



The Tarborough Press,

BY GEORGE HOWARD,

Is published weekly at Two Dollars and Fifty Cents per year...

Advertisements not exceeding a square will be inserted at One Dollar the first insertion...

Letters addressed to the Editor must be post paid or they may not be attended to.



[BY AUTHORITY.]

LAW OF THE UNITED STATES, PASSED AT THE THIRD SESSION OF THE TWENTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

[Public—No. 24.]

AN ACT to amend the act of the third March, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, entitled "An act supplementary to the act entitled 'An act to amend the judicial system of the United States,' and for other purposes."

Be it enacted, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That it shall be the duty of the district judge of Missouri to attend at St. Louis, on the first Monday of October annually...

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the district court of the United States for the district of East Tennessee shall, hereafter, be holden on the third Monday of October in each year...

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That from and after the first day of June next the circuit court of the United States for the southern district of Alabama shall commence its terms on the second Monday of March and the fourth Monday of November...

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the circuit and district courts of the United States for the district of Michigan, shall be held at Detroit, on the second Monday of October, instead of the first Monday in November...

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That the district court of the United States for the district of Arkansas, shall be held at Little Rock on the first Monday of October, instead of the first Monday in November...

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That the circuit court of the United States for the southern district of New York, shall hereafter be held on the last Monday in November, instead of the last Monday in October...

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That all writs, suits, actions or recognizances or other proceedings which are or shall be, instituted, served, commenced, or taken to the said Circuit Court to have been holden as heretofore directed by law...

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the clerk of the district court of the southern district of New York, within six months after the passage of this act, to transmit a certified copy of the dockets of all judgments rendered in that court...

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the clerk of the northern district of said State, within six months after the passage of this act to transmit a certified copy of all judgments rendered and docketed in that court...

Sec. 10. And be it further enacted, That every judgment which shall have been rendered either in the district or circuit courts aforesaid, previous to the passage of this act, shall, as against subsequent purchasers or incumbrances, cease to be a lien upon the real estate or chattels real of the person or persons against whom such judgments may have been rendered...

JAMES K. POLK, Speaker of the House of Representatives. R. M. JOHNSON, Vice President of the United States, and President of the Senate. APPROVED, March 3d, 1839. M. VAN BUREN.

FEDERALISM—ABOLITIONISM.

We copy the following paragraphs from the Cincinnati Gazette, one of the oldest and most influential Whig papers in the West. They disclose some facts worthy of recollection. The Gazette contends that Atherton's resolutions were concocted and passed to sustain the positions previously taken by the President against fanaticism...

Our purpose, however, in presenting Mr. Hammond's views to our readers, was not to enter into a defence of the resolutions of

Mr. Atherton, or of the avowed opinions of the President. Both may be pronounced correct, as they are assailed by the Opposition, and treated by that party as if they were designed to "entrap" its leaders. Mr. Clay could not have entertained such suspicious. He saw the danger of the agitation of the Abolition question...

But we suppose Mr. Clay did not know that the great body of Abolitionists are Whigs. This fact is repeated in the extract which follows from the Cincinnati Gazette...

The Gazette uses this emphatic language: "Drive from the Whig ranks the Abolitionists of Vermont, Maine, Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio, and what hope could there be of a Whig vote for President in these States?"

But, what can Mr. Hammond mean by telling his Whig brethren, at this juncture, that death is their portion, unless they retain their Abolition brethren in their ranks? Is he striving to prevent the nomination of Mr. Clay as the candidate of the party for President?

From the Cincinnati (Whig) Gazette.

We made a suggestion on Saturday, that the Whigs of the free States could gain nothing in denouncing Abolitionists, because the great body of Abolitionists were Whigs. This suggestion was well received, except by a few, whose exasperations against Abolitionists have their own private objects...

The Atherton resolutions in Congress, extraordinary in themselves, were moved and carried in a manner peculiar, unparliamentary, altogether out of the usual modes of legislation. The result of a party caucus, forced to decision by the party lever of the previous question, without allowing time for debate or giving time for consideration—got up for no perceptible usefulness—and yet involving questions of the highest interest...

The Whigs were to be effected in another way. The resolutions were emphatically directed against Abolitionists, the whole of whom are in the free States, and the great body of whom, are Whigs. To the Whigs the resolutions could not fail to serve as an apple of discord.

Reflections of this kind naturally arise on the Atherton resolutions, worded, timed and forced into adoption as they were.

The Cotton Crop.—The New Orleans Courier of the 15th says:—It is curious enough to see the discrepancy which exists in the estimates made for the cotton crop of 1838-9.

who is thought to be a man of information and judgment by all acquainted with him, has written to New York that the crop will fall short 450,000 bales. Bets have been made in this city that the deficiency will not exceed 250,000 bales.

At Savannah and Charleston, the receipts this season, compared with the one preceding, have fallen short 11,000 bales at both ports.

In Alabama and Florida thus far, 60,000 bales less have been received this year.

Our New Orleans prices current, reports a falling off something near 260,000 bales—making a grand total of 430,000 bales as the deficit in this year's cotton crop thus far. But it is said that a large quantity of cotton remains in the hands of the country merchants and banks besides what has been kept on the plantations...

The offerings in one discount day recently at the Union Bank in Mississippi, amounted to about \$15,000,000!

A Snug Fortune.—The Messrs. Prince of Flushing, have cleared \$230,000 last year, in mulberry trees—and if their agent in Europe had obeyed instructions, they would have cleared \$500,000, after paying all expenses.

Horrible!—Two married women have lately been committed to Miltonville, Ohio, prison, charged with murdering their husbands. The one was that of John Knowles, late a merchant Perryburg, by his wife Eleanor.

Melancholy Death.—James Freeman Curtis, Esq. the highly esteemed Superintendent of the Worcester Railroad, came to his end in a shocking manner. The cars had just left the Depot at Boston, when Mr. Curtis put his head out of a window, and received a severe blow by striking one of the posts of a bridge—he lived but a short time afterwards.

A Yankee Notion.—Some few weeks ago a Mr. Curtis was killed on the Worcester Road, in the neighborhood of Boston. The inhabitants of that city immediately made up nearly twenty thousand dollars for his widow.

The Northern papers mention the death of Zerah Colburn, at Norwich, Vermont, in the 35th year of his age. It will be recollected that he was possessed when a child, of an almost miraculous power of arithmetical calculation.

He lost his peculiar talent on attaining mature age, but still evinced very respectable general abilities. After returning from Europe, he became a Clergyman of the Methodist Church, and subsequently a professor in a literary Institution, in which situation he died.

The property of the Presbyterian General Assembly in the United States is estimated by the editor of the Charleston Observer at \$155,000 00; which of course, if the late decision of the court in Philadelphia be sustained, passes to the hands of the New School party.

Immense claim of Property.—It will probably be new to many—it was to us yesterday morning—that a poor journeyman printer named Smith Hardening, now a resident of Tennessee, but formerly of this city, where he is well known, has instituted in the United States Circuit Court of this District a claim to an immense estate in this city.

sixteen acres, bounded by Broadway, Maiden Lane, Fulton, Nassau and John's streets. The documents comprising his bill, of which a copy has been sent us, are very voluminous, too much so for perusal; and we can offer no further evidence of the support they give his claim than we can draw from the known character of his eminent counsel, Messrs. Graham, Hoffman and Sanford.—New York Sun.

Hancock, Md. May 2, 1839.—Our little community were frightened from their propriety, about seven o'clock last evening, by an explosion in Mr. Rush's store.

It appears that an open keg of powder was placed under his counter; two customers wished to see some goods, upon which he snuffed his candle with his fingers, and dashed the burning snuff towards the ground, it alighted in the keg—the powder instantly ignited and blew up the building. Poor Rush is mortally wounded. His children have their arms and legs broken, and the two purchasers are dreadfully mutilated—their clothes were burning on them some time before the ruins could be cleared to extricate them: fears are generally expressed now (noon) that they cannot recover. The site of the building is a perfect chaos.

The family of Mr. Wilson Hubbard, consisting of himself, his wife and six children, recently fell victims to poison at La Grange, Tenn. The whole family had drank freely of a barrel of cider which had been some time in the cellar, after which they were taken suddenly ill, and died. The cider in the barrel was afterwards examined, when a snake about two feet long, partially decayed, was discovered, with a collection of green glutinous matter, woven over it.

The commercial public of New Orleans has been thrown into the utmost state of excitement by the operations of a dashing speculator by the name of Vincent Nolte, who was formerly an extensive merchant in that city, and bore an honorable character. He purchased within six days upwards of 30,000 bales of cotton, representing all the while that he was sustained by staunch banking houses in England and New York, and that he possessed letters of credit, from them, on which the Banks of New Orleans would make the necessary advances to enable him to fulfil his contracts.

The Great Cotton Speculator.—We learn from the New Orleans Louisiana, that the ships laden with cotton by the gentleman who dipped so deeply into the speculation, have been detained by the Sheriff at the suit of the owners of the cotton. A meeting of the presidents and directors of some of the Banks has been held at which it was partially arranged that the cotton on shipboard should be allowed to go forward, and the remainder returned to original sellers.

The Vicksburg Duel.—Two of the Vicksburg editors, Dr. Hagan of the Sentinel and Maj. McArdle of the Whig met on the Louisiana shore, opposite that place on the morning of the 24th ult. at 10 o'clock, and exchanged shots without effect, in the presence of hundreds of spectators. Hostilities were then suspended, but in the afternoon they went over again at 4 o'clock, and the editor of the Whig was wounded in the thigh, but not dangerously. Several bets were made on the result, both in Vicksburg & New Orleans.

Pew Sale.—The pews in the church of the Messiah, (Unitarian, Rev. Mr. Dewey pastor) were sold this morning by auction. The amount of sales was about \$70,000; the highest premium on a pew \$250, making with a valuation of \$1000, the full price \$1250. The cost of the church was \$96,000. It is on Broad Way, opposite Waverly Place.—N. Y. Jour. of Com.

The Lexington, Miss. Union states that land which will not bring over \$1 per acre, cash, is selling on credit from 10 to 15 dollars.