in fine do whatever we like to amuse or edify ourselves or others.

The Warren Sulphur Spring, (genuine Sulphur and no humbug) being but five miles from Shocco, with every accommodation for the comfort and convenience of either sick or well, affords to the visitors of either place the double advantage to be derived from the use of either a Sulphur or Chalybeate water, and as there are many invalids who have tried neither and are therefore uncertain which would be most beneficial to them, this vicinity would of all others suit them the best as a Summer retreat. At present, we have not a crowded but a most agreeable society at each place and the good feeling subsisting between the Proprietors of the two Springs, renders the intercourse between the visitors a source of much pleasure. Do tell your folks to come. It won't cost much, and if they haven't the money, why just let 'em push the credit system a little farther, and the increase of health, with which they will return to their homes and their business, will soon enable them to pay off all old scores and take a fresh start. Yours, &c. VIATOR.

Remarkable Longevity.—We learn by the recent Census, that there are 250 individuals in the State of North Carolina over 100 years of age—making an average of nearly 4 to each County. This speaks well for the salubrity of our climate.

Ral. Reg.

The Crops.—As far as we can learn, the corn crops in North Carolina are very promising. The seasons are favorable, and should no storm come within a few weeks more, an abundant crop will be made, notwithstanding the backward spring.

In Virginia, we see from the Farmer's Register, that the wheat crop fell considerable short. The corn and tobacco crops are also said to be quite inferior.

Wash. Rep.

On the 18th inst. the son of Brister Warrick, formerly the property of John C. Stanly, of this town, underwent the awful sentence of the law, at St. Louis, which he so justly merited. The late tragedy at St. Louis, in which this hardened young wretch performed so conspicuous a part, was one of the most deliberate and cold blooded murders that has been perpetrated in modern times.

Newbern Spectator.

Death by Lightning.—A young man, by the name of Benjamin Holt, was killed by lightning, on the 13th inst., on the farm of Samuel King, in Henderson county. He was alone at the time, having been at work in the field some distance from the house.—It appears that he had, for the purpose of being protected from a shower of rain, retired to a tree, down which the electric fluid descended, and terminated his earthly existence.

This is an additional proof of the danger of taking shelter under a tree in a thunder-storm. The lightning is always attracted by the highest object in the immediate vicinity of its descent. Of the character of the young man, or his state of preparation for so sudden a transit from time, we are not informed.

Highland Messenger.

Cherokee Indians.—We extract the following from an article written by the Editor of the "Highland Messenger," printed at Asheville, in this State;

There are two settlements or towns in this State, one on the waters of Oconee Luffy river in Haywood county, and the other is, we think, in Cherokee, on a creek called Cheochee. The former, (the one we visited) contains about seven hundred people, and the latter, from four to five hundred. Of the seven hundred in Haywood, we saw at least five hundred. More than four hundred we saw together at a religious meeting, and without a single exception, they were all comfortably clad, and had every appearance of being as well fed and as healthy as we would expect to find the same number of people of any nation, or in any country.—Their clothing was all plain, not to say coarse, but it was such as would make them altogether comfortable—in most cases it was clean, and what was much to their praise, it was mostly of their own manufacture. Their cabins presented, to be sure, but little neatness, or what the more civilized and refined would call comfort, but they, with their corn fields, potatoe and bean patches, presented an assurance that their owners were like for the ensuing year at least, to have an abundance of the necessities of life and to be able to enjoy them under full protection from the inclemencies of the season. In reference to their situation as it regards sustenance, we confess we were never more agreeably disappointed in our lives.

They still retain many of the ancient customs of their fathers, though we were informed that many had been lost. Very few of them speak or understand the English language, and we are much inclined to

the opinion that it will be well for them to remain so, at least for a considerable time to come, as knowledge of that language would bring them into an association with a class of the whites, from whom they would be like to learn many vices, and perhaps no virtues. At present, they are proverbially sober, and for the most part industrious. They have a temperance society, to which with five or six individual exceptions, they all belong, and no people on earth, adhere more rigidly to their pledge. The principal Chief informed us that there were but three or four individuals among them who drank spirits at all, "and these," he added, never drink here—they always go among the whites to get drunk!" A fact that must be looked upon by all, as any thing else than creditable to the white man. We are satisfied ourselves, that the true cause why the Indian race has always been found to decline, and in some tribes, to become extinct, when surrounded in their settlements by the whites, is to be sought for in this very fact, "they go among the whites to get drunk!" By indulging in this propensity, they neglect to make the necessary exertions to procure a sustenance, and in consequence, live a great portion of the summer season on weeds and roots, which naturally, prepared as they are by them, induce disease, particularly among the children, and an exterminating death ensues. In place of declining, we have no sort of doubt but that they will prosper and do well, though entirely surrounded by settlements of whites, if they can be kept sober. And we have as little doubt of their being kept sober, if proper exertions be made on the part of those whites who act as their agents, and otherwise have influence among them.

Those of whom we have been speaking, have rigid laws against drunkenness, Sabbath-breaking, and other more prominent vices, which they most vigorously enforce. From eighty to a hundred among them are members of the church, and at present, they are favored with the constant services of a minister, sent among them as a missionary, by the Methodist Church.

We were particularly interested with some specimens of their mechanical skill in one instance, at his request, the Agent, (Mr. W. H. Thomas,) had supplied a sprightly young Indian with a set of blacksmithing tools, who went immediately to work and in a few months presented his benefactor with a percussion pistol, lock, stock and barrel—entirely of his own manufacture. The pistol is now in our possession, ready at any time for the inspection of the curious. Finding that we were interested in their work, they kindly promised that at a future day, they would furnish us with a variety of specimens done up in their best style.

We cannot, in justice to our feelings, dismiss this subject without bearing our testimony in favor of the zeal, industry and perseverance with which their agent, Mr. Thomas, prosecutes his labors for their true interest.

We have been able to collect some interesting matter in reference to this portion of the Cherokee nation, which, at a future day, we may lay before our readers.

Ingenious Contrivance.—We lately witnessed an ingenious, and we may say wonderful piece of Mechanism, intended to answer the purpose of a clock. It is the invention of Mr. Charles Schmidt, a native of Germany, who has lately established himself in this place as a Clock and Watch Repairer. It has been exhibited in England, and is thus described by one of the London papers: "It consists of a piece of brass, something like the hour hand of a clock, mounted on an axis, passing transversely through the centre, and without the appearance of any other machinery. When suspended in the centre of an hour circle, this instrument will always point out the hour, and if it be taken from its axis and laid on the table for three or six hours, or any other period of time, it will, when replaced, immediately point out the correct hour as if it had not been removed."

Mr. Schmidt has been but a short time residing in this place, and is not much known; but, so far as he has been tried, he has given entire satisfaction in his line of business.—Lincolnton Rep.

By the existing Sub-Treasury Law one-half of all payments to the U. States, for duties, &c. are to be made in specie, from and after the 1st inst.

Attempt to Burn the Bollingbrook Hotel.—On yesterday morning, about day break, a fire broke out in the basement story of the Bollingbrook, which with some difficulty was extinguished before any material damage was done.

The fire was discovered to have commenced between the ceiling of the basement story and the floor of the first story, and is believed to have been the act of an incendiary.

Petersburg Intelligencer.

Foreign.

Very late from Europe.—The Acadia, at Boston, brings news 12 days later. There is not much of it that amounts to much. Ireland appears to be in a sort of rebellion. The Military attended the election almost as a matter of course. The Police are out in their full strength. The Priests have been very active, and many persons have been maimed for life, and more wounded.

The new Parliament was to open August 19.

Cotton is without change. There was an abundance of money. The rate of interest was 4 per cent.

Among the passengers in the Acadia is Mr. Swartwout, late Collector. He says he is anxious for an investigation of all his affairs in the Custom House.

The St. Louis New Era states that Wm. Driscoll, who was recently tried, condemned, and shot by a self constituted tribunal of citizens (a mob) in Ogle county, Illinois, confessed, in the brief hour allotted to him to die, that he had in his time murdered five men, had been accessory to the robbery of several stores, and was privy to the murder of Mr. John Campbell, a few days previous.

Washington Market, Aug. 11.—Corn—wholesale, \$2 50. Bacon—sides 7 a 8 cents, hams 9 cents. Naval Stores—New dip, \$2 10; Old, \$1 65. Scrap, 70 cents. Tar, \$1 10. Fish, shad, 7 a 8s. Herrings, cut, \$3 25; whole, \$2 50 a \$3 00.—Rep.



DIED.

In this place, on Monday last, Mrs. Emily Johnston, widow of Henry Johnston, dec'd, leaving three small children.

Prices Current, At Tarborough and New York.

Table with 4 columns: Item, Unit, Tarboro, New York. Lists items like Flour, Sugar, Molasses, etc.

TARBORO' Male Academy.

THE Exercises of this School will recommence on Monday, the 13th September next, under the direction of Mr. Jas. L. Cotten. Tuition at the rates of \$10 per month for the various English branches; for the Classic, \$15. Board can be obtained in respectable families in the village and vicinity at \$6 to \$8 per month. TRUSTEES. Aug 12, 1841. 33

Notice.

LOST, on Saturday, the 24th day of July last, on the road from the subscriber's residence in Conroe to Tarboro', or in the town of Tarboro', a bundle of

Notes of Hand,

The greater part of which are as follows: One Note against Frederick Jones, deceased, payable to Elizabeth Cherry, deceased, for \$575 86, interest from 1st January, 1839. One do. against the same, for the hire of negroes, payable to same, for \$110, interest from the 1st Jan. 1840. One do. against Willis Knight, for \$62, interest from 1st Jan. 1841. One do. against the same, for \$68, interest from 1st Jan. 1841. One do. against Lonsford R. Cherry, for \$76 87, interest from 4th Jan. 1841. One do. against Jonathan T. Eason, for \$15. One do. against Jesse C. Knight, for a bout \$70.

There are several other notes, amounts not exactly recollected. The public are cautioned against trading for any of the above described notes. A suitable reward will be given to the finder, on said papers being delivered to H. Austin & Son, in Tarboro', or to the subscriber.

SALLY R. JONES.

Aug 12, 1841. 33



Land for Sale.

THE Subscriber being determined to remove South, will sell very low for cash, or young negroes,

THE TRACT OF LAND,

On which he lives, 4 miles from Tarboro' on the road to Greenville, containing 376 acres, most of which is well adapted to the cultivation of corn and cotton. There are on it several apple and peach orchards. ALSO, a tract lying in Martin county, containing

Between 4 and 500 acres,

Known as the Robertson Place, adjoining the lands of Wilson Sherrod, dec'd, Rufus Taylor, Wm. Best, and others. For further particulars enquire of

EP. CROMWELL.

August 2, 1841. 32-4

I wish to Employ

AN OVERSEER to take charge of my business on the 1st of October next. No man need make application unless he can bring testimonials from men of the best standing, of his established character for temperance and sobriety. He must be well skilled in cotton and corn farming, a man who can write a fair legible hand, and who is sufficiently acquainted with arithmetic to measure plank at a saw mill. I prefer a man without family.

JOHN C. GORHAM.

Greenville, 28th July, 1841. 31-3

July 24, 1841. To the Public.

HAVING recently understood that it is rumored in the lower counties of the State that Scarlet Fever and Whooping Cough prevail at and about

SHOCCO SPRINGS.

I deem it due to the public and myself to contradict the rumor, and assure my friends that no case of either disease has occurred at Shocco during the year, and that, so far as I know or believe, there is not a case of either in the vicinity of my place. The public may be assured that a regard for my own interest, as well as their comfort would forbid any imposition upon them with regard to the health of Shocco, which all know to be one of the most salubrious situations in the State.

31-3

ANN JOHNSON.



Land for Sale.

I WISH to sell the Plantation on which I now live, containing 1,200 or 1,300 acres, lying on both sides of Swift Creek, 3 miles below Ing's mill, and 2 miles above Battleboro' Depot, in the county of Nash.

This is a valuable plantation, handsomely situated, has a large two story dwelling house and all other buildings necessary for a farm in this country.

I will also sell my mill plantation in the county of Edgecombe, containing 200 acres; it has on it a good grist and saw mill—is well timbered, and the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road runs through it.

A bargain may be had if application be made soon, as I wish to follow my children to the South.

WILLIAM BELLAMY.

Oak Forest, July 5th, 1841. 29

PIANO FORTE And MUSIC STORE.

THE Subscribers respectfully announce to their friends and the public, that they are now opening at their Store on Sycamore street, a large assortment of Pianos, of superior quality.

FROM THE MANUFACTORY OF Messrs. NUNN & Clark, NEW YORK.

Which they submit to the examination of their friends and the public. They have also on hand the largest & best selection of American and European Music. That has ever been exhibited here. Also, superior Guitars, Violins, Accordions, Flutes, Fifes and Drums—a large assortment of Roman, French & English Harps, Guitar and Violin Strings.

They will receive weekly from the Northern Cities, every new publication of Music, intending to keep at all times the largest and most complete assortment. And being both of us Teachers, and having some experience in selecting Music and Musical Instruments, we hope to be enabled to keep such an assortment as will be pleasing, agreeable and useful to those who will favor us with their patronage.

We beg leave to say also, that we shall be glad to allow purchasers of our Pianos to keep them for a reasonable time and try them, before paying for them, and we will take back any Piano paid for, if proved to be defective, even after 12 months trial. Any Piano sold in Town or its environs, will be kept in tune for 12 months gratis. CHARLES BERG & CO.

Pianos tuned and let on hire. Petersburg, April 1, 1841. 18

\$10 Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, on the 27th of July, 1840, negro man DANIEL. Said Daniel is about thirty four years of age, the rise of six feet high, dark complexion, and a little knock-knee'd, with a scar on one side of his mouth, which side not recollected—also a small piece of one of his ears has been bit off in a fight. Said negro weighs the bit off in a fight. Said negro weighs the rise of two hundred pounds, and was raised in Pitt county, N. C. I forwarn all persons from harboring said negro under the penalty of the law. I will give the above reward to any person that will apprehend said negro, and deliver him to me, near Oak Grove, Edgecombe county, N. C. or confine him in any jail so that I get him again. ABNER TISON. Feb. 24, 1841. 9