



The Tarborough Press, BY GEORGE HOWARD.

Is published weekly at Two Dollars and Fifty Cents per year, if paid in advance—or, Three Dollars at the expiration of the subscription year.

VARIETY.



From the Halifax Advocate.

A COMIC SONG.

My nose sticks out a feet.

Come listen my dear audience, and hear what you shall hear, I'll sing you of a circumstance occurred not far from here;— I went into a neighbor's house, they axed I for to cut.

FOR THE TARBORO' PRESS.

To the Voters of Pitt County.

An article bearing the signature of "Truth" appeared among you last week, relating to the Sub-Treasury and Treasury Note bills, the object of which was to present the true features of those bills in order that those who charged that the Sub-Treasury was nothing more than a Government Bank, might have an opportunity of producing facts and arguments to prove their assertions.

every citizen will perform that duty, and let his neighbor do the same; and I hope no one will attempt to purchase another's vote. Who tries to control public opinion? Who sallies forth from Greenville to the meetings and musters? You, fellow citizens, can answer. "A Citizen" asserts that business is prostrated; true, that the mania for speculation does not rage to the extent it did two years since, and money is not as plenty.

"A Citizen" says: "the ploughshare is alone at work, but it drags heavily along." All I have to say to this remark is, that if some of those who shun the ploughshare because it drags heavily along, were at the plough handles, there would be less distress and less disturbance in the country. He says: "the mechanic is without employment." Such as will not work doubtless are. As his remark, "the merchant is bankrupt," is a matter between "A Citizen" and his brethren, the merchants chiefly belonging to the self styled Whig party, they may settle it; only remarking, that I believe our merchants are as solvent as some Whig corporations.

"A Citizen" notices the Sub-Treasury by saying, it is "a measure which would have placed the money of the country in the hands of irresponsible and fawning office holders," &c. Verily, "A Citizen" cannot have much regard for his brethren; the writer of this is personally acquainted with eight postmasters, seven of which are of the Whig party, and he certainly pays them no compliment when he says that they nor their securities are not worth "one thousand dollars."

Fellow citizens, do you believe your neighbor who differs with you on political questions, ought to be branded with corruption and intrigue? Has it come to pass in this age of the Republic, that men cannot differ in opinion without being liable to abuse? As for the capacity of the candidates selected by the Republican party, you are the best judges; you have heretofore selected them, and you can doubtless discover whether they have become incapacitated. They are farmers, they cannot boast of being "college-bred," which I have yet to learn is a necessary qualification.

You are requested, fellow citizens, to say to your former representatives, "the course you have pursued no longer entitles you to our support." Can you say so? How have they misrepresented you? They did not vote "that all the resources of the country might be developed, however rough and rugged they might be in their original form or element;" because they

believed you were opposed to your money being squandered for internal improvements. They however did vote, that the moneys received from the General Government should be divided among the counties, and had that bill become a law, the interest on the amount your county would have received would have paid nearly if not quite your State and county taxes; but instead of this, the money which you have been promised for years was distributed by Congress, and squandered upon swamps and roads without benefitting you one cent.

"A Citizen" charges the Administration party with saying, "we should have no other than a hard money currency." The object of that party has been to restrict banks, not abolish them; they wished gold and silver for the smaller transactions, (and to prevent sacrifices of property in case the banks should suspend payments;) and were willing that bank bills should be employed in the larger. They are opposed to banks being converted into political engines, and for that reason were in favor of the Sub-Treasury. He concludes by saying, "that in all probability a new U. S. Senator will be elected at the next Legislature in the place of Strange, who it is reported from respectable sources intends to resign." Such is not the fact. Judge Strange will resign if instructed by the Legislature, but surely the Whigs will not attempt that; for one of their candidates now before the people, while a member of the Legislature in 1834, voted that a Legislature acting as the Representatives of the people, did not have a right to instruct their Senators.

Freemen, go to the polls, and inform "A citizen of Pitt" that you have "capacity" enough to judge for yourselves. Be not deceived by misrepresentations, ask those who presume to dictate to you to explain the Sub-Treasury bill, and all other charges they may make to convince you that their representations are true, and then vote for whom you please.

Another Citizen of Pitt.

Virginia Manufactures.—From the report of a committee appointed at the Convention lately held to take into consideration the interests of the Southern States; to inquire whether manufacturing establishments cannot be carried on as efficiently and cheaply in Virginia as in the Northern States, it appears that, in Wheeling, Petersburg, Richmond, Fredericksburg, Lynchburg, and Kanawha, more than eleven millions of dollars are already invested in the manufactories of these places; that, in Wheeling alone there are one hundred and thirty-six manufacturing establishments, employing more than one thousand seven hundred hands—the chief articles manufactured there being iron castings, bar iron, nails and glass ware. In Petersburg, there are five flourishing cotton manufactories, an iron foundry, and several flour mills and tobacco manufactories. In Richmond there are also establishments of a similar kind. In Fredericksburg and Falmouth, there are several iron and woollen manufactories, with flour and other mills. The manufacture of pig and bar iron is extensively conducted in the counties of Rockbridge, Alleghany, Botetourt, Wythe, and Washington, in the upper part of the valley; and in Augusta, Shenandoah, Page, and other counties in the lower part of the valley, and in some of the counties bordering on the Ohio, and in the county of Franklin, east of the Ridge. The resources of Virginia in iron, coal and salt, are not surpassed in any part of the Union. And the committee gave it as their opinion that, when the banking establishments of the State shall be extended, and the facilities of communication shall be improved, as contemplated, no State in the Union can carry on manufacturing establishments to greater advantage to its citizens than Virginia.—Nat. Int.

Dreadful Disaster at Schenectady, N. Y.—The celebration of the recent anniversary was attended by disastrous results in Schenectady. The Democrat contains the particulars, and says:—

"Nothing occurred to mar the festivities until the pyrotechnic exhibition commenced in the evening. The apparatus for this exhibition was placed in a boat, which was towed out in the canal basin 20 or 30 feet from the shore—and crowded with boys. After the discharge of a few rockets the manager let off what was termed a water rocket, which, after performing several of its destined serpentine motions in the water, bounded back in the boat among the mass of rockets still undischarged, and caused them all at once to explode. All the individuals standing round or near them were more or less burned—some of them very severely. In the midst of their agony they jumped into the canal, and the most of them swam to shore in safety, while others were drowned. The extent of the calamity is not fully known, as it has been found impracticable to drain off all the water from the canal basin. The bodies of three young men have been discovered, which were so dreadfully disfigured that

they could be identified only by some articles about their persons. Their names are Theodore Allen, John Rogers, and Johnson.

The Alabama Banks, at a Convention at Tuscaloosa, have postponed the resumption of specie payments to July 4th, 1839. The Banks have much curtailed their issues. An honorable trait is related of Mr. Mosely Baker, who some years since went to Texas; and who has paid with interest the \$32,000 which he was indebted to the State Bank at Tuscaloosa, and which debt was the occasion of injurious reproaches on the Bank.—N. Y. Star.

Death from Heat in Brooklyn.—On Saturday afternoon last, a painter named Thompson, engaged in painting a house in the east side of Brooklyn, was killed by becoming overheated. He was seized with a giddiness, and helped into the house, but was dead almost as soon as he laid down.

A mason engaged on a building in the same city, so lost his life yesterday from the same cause. On the 4th instant, a shoemaker whose name we did not learn, residing at No. 287 Adams st., Brooklyn, lost his senses by a stroke of the sun. He had lain down in the shade of a tree, and had fallen asleep; and before he awoke the sun had progressed so far that its rays struck with uninterrupted force upon his bare head. He awoke a maniac, and continues in the same deplorable state.—New York Sun.

New York, July 7.—From the North we learn there is a great deal of trouble all along the Michigan frontier, and in Upper Canada also. The Montreal Herald says "800 Americans" are invading Upper Canada. Expresses have reached Sir George Arthur, of a landing having been effected near the entrance of the Thames, and on the river St. Clair. The number via Kingston (U. C.) is stated at 1,000. I suppose they are refugees, who have been in the United States. In the London district, a number of prisoners have been rescued by the rebels.

All is commotion again in Upper Canada, troops moving, military orders issuing, &c. Certain destruction must await the insurgents in the end. The conduct of some of the civil U. States and State officers in Michigan is represented to be most scandalous, inasmuch as they rather abet than repress the disturbances.

Commendable.—The proprietors of the steamboat Beaver, which exploded lately, on the Alleghany river, have dismissed every officer employed on board, it being ascertained that the accident was caused by the negligence of the engineer, who at the time was intoxicated.

An Editor with a Race Horse.—An Editor in the Far West had bought a race horse, for which he paid \$2000. On being asked, what an editor had to do with a race horse? he replied, that he was to be used in "catching runaway subscribers." Bull. Pat.

Manufacture of Needles.—A machine has been recently invented for the manufacture of needles, by which forty needles are made per minute; with fifty machines, five persons can make one million two hundred thousand per week, a cost not exceeding one penny per thousand, including wages, interest and capital invested, power, tools, &c.

Something for the Curious.—We have been credibly informed, that a sow, belonging to Mr. William Primrose, of Queen Ann's county, recently farrowed a litter of pigs and pups; three of the former, and two of the latter species. The pups appear to be of the hound breed.

Kent (Md.) Bugle.

The Glorious certainty of the law.—A civil action was tried at Springfield, Mass. last week which occupied the time of the court from Monday until Thursday afternoon. The subject of litigation was a cow, worth, perhaps, twenty dollars. It has been tried several times, and the costs of carrying it on amount to nearly \$1000.

St. Louis, June 20.

Bloody Affray at Ottawa, Ill.—We learned yesterday, by a gentleman from Ottawa, that an engagement took place on the line of the canal, a day or two previous, between two parties of the workmen, which resulted in the death of twelve or fifteen of them. Those engaged in the affray were Irishmen; and it arose on account of the national divisions amongst them. The militia were called out and the disturbances quelled.—Republican.

Texas.—The Disputed Ground.—A gentleman from Red river arrived in the vicinity of this place on Monday, who, we learn, brings a rumor that the Texas Congress have passed a resolution suspend-

ing the operation of their laws over that section of the country south of Red river which is in dispute between that Republic and the United States, until such time as the line shall be amicably run and established by the two Governments. We hope it may be correct.—Ark. Gaz.

Cincinnati and Charleston Railroad.—This great work is in progress and will be in operation to Columbia within a twelve month; distance about one hundred and twenty miles, or one-sixth part of the entire line. A letter from the President of the Company to the board at Knoxville says that "Gen. Hamilton, as agent of the company, will sail in a short time to Europe, for the purpose of selling the bonds of the company for specie, so as to enable the bank to be put in operation as early as possible.—Cin. Ev. Post."

The Governor of Mississippi has subscribed for \$5,000,000 of the stock to the Union Bank, and delivered State bonds for that amount to J. C. Wilkins, of Natchez, E. C. Wilkinson, of Yazoo, and Judge Pinckard, of Vicksburg, who were about to depart to the north as commissioners to dispose of the same.

Murder of Dutch Emigrants.—The Grahamstown (South Africa) Journal of March 8th furnishes the particulars of the murder of two hundred and seventy-five Dutch emigrants, by a chief of the Zoola country, near Fort Natal. It appears the emigrating party sent sixty men in advance to the Zoola chief to make some necessary arrangements for land to settle on. The main body remained behind for security, but in a few days after the Zoolas made a night attack upon the main body, slaying one hundred and fifteen of their number, and, as far as is now known, the first sixty. The Dutch, however, resisted the Zoolas with spirit, compelled them to retreat, recovered back some of their sheep and killed a number of men. It is believed that the American Missionary, Mr. Landsey, and his family, were among the slain. The emigrants and old settlers are preparing to resent the murder of their companions.—N. Y. Ev. Post.

Fatal Temerity.—Yesterday forenoon a couple of young men employed in a store in South street laid a wager as to which could climb highest the fall by which goods were hoisted to the upper stories. One of them climbed to the fourth story, and safely descended; the other also reached the fourth floor, and was still ascending, when he slipped his hold and fell to the first floor. In passing the well of the second floor, his chin caught on the rim of the well, by which he was thrown horizontally to the floor, and on landing, his back was broken in three places, producing instant death.—N. Y. Sun.

We understand, that on Monday last, in Blanford, a curious freak of nature occurred, in the birth of Twin Children, who were joined together from the breast down to the lower part of the abdomen. One of the children was alive when it was born, and died directly. They were perfectly formed, with their faces fronting each other. The mother is doing well.—Pat. Int.

Capt. Pearson, who was blown into the sea by the explosion of the Pulaski, in a recent communication on the subject, says—"When the explosion took place, I experienced rather a pleasant sensation, as though I were dreaming that I was flying in the air. I was awakened by falling on my back in the water, surrounded by the fragments of my room." He thinks that he swam, with the assistance of a board, about three quarters of an hour before he reached the wreck.

Trouble among the Doctors.—Most of our readers will remember the account published in the Enquirer some numbers since, from a New Orleans paper, of a surgical operation said to have been performed by Dr. Luzenberg of that city, upon a Seminole woman, by which she was completely restored to sight. It seems that the "Physico-Medical Society of New Orleans," have investigated the matter, and the result is, that Dr. Luzenberg has been expelled from the Society for empiricism—the evidence adduced upon his trial going to show that the published statement of his wonderful surgical achievement, is altogether false.

Counterfeits.—The Houston Banner recommends emigrants not to purchase Texas money till they get to New Orleans, and then to have resource to some of the houses connected with that trade? A great many counterfeits and deceptions are afloat.