



The Tarborough Press,

BY GEORGE HOWARD,

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VARIETY.



COL. JOHNSON DID KILL TECUMSEH.

Col. Johnson has at last, we believe for the first time, publicly laid claim to the honor of killing Tecumseh. In his late speech delivered by the gallant Colonel at Springfield, Illinois, his description of the conflict is thus reported:—

"Colonel Johnson said, that at his age it was wrong to put on any false modesty; and as he had been called upon to relate that portion of the fight which took place with the Indians, he would endeavor to do so. The Indians were 1400 strong, commanded by Tecumseh, one of the bravest warriors that ever drew breath. He was a sort of Washington among the Indians—that is, they looked upon him as we look upon Washington. The Indians were in ambush on the other side of what we were informed was an impassable swamp; but just before the battle came on, a narrow passage across the swamp was discovered. Knowing the Indian character, I determined to push forward with about twenty men, in order to draw forth the entire Indian fire, so that the remainder of the regiment might rush forward upon them while their rifles were empty. Having promised the wives, mothers and sisters of my men, before I left Kentucky, that I would place their husbands, sons and brothers in no hazard which I was unwilling to share myself, I put myself at the head of these twenty men, and we advanced upon the covert in which I knew the Indians were concealed. The moment we came in view we received the whole Indian fire. Nineteen of my twenty men dropped in the field. I felt that I was severely wounded. The mare I rode staggered, and fell to her knees, she had fifteen balls in her, as was afterwards ascertained; but the noble animal recovered her feet by a touch of the rein. I waited but a few moments when the remainder of the troops came up, and we pushed forward on the Indians, who instantly retreated. I noticed an Indian chief among them, who succeeded in rallying them three different times. This I thought I would endeavor to prevent, because it was by this time known to the Indians that their allies, the British, had surrendered. I advanced singly upon him, keeping my right arm close to my side, and covered by the swamp; he took a tree, and from thence deliberately fired upon me. Although I previously had four balls in me, this last wound was more acutely painful than all of them. His ball struck me on the knuckle of my left hand, passed through my left hand and came out just above the wrist. I ran my left arm through the bridle rein, for my hand instantly swelled and became useless. The Indian supposing he had mortally wounded me, came out from behind the tree, and advanced upon me with uplifted tomahawk. When he had come within my mare's length of me, I drew my pistol and instantly fired, having a dead aim upon him. He fell, and the Indians shortly after surrendered or had fled. My pistol had one ball and three buckshot in it and the body of the Indian was found to have a ball through his body, and three buck shot in different parts of his breast and head.

[Thus fell Tecumseh, cried out some one of the audience.]

Col. Johnson said he did not know that it was Tecumseh at that time. [Circumstances have since rendered this a matter of certainty.] No intelligent man we believe, now pretends to doubt the fact."

This historical narrative was listened to with absorbing interest by the vast multitude, who, at his conclusion, gave vent to their feelings in a shout, that (says the paper from which we quote,) might have waked the dead. Before he concluded his speech, Col. Johnson took occasion to do justice to the memory of his brave commander, Gen. Harrison.

Influenza.—This prevalent disease is spreading, we are told, among horses and cattle. A number of valuable horses are now sick with it, and several have died.

Philadelphia American.

From the Raleigh Register.

Influenza.—This troublesome, and somewhat dangerous epidemic, so prevalent in various parts of the country, seems to be travelling South, and as we may be visited in Raleigh by the unwelcome guest, we copy from a Richmond paper, a prescription for the malady, furnished by an accomplished Physician: "On retiring at night, place the feet in a warm mustard bath, take ten grains of Dover powder and drink freely of horshound tea, and the enemy will be routed from the field, speedily; horse, foot, head, back and legs. The ground mustard—a spoonful to, say two gallons of water, is the sort."

The following on the subject, appears also as a communication in a New York paper.

"The symptoms vary much in different individuals, according to age, temperament, or a habit suffering from coughs, rheumatism, or nervous affections. All these states of body make so many varieties of influenza. Some are troubled with simple disturbances about the eyes, in the nose, throat, and lungs—all those surfaces which are naturally exposed to the air. Others, again, endure muscular pains, more or less severe, partially or generally throughout the whole body—rheumatism of German writers. Lastly, there are those, the aged especially, who suffer most from prostration; but all these forms of the disorder may be present in the same individual.

The object of the present communication is to recommend a simple remedy, cheap and of easy access to the poor, and to caution them against an injurious one in this disease, namely, bleeding, either general or by leeches. In all those cases in which the first class of symptoms prevail, let the patient smell frequently at a common "salts bottle," or a vial of spirits of hartshorn or ammonia, they are all the same; and by putting the vial to the mouth, to draw a few deep inspirations of the volatile matter into the lungs. Let this process be repeated two or three times in an hour, and it will give more speedy and greater relief, in all slight cases of the first class, than any other remedy, and will be sufficient for a cure. It will also be essentially useful in the severe cases; and in those of the third class—of prostration—a few drops of the ammonia, or hartshorn, ought to be taken inwardly. A neat way of so doing is to take an old fashioned mixture called lac ammoniac. However, it is as a local remedy, to act on the disordered surface, that its use is advised. The principle will be recognized by all Physicians versed in muscular organization; and those who are deficient in that knowledge, may in this instance as they do in all others—act upon the faith they imbibe."

Dinner worth having.—A gentleman residing in the vicinity of Philadelphia, invited his children—three daughters and a son—to dine with him on the Fourth of July. In the course of the meal, which we presume was one worthy of the celebration of Independence in every sense of the word, a package was placed before each of the four, containing securities to the amount of Two Hundred Thousand Dollars—making of course in the aggregate Eight Hundred Thousand Dollars. This truly generous parent had already, as we learn bestowed liberal allowances upon his children. We need hardly add that they are arrived at years of discretion, and can appreciate the affection, confidence and munificent spirit which prompted the gift. Large as it was, the father retains an ample fortune for his own enjoyment.—*North American.*

The New York Sun states that the millionaire who treated his children to that extraordinary Fourth of July dinner, was John Potter, the father-in-law of Captain Stockton. Mr. Potter amassed a large part of his princely fortune in the city of New York. He commenced life in that city as a poor boy, without any resources other than those furnished by indomitable perseverance, untiring industry, and upright deportment.

Rebellion in Illinois.—The St. Louis Era of the evening of the 5th. says: "Two hundred citizens of Coles County, Illinois have resolved in a public meeting that no heed should be paid to the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States setting aside the appraisement law of Illinois; that all officers be advised not to carry

out such decision in the sale of property: that they be asked to resign office if they cannot comply with such recommendation; and that they (the people) will oppose them by all fair and mild means, and if that will not do, they will oppose them by force of arms and all other means in their power; that committees be appointed to ascertain from such officers whether they will persist in such sales or will resign their places; that the meeting appoint officers to carry out the resolutions; that the decision of the Supreme Court is regarded as unjust, and not binding on the people of Illinois; and that they pledge their lives, fortunes and sacred honors to sustain their resolutions.

Great Explosion.—On Friday night last, a great explosion took place in the Tunnel of the Alleghany Portage Railroad. Some cars laden with whiskey and bacon had been run into the Tunnel in the evening, where they were left for the night, but in coming along a spark from the locomotive had got into one of them unobserved. Toward morning it had increased to a flame, and reaching the contents of the barrels, an explosion of tremendous violence occurred, rending the cars into a thousand atoms, and disengaging huge masses of rock above, filled the Tunnel to such an extent as to render it impassable for a day or two.

Holidaysburg (Pa.) Inquirer.

Singular Death.—The Concord Freeman says, that on Friday evening last, Miss Matilda Proctor, daughter of Mr. Isaac Proctor, came to her end in a very melancholy manner. It seems that she left something in the school house which she attended—the Primary school in the East District—and that she returned to it. In endeavoring to enter the house through one of the windows, the window came down upon her neck. She was found hanging from the window about 9 o'clock in the evening. She was about nine years old.

An Arrest.—The watch recently arrested a dashing young fellow, with moustaches, whiskers, imperial, a tip-top suit of clothes, and all the appointments of a rowdyish exquisite. He was caught making a rumpus among the girls in Broadway, New York, and was not discovered until placed before the eagle eye of the Justice in the morning, to be a woman!

Raleigh Independent.

The Gale and the Locusts.—The gale on Sunday had one good effect, in destroying the locusts, which are doing much mischief in New Jersey and New York. The Express says the injury done by the wind to the trees is fully compensated by the myriads of locusts, whose humming notes, which have for two weeks past filled the air, are no longer heard. The violence of the wind drove them to the ground, and the moderate fall of rain, which subsequently fell, rendered them quite torpid and inactive.

The Bible burning business.—A Committee of Protestants and Catholics having investigated the case of the burning of the Bibles at Champlain, N. Y., at the request of Bishop Hughes, report that some forty bibles were burnt; that it was done by T. Tolman, a missionary from Canada, and recently from France, in opposition to the express wishes of the resident priest, and that the Bishop of Montreal promptly condemned the act within five days. The bibles were distributed by Protestants against the declared wishes of the Catholics with whom they were left.—*Pittsburg Chron.*

From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

Gone Clean Over.—News has been received, as we are told, that the Rev. Roosevelt Bailey, late Episcopal Rector at Harlem, who lured towards Romanism and went to Rome for light on the subject, has become so much enlightened as to renounce Protestantism altogether, and will return a thorough adherent of the old mother.

The Oxford Tractarians.—The London Observer, in an article written by no friend of the Oxford school of divinity, says:—

"Puseyism has made extraordinary progress in the church within the last three years. It is calculated that out of 12,000 clergy in England and Wales, 9,000, or three-fourths of the whole, are deeply tainted with it. In Scotland, again, the whole of the Episcopal clergy, with the exception of three or four, are decided Puseyites. In Ireland, also, the heresy is making progress. It is calculated that the majority of the bench of bishops are more or less deeply tinged with it. Those of the prelates who most openly advocate Puseyite principles are the Bishop of Exeter, the Bishop of London, and the Bishop of Oxford. Among the churches and chapels in London in which Puseyite practices prevail to

the greatest extent, will be found Shore-ditch church and Margaret street Chapel, Oxford-street.

"In the latter place it would be difficult to perceive any difference between the form of worship and that observed in a Roman Catholic church. In many of the Puseyite churches and chapels, daily worship has been established and in all of them, we believe, the sacrament is administered weekly. We understand it is likely the subject will be soon brought before Parliament; and the question to be determined by that body will be, whether a Protestant country ought to be called on to pay from £6,000,000 to £7,000,000 a year to the established clergy for inculcating Popish principles, and observing Popish practices in their places of worship, in entire disregard of the solemn engagements they came under at their ordination to maintain the Protestant religion of the land."

A new upper lip has been given to a young man in Hartford, who was deprived of one by an accident when a boy. This nice surgical operation was performed by Dr. Elsworth. The Hartford Courier says the new one is handsomely formed:

"It seems the material had been taken from the cheeks on each side; and although the operation was extensive, and extremely severe, yet, so perfect is the union, that scarcely a scar can be seen—none extending beyond the outer side of the nostril; and upon the red facing of the lip, no eye can possibly detect the point of connexion between the two halves. The lip is really a handsome one, quite equal to the best cures of hair lip, and better than any we have ever seen. No one would, for a moment, suspect that it had travelled from the cheeks to its present location, which it graces as well as the original—except, perhaps, that it has not quite as free and easy motion, although enough for all common purposes."

Dental Skill.—A gentleman residing in Cincinnati, who had lost by disease and a surgical operation a part of his palate bone, the entire left cheek bone, and a portion of the lower plate of the left eye—thus deprived of speech, and so deformed that his friends could scarcely recognise him—has been fortunately relieved by Dr. Crane, of Cincinnati. This skilful dentist took but a single cast of the mouth, and in a few days inserted a palate, a substitute for the cheek bone, and one complete half of the upper teeth, with an artificial gum, so perfectly adapted, and in such perfect union with the natural teeth opposite, that the deception cannot be detected. So completely successful was the whole performance that Mr. McGilligan, the gentleman afflicted, can now speak as correctly, and with as great ease as he ever could, and the deformity of his face is entirely removed. These facts are stated by Mr. McGilligan himself in a letter addressed to the editors of the Cincinnati Gazette.

Pennsylvanian.

There are thirty-nine towns and villages in the United States with the name of Springfield.

Plastic Operation.—An operation for the formation of a new eye-lid was recently performed in Upper Freehold, Monmouth co., by Dr. Wm. A. Newell, of Mlays-town. The material from which it was formed was cut from the cheek of the patient, who had suffered much pain and inconvenience for 14 years, from continual exposure of the eye to light and the atmosphere. The operation was so successful as to leave scarcely a vestige of the unsightly deformity.

Monmouth N. J. Enquirer.

The United States Gazette (Philadelphia) contains the following account of accidents, &c., which have been chronicled in the papers from January to July:

Six hundred and twenty-eight houses and stores burnt, with a part of their contents, estimated at three millions of dollars.

Nine hundred and fifty accidental deaths; about one-half drowned. Most of them occurred on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, and on the lakes. A portion were emigrants going to the far West.

Two hundred and fifteen murders, by guns, pistols, Bowie-knives, &c.

Forty-six by fire arms, imprudently handled.

Forty-five by clothes taking fire.

Forty-six by lightning.

Forty-three by falls from horses, upsetting carriages, &c.

Eighty-six by suicide.

A second Sampson.—Monsieur Guillot, who is attached to the Circus & Co. now performing in this city, exhibits the most astonishing feats of strength ever witnessed since the day Sampson walked off with the gates of Gaza on his shoulders. He dances with a cannon weighing 400 lbs. on

his shoulders, and suffers it to be discharged; outdraws two horses; breaks thirty strand rope as easily as Sampson of old snapped the cords with which the Philistines had bound him; raises six 56 lb. weights by his hair, bends an iron crow bar by striking it against his naked arm, & permits a cannon weighing nine hundred pounds, to be placed upon his breast and discharged! He is capable of sustaining and carrying two thousand six hundred pounds weight. He is a native of France and weighs only 180 lbs.

Detroit Daily Adv.

The way it ended.—The affair of the mock marriage which was noticed recently, has resulted rather curiously, as will be seen by the annexed advertisement, which we find in the Clearfield (Pa.) Banner: *To those concerned.*—Whereas Martha Stage, of Curwensville claims to have been married to the undersigned on Thursday evening, the 25th of May last, and may desire to pass herself as my wife—the public are hereby informed that I never was married to the said Martha Stage, nor is she my wife. The fact is, that on the night of the review, she and myself by accident, happened at a tavern among a company of young people were amusing themselves; and for the sport of the company, and without any serious intention either on her part or on mine, a marriage ceremony was said, which I have since been informed, she intends to regard as legal and binding, and which she did not so regard at that time, as I can prove satisfactorily—I therefore caution all persons against trusting her on my account, or with a hope of making me responsible for any of her debts, as she is not my wife, and I will never pay one cent of debt of her contracting.

MOSES WISE.

The Belmont (Penn.) Repository narrates the history of a miser named Michael Baird, who hanged himself at his farm, near York, because some clover seed for which he had been offered \$12 per bushel, and which he had refused, brought only eleven dollars at Philadelphia, where he had sent it to be sold. He had amassed a fortune of four hundred thousand dollars, not one cent of which was ever invested. His strong boxes, on being opened by his heirs, turned out two hundred and thirty thousand dollars in gold and silver. The Repository does not state how many boxes there were, but it is a tough story at best.

New York paper.

Insanity in the Negro Race—Starting Facts.—An article in a late magazine on the subject of the census of 1840, establishes, from the statistical returns, some very important and curious facts, as to the relative condition, moral and physical, of our African population, free and slaves. It seems that in Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, (free States,) the proportion of the insane among the colored population is one in eight-eight—while in Virginia and Maryland it is one thousand two hundred and ninety-nine. A still more terrible inequality exhibits itself in the older northern States, where the negro has been longer free. In Massachusetts, Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont, the colored insane are one in every 34. If the proportion were as great among the whites of the same States, there would be, in these four States, 53,030 lunatics. Maine, it seems, has even a more shocking disproportion—one in every fourteen of her black population being insane. Massachusetts has a white population about equal to that of Virginia. Had she an equal black one, she would, upon the ratio which holds there, have 11,600 lunatics, for whose accommodation she would be obliged to lay out above nine millions in building asylums, and to incur an annual charge for their maintenance of about \$1,740,000—probably some four or five times the present entire expense of her State Government.

The facts as to the decay of the black population, in the free States, and the enormous prevalence of crime among them, in comparison with the whites of the same region, are equally striking. The whole picture is appalling, and must, wherever men will consent to look at simple facts, afford a perfectly decisive argument as to the fitness of that unhappy race for freedom, and the benefits which it confers upon them and the communities in which they are found.—*N. Y. Aurora.*

A Negro Lawyer.—The London Sun says that a young man of the color, almost of the pure negro race, is now keeping his terms for the bar, being a member of the Hon. Society of the Middle Temple.

Whitewash that will not rub off.—Mix half a pail of lime and water ready to put on the wall; then take a gill of wheat flour, mix it up well in a very little cold water; then pour boiling water over it till it thickens—pour it into the whitewash while hot, and stir the whole together.