



The "Tarborough Press,"

BY GEORGE HOWARD.
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Miscellaneous.

The Land Bill.—The Distribution bill was subjected to a severe dissection on its third reading in the Senate. The extraordinary nature of the bill, and the manner in which it had been pushed through the second reading, occasioned several Senators to depart from the usual course of business, and to give it a close examination on the third reading. We believe that Messrs. Morris, Walker, Niles, Wright, and Benton, all spoke at large on the third reading of the bill, and in the order in which we have named them. Their speeches will soon be laid before the public; and in the meantime, it ought to be known that the Presidential candidates in the Senate, who are fathers to this bill, have changed its whole character, and instead of a prospective bill to operate for five years to come, they have made it retrospective! reaching back three years for the revenue which has been expended! and adding that to this year and next year for distribution. The division of the spoil is to begin on the first day of July, and be continued quarterly until the Presidential election, both at the polls and in the House of Representatives, (if they can get it there) is over; and afterwards half yearly. If people wish to know why this change was made, it can only be answered, that there was no other way to distress the debtors to the deposit banks at present, and to make a good distribution before and during the Presidential election. They expect to have twenty-eight millions to begin with on the first of July, and complete thirty-eight millions in six months; and twenty millions in the year 1837; in all fifty-eight millions in eighteen months! the same deposit banks in the meantime to pay all that is needed for the support of the Government. The public will be astounded when they come to see the plan of these Presidential candidates in the votes during the canvass, and we may say, while going to and returning from the elections; for one instalment is to be paid on the first day of October, only a few weeks before the people vote. The exposition of this plan will be a curious subject for the contemplation of the people; it will be a thing to be marked that a set of candidates for the Presidency, all huddled together on the floor of the Senate, should send out a proposition to divide above fifty millions of the people's money among the managers just before and after the election; and the curiosity of the thing will be found that to obtain that sum for distribution the appropriation bills to be passed at this very session will have to go unpaid! Verily, these Presidential candidates are mad, or believe the people to be so. The facts and figures will soon be exhibited.—*Globe.*

Mr. Wright's Speech.—The Surplus.—The conclusion of Mr. Wright's speech is given in the columns of this day's *Globe*. The semi-weekly *Globe* contains it

entire. A perusal of this clear demonstration of the true state of the account between the Treasury proper and the land fund, shows that there is not one farthing of *net proceeds* from the public lands. Mr. Wright, indeed, concedes a surplus of four hundred thousand dollars by assigning to the lands the whole of certain receipts with which *land proceeds* are blended; but no one at all acquainted with the subject, can doubt for an instant that the sum of the other proceeds, blended with those of the land, exceeds four hundred thousand dollars, and actually makes the land domain debtor to the Treasury. And yet the honest opposition, in the Senate, propose to divide seventeen millions under the pretext of *net proceeds* from the lands, when they know that there is not, and never has been, a dollar of such surplus in the Treasury.

All who wish authentic and perfect information in regard to the pretended land surplus, will read Mr. Wright's speech with care. It leaves nothing to conjecture. Upon other topics it is not less clear.—*ib.*

The Indian Treaties.—Much anxiety begins to be felt about the fate of the Cherokee and Chippewa treaties, now hanging for a long time in the Senate, and supposed to be jeopardized by the start which the distribution bill has got of them. The Cherokee treaty requires \$5,600,000, and the other \$1,600,000, making about seven millions and a quarter; a sum too large to be spared from the distribution fund this summer—which is the summer preceding the Presidential election!—and, therefore, the treaties must yield to the distribution bill. A few days will probably decide between these conflicting measures, and show what the spoils party are willing to do in dividing out the contents of the Treasury. In the meanwhile it may be well for the public to recollect that Georgia, after waiting THIRTY FOUR YEARS for the United States to comply with the compact for extinguishing the Indian title within her limits, has at last extended her jurisdiction over all the country occupied by the Cherokees, laid it out into counties, organized her judiciary, granted the land to her citizens, and fixed the 25th day of November next for the dispossession of the Indians. If the treaty takes effect, the Indians are to have a longer time for removal; if not, the dispossession is to begin then; and as Congress will not be in session at that time, whatever is to happen between the Georgians and Cherokees will take place before any new measures could be devised or matured. Violence and bloodshed may be fearfully apprehended; and if it comes, it comes from the rejection of the treaty now before the Senate; a treaty costing less by one million four hundred thousand dollars, than certain Senators, by yeas and nays, recommended to be paid fourteen months ago; a treaty which, if defeated, will be defeated by men who for the last dozen years have been outrageously prodigal of their tears and lamentations, and obstreperously clamorous in their sympathetic appeals in behalf of the Cherokees, but whose ostentatious and importunate humanity, so long the annoyance of the public, is now suddenly extinguished in a new passion, and who, rather than diminish the fund for distribution, will deliver up the Cherokees to the realities of all the calamities which their fictitious grief and theatrical sorrow was lately pourtraying to an incredulous community. But, however contradictory the conduct of these

politicians, their motive and object are always the same; self, self, self, is always the motive, and the injury of the democracy always the object, and they cared no more for the Cherokees when weeping over their "hard fate" a few years ago, than they do now when willing to ruin them, to save money for spoil and distribution.—*ib.*

Defence of the Western frontier.—The interesting communication from the War Department, and the debate upon it elicited in the House of Representatives on Saturday, will arrest the public attention. There never was an instance which so strongly exhibited the influence of party schemes upon the minds of partisans, while thoroughly persuaded that in carrying out those schemes they risked the paramount interest: the safety of the country. It will be seen, that at the moment that war was marching towards our frontiers—when the General on our borders, whose charge it is to protect our frontier settlements, had actually called a large and extraordinary force to the lines, to enable him to guard them from dangers he considered impending, the idea of preserving a surplus for Mr. Clay's distribution predominated in the minds of some over that of preserving our frontier settlements from the danger of savage invasion and servile insurrection. The troops had been called into the service to meet this exigency, and the only question was as to providing for their support; and we find Mr. Mason of Ohio opposing it, upon the score that it was only a pretext to bleed the Treasury, instead of preventing the frontier from bleeding.—Mr. Underwood of Kentucky (like Mr. Calhoun in the case of the French) opposing it upon the ground that the preparation was likely to provoke war, rather than avoid it.—Mr. Graves of Kentucky laboring to postpone action and bring on the delays, which he considers, from his former success, the most effectual mode of embarrassing, if not of defeating, the majority in the House; and yet we find all these western gentlemen at last obliged either to retreat from the House, or give their vote for what they thus endeavored to thwart and prejudice. Messrs. Underwood and Mason, we understand, left the House just before the vote was taken, one having declared peremptorily that nothing could induce him to sanction the appropriation. Mr. Graves, although present when his name was called, postponed his vote (though he could not the question,) and after finding that only three names were recorded in the negative, rose, asked to be called, and voted in the affirmative!—*ib.*

The Superior Court of Law for this County is now in Session, His Hon. Judge Saunders presiding.—No case of great importance on the Civil or State Docket stood for trial. One case for false imprisonment came on for trial, in which Jasper was plaintiff and the Sheriff of Hyde was defendant, in which the Jury returned a Judgment for the plaintiff for *Two thousand dollars.*

This Judgment we hope, will teach those who are "Dressed with a little brief authority" not to "play such fantastic tricks" with the personal liberty of "the sovereign people." The readiness of the Judge, promptly to decide the many questions of Law (and especially those between the State and her Citizens,) raised during the week, and his urbanity and politeness to the Bar and the suitors has given universal satisfaction.—On the whole circuit Judge Saunders has made a very favourable impression, and he

will, we believe, make a useful Judge. Notwithstanding his political notions we like him much.—"honor to whom honor is due," we think is right in the present instance.—*Wash. (N. C.) Whig.*

We learn that the Court of Appeals on Tuesday last reversed, by an unanimous vote, the decision of the inferior Court admitting the will of the late John Randolph to record—it being believed that he was insane at the time of writing it.—*Pet. Con.*

A New Species of practice.—The North River Times, published at Haverstraw, tells of a young upstart of a doctor who has recently "settled" in that village, who was a few days since called to visit a lady who had taken cold in a thumb, from which she had extracted a thorn, and which had become inflamed. Young Bolus immediately administered fifty grains of calomel, and after watching the thumb with great anxiety for an hour, he poked down a thumping dose of jalap and went his way. In the course of the day he again called, and had the satisfaction to find his patient enjoying a happy state of purgation, but still no alteration in the thumb; whereupon he sent home another round dose of calomel and left her for the night. The lady, burning with an inward fever, and unconscious of the nature of the drug she had taken, drank plentifully of cold water. Salivation ensued; and though the patient saved her thumb, she lost her teeth, and what is worse, her health is sacrificed for ever. The husband commenced a suit for damages, but the doctor proved, that, in all cases of this kind the practice in question would be according to *Gunter*, or in other words was *scientific*; so, that, in addition to the loss of his wife's teeth and health, the plaintiff lost his suit and had to pay his own costs!

Shooting Stars.—The great shower of stars two years ago, having occurred in November in this country, Sir John Herschell, at the Cape of Good Hope, was induced to watch the heavens last year that night, and those preceding and following it. On the 14th he states he discovered some remarkably brilliant meteors, as dazzling as Venus, whose light in that hemisphere is bright enough to read by. He has not seen any like them since, but says the coincidence may have been accidental.—*N. Y. Star.*

Important Verdict.—Mr. John Smith, who brought an action against the proprietors of the steamboat *Advocate*, for damages sustained by the collapse of a flue, by which three of his children were killed and his wife injured, received a verdict of *eight thousand dollars.*—*ib.*

Mr. John Carter, a printer, of Maryland, near Elkton, recently shot himself deliberately through the head with a musket, by putting the muzzle in his mouth, and pulling the trigger with his foot. The wall of the room was scattered with his brains. He gave as a reason of his suicide that he was tired of life.

Suicide at Hoboken.—The Coroner of Bergen county, N. J. was called on Friday evening, to Hoboken, to view the body of Miss Catharine Plyer, a native of England, aged 21 years, who was taken from the river about 20 rods above the landing into which she had thrown herself with the intention of drowning. The deceased was a young lady of unblemished reputation and highly

respectable family, has resided with her parents at No. 88 Monroe st. this city. On Friday afternoon she crossed over to Hoboken, and was seen by some gardeners to leap into the water at the spot from which she was taken. The gardeners immediately ran and dragged her from the water, and made some efforts to restore her to animation, but they proved unavailing. The body was examined by a physician who gave it as his opinion that she had been rescued from the water in season to resuscitate her had the proper means been employed. Before leaping into the river she threw her shawl and bonnet on the walk, and on the former was found pinned a note, directed to No. 175 Broadway, which contained the following lines:

'Oh Barodiski! may the eternal curses of a future world rest up on thy perjured soul.'
Barodiski, the individual named, is a young Polish exile, of untarnished character, a dial maker at No. 175 Broadway.—He is represented to have been so overcome by the intelligence of the untimely end of Miss Plyer, which is, and without doubt truly, attributed by her family and friends to partial alienation of mind, that he has since been partially deranged. He attended the funeral of the unfortunate girl on Saturday, on which occasion he evinced the most sincere affection for her, and grief for her melancholy fate.
N. Y. Com.

Massachusetts.—There has been forwarded to us a pamphlet, containing the petition of G. Odiorne and others, to the Legislature of Massachusetts, with the action of that body thereon, and a report of a majority and a minority of the Committee to whom the said petition was referred. The petitioners complain of the laws of some of the Southern States, as operating to deprive a portion of their fellow citizens of Massachusetts, of the privileges and rights guaranteed to them by the Federal Constitution. In other words, they complain that their respectable "gentlemen of color," who, when they come to the south, are mischievous and drunken blackguards, are not permitted to range through our towns, bullying and insulting the whites, and endeavoring to disaffect the minds of our slaves. The petitioners, with great modesty, desire that the Legislature of Massachusetts will, with equal modesty, request the Southern States to repeal all their laws "which violate the rights of the citizens of Massachusetts." Which is simply demanding that all laws calculated to preserve the peace and order of our communities, shall be repealed, to accommodate the "colored gentlemen" cooks and sailors, with a "spre" on shore, when they come to the South.

A majority of the Special Joint Committee, to whom the petition was referred, reported that under the present circumstances of the case, it is not expedient at this time to take any further order thereon. But a minority made a report calculated to aid the abolitionists in their designs. It is unnecessary to enlarge upon this subject. No step of this kind will hide from our citizens the odious infractions of the Federal Compact, permitted in the State of Massachusetts and other parts of New England. The laws at the South are such as have been found necessary for our security, and will not be repealed or modified, until such security is found in the justice of northern legislators.—*Wilmington Adv.*

The Concord (N. H.) Courier states that two men, hitherto of good standing in a neighbor-

ing town, were last week, by permission of the Governor, arrested and taken to Salem, Mass. to be tried on the charge of having sold the meat of a sick ox in that town some two three years ago. It was packed with a quantity making some two hundred barrels, none of which has since been sold; the owners having been informed of the condition of the ox, and being unable to select the barrels in which the infected meat had been packed. The connexions of the accused individuals are said to be highly respectable.

To Drive Bugs from Vines.—The ravages of the yellow striped bugs on cucumbers and melons, may be effectually prevented, by sifting charcoal dust over the plants. If repeated two or three times the plants will be entirely free from annoyance. There is in the charcoal some property so obnoxious to these troublesome insects, that they fly from it the instant it is applied.

Indiana Aurora.
A Gander Pulling!—Attached to the programme of the Lewisville, (Ohio,) Spring Races, we see the announcement, that on the third day there will be a gander pulling on Horseback! for a purse \$25 for every head pulled off!
"What the d—! is a Gander Pulling?" the unsophisticated reader may exclaim. We will tell him. Suspended from the top of a stiff post by the legs, just so high that on horseback, a man standing in his stirrups could grasp it, hangs a luckless gander, with his head anointed with linseed oil. The horsemen then, in single file, dash past him at full gallop, and he wins the stakes who succeeds in wringing off the gander's "dome of thought." This is a favorite pastime in many sections of the south west; and it may afford great fun for the Georgians, but "by George," it is no fun for the gander!
N. Y. Spirit of the Times.

Breach of Promise.—A trial for breach of promise of marriage was brought to issue, a few weeks since, before the circuit Court of Livingston county, New York, Miss Nancy Griffith being plaintiff, and Mr. Jas. Perkins defendant. It was given in evidence that the defendant had paid particular attention to Miss Nancy for twelve years past, until a short time since, when he discontinued his visits and married another. There was no express promise of marriage existing, and Judge Gardner charged that such a promise was unnecessary, particular attention being all sufficient. The jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff, damages \$450, being less than \$38 a year, for twelve years, of courting. This is cheapening female society with a vengeance.

Melancholy Suicide.—For some time past, the family and friends of R. Henry, Esq. French Vice consul for the port of Baltimore, have observed, with much concern that that gentleman was laboring under a great depression of spirits... They had hoped, however, from his apparent cheerfulness for several days, his mind was about to recover its proper tone, and that the melancholy hour had passed. In this, we lament to say, they were deceived. Yesterday morning, the servant, going to his room to call him to breakfast, discovered him suspended entirely lifeless from the tester of his bed. It is presumed that pecuniary embarrassments led him to commit this rash and fatal act.
Balt. Chron.

Be a friend to yourself and others will.