

The Tarborough Press,

BY GEORGE HOWARD,

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COTFIELD KING,
MERCHANT TAILOR,

RESPECTFULLY informs his customers and the public generally, that he has received from New York his supply of

GOODS,

Consisting of Cloths and Cassimeres of various colors, Olive green and cambric, for summer coats, Wellington and Highland drill, for pantaloons, Queen Green and Victoria do. very fashionable articles, Plain and figured Greening, do. Plain and figured velvet Vestings, Black and colored figured Satin, do. Plain and figured Valenciennes, Plain black and fancy Stocks, Plain and full blown Bosoms, Collars, Suppers, Gloves, Silk Handkerchiefs, &c.

He invites an inspection of his Goods, as he is confident they cannot fail to give satisfaction as respects quality and price. Gentlemen who wish their clothes made up, can have them made and trimmed in the most fashionable style. All orders from a distance will be punctually attended to.

Tarborough, 15th May, 1839

PROSPECTUS

For the "Extra Globe," for 1839

WE lay before our Republican friends a subscription paper for our cheap periodical publication, the "Extra Globe." During the months when Congress is in session, we publish the "Congressional Globe," which gives a condensed report of its proceedings weekly, for one dollar. In the interval between the sessions of Congress, we publish the "Extra Globe," for six months, containing the news, politics, public documents, and whatever else of interest appears in the Daily Globe, for the same price. These two publications are printed weekly, in book form, to render them convenient for preservation and reference. Each number contains 16 royal quarto pages.

The important questions which will take place during the approaching Summer and Fall, will give peculiar value to the information to be derived from this quarter, during the canvass. The new phases of parties in the North, and the troubled aspect which foreign agitation gives to our national affairs there, will also impart to the country for the six months preceding the meeting of the next Congress, more than ordinary interest.

The publication of the "Extra Globe" will commence the first week in May, and end the first week in November next.

TERMS.

For 1 copy	\$1 00
For 6 copies	5 00
For 12 "	10 00
For 25 "	20 00
For 50 "	40 00
For 100 "	75 00

Payments may be transmitted by mail, postage paid at our risk. The notes of any incorporated bank in the United States, current in the section of country where a subscriber resides, will be received. But when subscribers can procure the note of banks in the Northern and Middle States, they will please send them.

To insure all the numbers, the subscriptions should be here by the 7th of May.

No attention will be paid to any order unless the money accompany it.

BLAIR & RIVES,

Washington City, April, 1839.

VARIETY.



From the New York New Era.

THE WALL STREET CHORUS.

Give me a bank—a paper bank,
The best machine for saving labour,
For who would toil and sweat himself,
When there's a chance to sweat his neighbor.
Away, now, with your power looms,
Revolving Jacks, and spinning Jennies,
Contrivances for picking wool
Can't match the banks for picking pennies.
"Ex nihilo nihil fit"—they say,
Was a maxim once in vogue with some,
But few indeed can now maintain
That "nothing must from nothing come."
For though the ancients could convert
Their gold to rags, (as we are told,)
Yet we in times more civilized,
Can make from rags the best of gold.
All hail, then, glorious alchemy,
That can from nothing something make;
What things things created thus,
Their primal for a are prone to take.
So let us have a bank, my boys!
A fortune thus we all may win,
Like lilies of the valley live,
Who "toil not, neither do they spin."
With paper, then, all debts we'll pay;
And should our credit once get low,
It never comes amiss to say,
The Government has made it so!

From the Globe.

THE CONTRAST.

"If they wished to re-elect Martin Van Buren, they might hereafter dispense with the forms of conventions and elections; for, as General Jackson had appointed his successor, so Mr. Van Buren would appoint his, though he might be Tom Benton, Amos Kendall, or the DEVIL!"
Henry Clay.

"But an honest difference in opinion, and the full and free exercise of our political privileges consequent upon it, should never be permitted to generate personal hatred, or infringe upon the courtesies of civilized life. Those who suffer this to occur are fitter objects for our commiseration than resentment. In the course of a public life, already of considerable duration, I have scarcely known one of them who did not, in the end, become the source of constant annoyance to his friends and a victim to self-tormenting spleen. It gratifies me, but does not surprise me, to find that those who represent think and feel upon this subject as the citizens of the freest and happiest Government upon earth should think and feel; and I regard the testimony which you bear to the spirit in which political controversies have been conducted by myself, as a compliment which I hope I deserve, and upon which I place no ordinary value."
Martin Van Buren.

What a contrast is presented by these two extracts, and how much is it to the advantage of the latter! This contains sentiments worthy of a statesman, a gentleman, a Christian. In it is to be found the true secret of a happy and successful political life. To take a part conscientiously and to act it with spirit and firmness, yet with magnanimity, forbearance, and philosophy, is indeed a high art, but one which can only be practised by an elevated and generous nature. Perhaps a more remarkable illustration of it was never exhibited than by the present Chief Magistrate of the country. From early life he has mingled actively in the most exciting political contests, yet without embittering his heart, or exasperating his temper. He has been exposed to many trials, and has encountered every variety of obstacles; yet without ever yielding an inch of ground, or conceding an essential point, he has managed to triumph without oppression, and to overcome without harshness or revenge. Fortunate in almost every thing which he has undertaken, he was never made arrogant by success; a final winner in almost every contest, he never put his foot upon the neck of a prostrate foe. The amenity of his temper, the grace of his deportment, the courtesy of his manners, evinced alike to all, have become as proverbial as the distinctness of his opinions and the tenacity with which he adheres to them, are now universally acknowledged. These are the qualities which win esteem and confidence in the long run, with the great mass of the people, whose calm sense and honest feelings are not vitiated by the passions of heated partisans. They are qualities which gain upon friends, and extort even the reluctant approbation of enemies.

We now proceed to the reverse of the picture. We see a man whom age cannot calm, nor experience moderate. We see him, bending under the weight of years, yet giving vent to passions which would scarcely be pardoned in the heat and

flush of youth. We see him, with but few hairs on his head, and those scattered and white, indulging in a malignancy of passion and profanity of language, which would be revolting at all times, but make the heart sick when exhibited by one who stands upon the verge of existence, and feels the last sands of time crumbling under his feet. Does this man think to win the confidence of a moral and intelligent community by a course so utterly reckless and inglorious—one so unworthy of his station, his abilities, and his aspirations? Does he think the shouts of heated partisans, or the obligatory praises of a mercenary press, can compensate for the want of courtesy, of common sense, displayed in such a course? What a melancholy spectacle to see an aged man, "broken with the storms of State," perhaps for the first time dragging the wreck of fame, and of existence, through the heat and dust of a political canvass, only to disgrace the close of a career whose commencement, alas! promised so brightly! But we drop the curtain upon a picture which even an enemy cannot behold with pleasure.

Honesty.—The New York banks have already shipped two millions of specie to England. What would the public say of an individual bankrupt who should conduct in this manner? Owing five times as much as he ever expected to pay, and yet should endeavour to secrete from his honest creditors what little property he had on hand. Thus do the banks act—instead of paying their debts to the holders of their promissory notes, they send the pay to England, leaving a credulous people to pocket the valueless promise. There are larger flocks of gulls in the United States than are to be found in all the rest of the world put together. — *Portsmouth Old Don.*

As the time draws near for the completion of the Wilmington and Halifax Rail Road, when a number of passengers may be daily carried over it, conversation naturally turns upon its prospects, and the means of increasing its travel. Among other plans, which in operation would augment the business of the Road, and of course increase its profits, a line of steam boats, either semi, or tri-weekly, to run between Wilmington and Savannah has been spoken of. There is little doubt, that when the Rail Roads running out from Savannah towards Macon and Columbus are finished, that a large stream of travel will be diverted from the present channel through Augusta, and pass through the former city. In this almost certain event, it would be very necessary to have a line of boats to bring passengers to this point, without any intermediate detention. The establishment of such a line upon the immediate completion of our Rail Road, might be a little premature, but we should think it a scheme worthy of serious attention. The running of boats for passengers outside of the Capes, may now be considered as at an end. By the time the southern stream of travel sets strongly in, the staging (that bug-bear heretofore) will be so much reduced between Waynesborough and Enfield, as to afford no objection to travellers on this route, so that people will not then be willing to risk their comfort and safety along the stormy coast.

Wilmington Chron.

There is reason to believe that the account from Fort Snelling, contained in a letter of 10th July, of the outbreak of hostilities between the Sioux and Chippeway tribes of Indians, is untrue. The Globe of Saturday says that a letter of the same date, written at St. Peter's by the Indian Agent, has been received at the office of Indian Affairs, which does not mention the above engagements. It is inferred, therefore, that there must be some mistake about the matter, as it would have been the duty of the Agent to communicate the unfortunate occurrences referred to, especially as he has charge of the interests of the Sioux. — *Norfolk Herald.*

Battle between the Texians and Indians—Death of the Chief, Bowles.—The negotiations of the Texian Commissioners with Bowles, the principal chief of the Cherokees, Caddoes, and other tribes, 75 miles northwest of Nacogdoches, having failed, the troops under Brigadier General K. H. Douglass, composed of two regiments—commanded by Colonels Landrum, Rusk and Burleson, moved promptly, the next day, (July 15,) up the Neches, to the camp of Bowles. The Indians fled and were hotly pursued, but finally overtaken, charged in a wooded ravine with considerable slaughter, leaving eighteen of their party dead on the field, and among them the Chief Bowles—a very important personage, as he was the great agitator and leader in all the difficulties that have existed for years, between the Texians and the tribes on the eastern borders of their territory. The Texians lost, only two killed and six wounded, one of the latter mortally.

Horrible.—The New Orleans Bulletin of the 24th ult. states that a vessel from Havana brings intelligence that during the passage about the 6th inst. of a Spanish coasting vessel from Havana to Trinidad de Cuba, loaded with negroes, and having on board 26 white passengers, men, women and children—the steward managed to excite the blacks against the latter, who murdered the whole of them—together with the officers and crew of the vessel. A vessel of war has been despatched from Havana, in search of the coaster.

Application of Galvanism to Machinery.—Considerable attention was excited in the scientific world some time ago, by the announcement that a power had been obtained, by galvanism, applicable to all kinds of machinery, and likely to supersede all other powers now in use. After having been exhibited in many places, on a small scale, nothing more was heard of the discovery, until the appearance of an article in a late New York paper, from which it appears that experiments are still going on. A wheel five feet in diameter, and weighing four hundred pounds, is made to revolve forty or fifty times in a minute, for many hours in succession. It is said that the power can be increased infinitely; whether such is the fact, experience will decide. — *Reading Journal.*

Fortune of an Emigrant.—We find the following in a late New York paper, every word of which is true: "Among the passengers who left New York for England in the Great Western, we perceive the name of Mr. Francis Hall, one of the editors of the Commercial Advertiser. The history of that gentleman's career is an admirable exemplification of the reward which sterling merit and persevering industry are sure to obtain in this country. He came to America when a boy of 15 years of age; a steerage passenger, and obtained employment as a carrier boy of the Advertiser. From that station he was promoted to the office of packer. Next he became clerk, and afterwards proprietor of the establishment. Now he is one of the principal owners of that lucrative concern, and has amassed an independent fortune. The exile who came to America a poor boy in the steerage of a packet ship, returns to his native land in the luxurious cabin of a steam ship, with honors acquired by his own industry."

An eventful week.—The Columbus (Ga.) Journal thus chronicles a few brief events in the life of a citizen: He was married on Tuesday evening, Wednesday evening his bride presented him with an heir; on Thursday he got drunk, and on Friday he was committed to the common jail of Lowndes county for his bride's debts. On Saturday his child died; on Sunday it was buried; on Monday an infant of two years, parentage hitherto unknown, was acknowledged as of his wife's maternity; on Tuesday he was haled out of jail; and on Wednesday wound up the week by turning his wife out of doors, bag and baggage; beating her and throwing the landlord's saddle-bags after him when that worthy expostulated.

A daughter of Mr. Swain, of Philadelphia, attended a ball at Saratoga, a few evenings since, adorned with a circlet of diamonds worth \$20,000. Only think what a host of poor sick devils contributed towards its purchase by swallowing her father's panacea. — *Boston Post.*

The Mammoth Lottery.—When requested by Messrs. Sylvester & Co., of 153 Broadway, New York, to publish their scheme of the Real Estate Lottery, we complied at once having before had sufficient transactions with them to convince us that they were honorable business men. Some time afterwards we received one of our exchange papers from the South, containing an article of nearly a column, headed "Bubble Extraordinary," abusive of those concerned in the lottery; and denouncing the scheme as an unexampled attempt "to deceive and rob the public." To test the truth of this charge, we immediately sent our bill for the advertisement to Messrs. Sylvester & Co.; and though demanded in advance, they paid it without hesitation. We should like to be "deceived and robbed" by all our customers in the same agreeable manner, and we feel bound to counteract, as far as we can, the false charges and insinuations made in the case. If, as the southern paper asserted, the Managers knew that the Lottery would never be drawn; we think they would be great simpletons to pay so freely for advertising, from which they could expect no benefit. — *Newbern Spec.*

Cold water for children.—The following has been handed to us for publication. It originally appeared in the New York Commercial Advertiser. The editor of that paper says it comes from a physician of high standing and great experience in the city of New York: "During the prevalence of this hot wea-

ther, there is nothing so grateful to infants as cold water. These little creatures suffer equally with adults from thirst, especially at night; yet, strange to say, the mother either neglects or fears to offer it cold water. In my practice in several instances I have been called to see children laboring under fever from the effects of thirst—and upon giving cold water, have had the pleasure of seeing the child recover in a very short time a free perspiration following the use of this natural remedy. — Red thirst cannot be allayed by any thing else as well as water. When a child is feverish at night, it will, in a majority of cases, be cured by freely sponging its face and limbs with tepid water, and allowing it to drink cold water. Let parents who have sickly children, of any age, try this plan; if it does no good, it will produce no evil; but I am certain it will arrest much suffering by a very simple and grateful remedy."

Florida.—The accounts received from the South show, that the treaty with General Macomb has not been carried into execution, although the sixty days have expired. The Indians are still engaged in their bloody work; and the people of Florida are now calling upon the Government for other and more effectual measures for the security of their lives and property. Governor Call has sent on a commission to confer with the Secretary of War, consisting of Messrs. Downing, Wm. Brockenbrough, Gen. Brown of Tallahassee, &c. We had a long conversation with Gen. Brown on Saturday—and we are satisfied, that the Indians are in greater force, supplied with better means, and more determined on hostilities, than is generally supposed. It will become necessary to strike at them again, and drive them off. The only question is, what is the best species of force for this purpose? It seems to be the impression in Florida, that another species of force is necessary, besides the Regular Troops, or Volunteer Militia, who have not been acquainted with the modes of Indian warfare. Either U. S. mounted volunteers, from parts of the country, which is familiar with the habits and mode of fighting of the Indian—and who can operate without being controlled by the U. S. officers, and who can with proper guides dash into the woods and hammocks, &c.—or, enterprising persons, who will be allowed to settle on portions of the public lands, upon condition of fighting the Indians and protecting the country, &c.—or, both these, and similar species of force combined, are considered the best troops for the purpose. At all events, Florida requires arms, ammunition and provisions for her own volunteers for the present. A small and bold band of about 40 men have consented to act, under a leader, to hover over the hiding places, and dash among the enemy. They are to be allowed so much for the scalp of each Indian warrior, or a prisoner, and the money has been raised by private subscription among the people. This band is about proceeding to operations. We understand, the Commissioners will proceed to New York to confer immediately with the Secretary at War. — *Rich. Eng.*

Improvements in Cotton Machinery.—Since the first introduction of Cotton Machinery into this country, many very important improvements have been made upon it, and a great proportion of those adopted here by American mechanists.

To compare the present spinning frames, mules, speeders, pickers, looms, &c. with the comparatively clumsy frames first put in operation, and the common hand loom, and the old method of preparing the raw material, presents us with an astonishing contrast & exhibits honorable testimony to the rapid development of American genius. In fact, to such a high degree of perfection has the finish and construction of machinery for the manufacture of cotton fabrics been carried in this country, that but for the higher price of labor, our manufactures could, in a short time, compete with those of Europe in the manufacture of the finest fabrics. The most recent we know of in the spinning department, is "Mason's Cylindrical Flyer," a spindle that operates with as little expense of power as any other; with great economy in point of manual labor, and which may be operated with double the speed of any other now in use, being simple in its construction, easily kept in repair, and very durable. Several thousands of these spindles have been in operation for five or six months in the Codrington mill at Newport, R.I., and are found to operate to perfect satisfaction. They have been spinning yarn of the fineness of No. 45, and the work they turn off is of the best description. The thread is even, and the cloth probably equal to any of that fineness manufactured in this country. The inventor of the Cylindrical Flyer is a practical manufacturer of long experience; a good mechanic and a worthy man. His invention is believed to be highly important to the American manufacturing interest. — *N. Y. Star.*