

TARBORO' PRESS.

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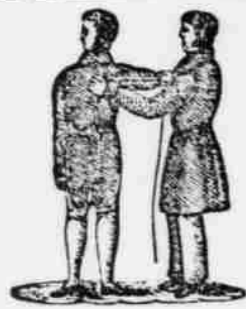
Vol. XV—No. 85.

The Tarborough Press,

BY GEORGE HOWARD.

Published weekly at Two Dollars and Fifty Cents per year, if paid in advance—or, Three Dollars at the expiration of the subscription year. For any period less than a year, Twenty-five Cents per month. Subscribers are at liberty to discontinue at any time, on giving notice thereof and paying arrears—those residing at a distance must invariably pay in advance, or give a responsible reference in this vicinity.

Advertisements not exceeding a square will be inserted at One Dollar the first insertion, and 25 cents for every continuance. Longer advertisements in like proportion. Court Orders and Judicial advertisements 25 per cent. higher. Advertisements must be marked the number of insertions required, or they will be continued until otherwise ordered and charged accordingly. Letters addressed to the Editor must be post paid or they may not be attended to.



COFFIELD KING,
MERCHANT TAILOR,

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

Spring and Summer GOODS,

Consisting of Cloths and Cassimeres of various colors,
Olive merino & camblet, for summer coats,
Wellington and Highland drill, for pantaloons,
Queen Oron and Victoria do. very fashionable articles,
Plain and ribbed Gambrun, do.
Plain and figured velvet Vestings,
Black and colored figured Satin, do.
Plain and figured Marseilles,
Plain and figured Valencia,
Plain black and fancy Stocks,
Plain and ruffled linen Bosoms,
Collars, Suspenders, Gloves,
Silk Handkerchiefs, &c.

He invites an inspection of his Goods, and 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.

Tarboro', 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 elections 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 all so 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.



THE BILLY DO.

From the Tale of a Modern Genius.

Dearest Mary,
Twas when the seas was Rin and waves run mountain hi,
O ther I Lay Deplorin with eyes fix on the sky
to think of my Dear Mary, that I must leaf Behind,
the forest of all Creats, she is allys in my mind
the first time I Beheld her, she sot my heart on fire
to be acquainted with her Twas all my sol's desire;
to view her painted Bosom, her brist as whit as snow
you'd think she was an angel to see her walk or go;
for such another woman was surely never Born,
But if she Do profe Cruel, alas! I am undone;
my heart It Burns like fu, and I distracted run.
I Remain, my dearest
Mary, your everlasting lover
through fire and smok and blood
and water, JOHN BARLETT,
second lieutenant on board the

REV. JOHN LELAND.

An allusion having been made some weeks ago in our paper, to the celebrated letter of this venerable patriarch of the Baptist Church, and having been fortunate enough to procure a copy, we hasten to lay it before the public. Mr. Leland is probably the most aged clergyman belonging to the Baptist denomination in the United States, being upwards of eighty years old; yet he is still remarkable for the vigour of his mind and his undeviating devotion to the democracy. What he writes is the result of a long life of careful observation and experience, and his opinions, therefore, respecting the evil tendency of banks, must be entitled to the fullest credit. It will be recollected that Mr. Leland was selected by the democracy as the agent to present the mammoth cheese to Mr. Jefferson, on his elevation to the Presidency. The warmest personal friendship ever existed between these distinguished men. But we are keeping the reader from the letter—here it is—let it be read attentively, and circulated.—*Portsmouth Old Dom.*

Banks and People.—Nine hundred banks, containing three hundred millions of stock, with nine hundred presidents, nine hundred cashiers, and nine hundred bank lawyers, five thousand directors, (all influential characters,) fifty thousand clerks on bank credit, a great portion of the members of Congress and of the State Legislatures, who hold stock in banks, fifty thousand insolvents, (who want Government to pay their debts,) one hundred thousand office seekers, from the presidential chair down to the lowest clerkship, with a multitude who have itching propensities for new things. All these form a mighty host; flanked on one wing with antimasons, and on the other with abolitionists, with a rear-guard of conservatives, and many scouting parties besides.

Is it possible for the democracy of the United States to withstand this formidable army, who have already bid defiance and set the battle in array?

Democracy is principally composed of the tiller of the ground, and the mechanics of the most necessary articles. This class, for the most part, are not seeking nor expecting promotions; their wish is to be protected by the Government in the enjoyment of their honest earnings; deducting therefrom what is necessary for the security of the remainder. Canvasses, conventions, and even the necessary polls of elections call them from accustomed and chosen pursuits; if there is no imperious call, they choose to be in their occupations. A description of this class, forms no great splendour on paper—nothing for the pompous (who despise the dull pursuits of labour) to admire. Their motto is "equal rights and no exclusive privileges." And their boast is, that the two Presidents [Jefferson and Jackson] which they alone elected over all opposition, have purchased more land, paid more debts, and obtained more indemnities, than all the rest of the Presidents. The first of these favorites drew the Declaration of Independence, and the last effected a victory and deliverance in the "Battle of New Orleans." These two events will never be forgotten while history exists. Should the banks triumph over the people, in the coming contest, and forever hereafter sustain the preeminence, yet the whole community will ever enjoy the advantages achieved by the two democratic Presidents, as long as independence, the great western valley of the Mississippi, and freedom from debt are advantages; although many may vilify the men by whom these rich advantages were gained.

The outcry, 'hard times and little money,' has been constantly sounding for eighty years in my hearing, with but small variation, and [excepting those who have

been trailing presumptuously on bank loans, in speculations that have been rather injurious to the nation,] it is hard to conceive any just grounds of complaint any have at this time. Hard labour and all productions of the earth, flocks, and herds, taken in the aggregate, demand current and handsome prices. If the prices were higher the money would be proportionably of less value.

The banks have proved their power over the government, by suspending specie payments—they stopped the wheels of government, which cost a special session of Congress to remove the blocks. The same may happen as often as the banks please so long as the banks and the government are united in marriage. Some are for dissolving the Union, and thereby retain their rights, while others are shouting, 'O bank live forever! who is like unto this beast! who is able to make war with him!'

To have money sufficient for a medium of trade, facilitate all useful commerce, in which individuals may grow wealthy, and the public reap advantage is desirable; but to have a circulating currency so abundant as to cheek useful industry in some, and assist others in gambling speculation, [in which one cannot grow rich without others grow poor,] is rather injurious to society at large; but moral reasoning, though ever so sound, is but feeble evidence against heated disposition.

Borrowing nothing from history, but confining myself to what I have seen, there has been, [from the administration of North down to the present time,] a raging war between the claims of aristocrats and the rights of man.

In the year 1774 the aristocrats contended for the doctrine that Kings were appointed by God; and to resist them would be resisting the ordinance of God, and bring on condemnation. The democrats plead that opposition to tyrants was obedience to God—liberty or death? was their countersign. In 1787, the aristocrats labored to establish a government above the control of the people. The democrats sought for a government that recognized the sovereignty of the people—the rights of man under equitable law—a government of expressed and defined powers. After the Constitution was put in operation, the aristocrats exerted all their power to bind the administration into a monarchical channel; and by construction made considerable progress; but the beginning of the present century brought the Apostle of Liberty in the chair, whose elevation checked their designs, but did not change their wishes; for in 1815 they changed their ground of opposition, and exclaimed 'we are all one—now is the era of good feeling—drop all contention and let us build together!' These good words and fair speeches deceived the hearts of many who were simply honest, broke down the line of demarkation, and amalgamated the nation into a hotchpotch. During this apathy of twelve years, the aristocrats gained great strength until the hero of New Orleans was called from the Hermitage to preside over the nation, who boldly withstood them eight years. As the deposits were removed from the Bank of the United States, and that bank could not obtain a renewed charter, it showed such glaring baseness to the government and towards other banks, that the power of such an institution ought to be shunned; and yet the bankruptcies of all, and the suspensions of payments in all banks is laid to the charge of Jackson!

During the revolutionary war, the declaration of the whigs was, 'If we can save half our interest and gain our independence, we shall be satisfied.' But now the whigs of the new school say 'Give us money—give us the offices—give us the government, and we shall be satisfied, otherwise we will cast all the blocks in the way that is in our power, to stop the wheels of Government.'

The love of money, is common with all political parties; and if a majority of the people of the United States believe [although the Constitution gives no power] that a bank incorporated by the General Government, will pay debts of insolvents—aid speculative enterprise—foster manufactures and raise the prices of hand labour and the productions of earth, the administration of the government will fall into other hands. It is possible, however, that the people will realize that it is not the abundance, but the money that makes it profitable. The rage for useless speculation may die away, and the people may yet triumph over the banks, notwithstanding the present excitements. The nine hundred iron chariots of *Sisera*, were discomfited before the patriotism of *Barak*.

From the declaration of Independence up to the present time, my unmitigated desire has been that the United States might enjoy freedom without licentiousness—good government without tyranny—pure religion without hypocrisy—and wealth without haughtiness. And now, at the close of a very unprofitable life, my wish is ardent, that the States in union, and severally in their sovereignty, may, by good

customs, virtuous habits and wise counsels, shun the fatal gulph of LEGISLATIVE USURPATION OVER THE RIGHTS OF INDIVIDUALS.

JOHN LELAND.

Names.—The Tories of England claim for themselves the appellation of Conservatives, and the Whig party there were the authors of the East India Company, the Bank of England, and all the other great monopolies with which that country has been afflicted. Our opponents have managed to assume the names of both the great parties known in the kingdom of Queen Victoria. They are welcome to wear them.

Counterfeit Coins.—The Lynchburg Virginian cautions the public against counterfeit Mexican dollars in circulation in that vicinity which are so skillfully executed as to deceive the most scrutinizing inspection. The color and the impression are both good. Copper or brass seems to be the principal ingredient, the color of which, when the pieces are a little rubbed, appears on the surface of the coin. Counterfeit quarters of the Spanish mint have also made their appearances.

A Large Body of Indians.—According to an estimate made in 1835, the number of emigrant Indians west of the Mississippi, amounted to 81,082. Of the indigenous tribes, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, reported 231,806 as within striking distance of the western frontier. The whole number of removed and native tribes to the west of Missouri and Arkansas, is 312,888. Of these, it is officially estimated that every fifth individual is a warrior constituting a force of 62,577 warriors.

Of the Indians remaining to the east of the Mississippi, in November—and under treaty stipulations to move—there were 26,482. In this estimate the Florida Indians are fet down at 835.

Singular Gambling Machine.—In renovating a house on Camp street, yesterday, a curious contrivance was discovered for cheating at cards. In a back room in the second story was a round table fixed in iron shoes so as to be immovable. Two of the legs of the table were hollow. Down the hollow legs, wires were run to the floor, and along the floor, in grooves made for the purpose to the wall, then up to the wall to the third story, thence to a point immediately above the centre of the table. The wires were communicated from the table to the point above in the manner used in bell hanging. The grooves through which they run were inlaid with the softest buckskin, so as to prevent a noise in pulling them; the grooves were then covered over with thin copper and a carpet screened all from view—the grooves in the wall were papered over so as to prevent detection. Immediately above the card table the ceiling was ornamented with a circular painting, after the fashion of some parlors. In the centre of the painting was a hook as if to suspend a lamp. The ceiling was cut into small holes, which could not be detected from below, because they represented certain portions of the figures of the paintings. When a party was engaged at play, a person above could look down upon the hands, and by pulling the wires give his partner at the table any intimation as to the strength of the opposing hands which an agreed signal might indicate. The room above was kept dark, which also prevented the players from ascertaining the cheat, particularly at night.

The house was formerly occupied by a person who professed to be a commission merchant. The clerks in the establishment, we understand, were not allowed access to the card room or the room above. The former proprietor left the city some time since—and so cunningly was the whole contrived that it was not until the house was overhauled for repair, that this most ingenious device for swindling was discovered.—*N. O. Bulletin.*

Strange Occurrence.—Amongst the apparently endless catalogue of strange occurrences and crimes with which the press has teemed, the following, which has been communicated in a letter from a lady residing near the scene of action to her friend in this vicinity, is a little the strangest we have met with. Not having seen the letter, we are under the necessity of giving a second hand account of the affair, and may consequently be inaccurate in some of our details; but the substantial facts are as furnished to us. Being personally acquainted with the writer of the letter, we have no hesitation in expressing our belief of her statements. Here is the strange tragic tale.

Some time since, the sheriff of a county in the southern part of Mississippi had received in his official character, a large sum of money—say fifteen or twenty thousand dollars. Under pretext of a call from home for a day or two, he placed the money in the keeping of his wife, whom he charged to take good care of it.

Late in the evening of the day on which he left home, a stranger of genteel appearance called at the house, and asked permission to remain over night. Disliking to entertain a stranger during her husband's absence, the wife of the sheriff denied the request, and the stranger rode on. Directly after his departure, however, the lady came to the conclusion that she done wrong in refusing to take him in, and sent a servant to recall him. The gentleman returned, and soon after retired to rest. Late in the night, three men disguised as negroes, came to the house, called up the lady, and demanded possession of the money left in her charge. Believing that there was no help for it, she at length told them that the money was in another room, and that she would get it for them.

It so happened that the money had been deposited in the room occupied by the stranger; and on her going for it she found him up and loading his pistols. He had been awakened by the noise, and had overheard most of the conversation between his hostess and the robbers.

Telling the lady to be of good heart he gave her a loaded pistol, and instructed her to go and present the money to one of the robbers and to shoot the fellow whilst in the act of doing so—on her doing which he (the stranger) would be ready for the other two.

With a coolness and courage that it is difficult to conceive of in a woman, she did as directed, and the robber who received the money fell dead at her feet. Another instant and the stranger's bullet had felled a second robber. The third attempted escape, but was overtaken at the gate by the stranger, and fell under the thrust of his knife.

As soon as practicable the neighbors were alarmed, and on washing the paint from the faces of the dead robbers, the one killed by the lady proved to be her own husband, and the other two a couple of near neighbors.

Such is the story, in substance. As before stated, it comes in a letter from a lady for whose credibility we are willing to vouch. If error exists in the statement, either the writer of the letter was misinformed or we have been most egregiously hoaxed.—*Jackson (La.) Rep.*

Extraordinary case of poisoning from eating fresh water eels.—The Abingdon (Va.) Statesman of Aug. 3, says: A few days since two families, residing on the north fork of Holston river, in this county, were poisoned by eating an eel caught in that stream. They partook of the eel at the usual breakfast hour, and in the course of a few hours were assailed with the symptoms usually attending the disease called milk sickness. Medical aid was promptly called in, and they are now recovering.

India Cotton.—The English are turning their attention to India for the supply of their cotton manufacture. A Society has been formed called the British India Society, the object of which is to bring this about. A meeting has been held in London, at which speeches were made by Brougham, O'Connell and other distinguished men. It was stated that India is fully capable of raising cotton enough to supply the whole world; labor can be had at a sixth of the cost in the United States, and the quality of the cotton is unsurpassed.

Two children of John Warren, 4 or 5 miles West of this place, were killed by lightning on the 29th of last month. Both parents were from home. The children a little boy and girl, were under an apple tree in the yard, the little girl with a knife in her hand, when the lightning struck the tree which it slightly injured. The flue was probably attracted toward the children by the knife. Both were found lying together lifeless.—*Greensborough Pat.*

Worthy of Attention.—Persons struck by lightning, if deprived of their senses and discovered before they recover animation, should immediately have one or two buckets of cold water dashed upon them.—People who have been considered dead have frequently been restored by this expedient.

Mr. Lemuel Sawyer, of Grand Gulf, Miss. (formerly of this State) a brother of Hon. Samuel T. Sawyer, of the Edenton District, was thrown from his horse recently, on his way from Port Gibson, and instantly killed.

The Massacre of the Chippewas by the Sioux, is fully confirmed. They had been, at the solicitation of the latter, smoking the pipe of peace at St. Peters; but on the return of the Chippewas home, the Sioux fell upon them treacherously, as before related, (and now fully confirmed by Gov. Lucas, of Iowa) at the Falls and St. Croix and murdered 220 of them. The Sioux lost 50.