



The Tarborough Press,

BY GEORGE HOWARD,

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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.
Woolen and cotton, for summer coats, Wellington and Highland drail, for pants suits.
Queen of Heaven and Victoria do. very fashionable articles.
Plain and ribbed Gingham, do.
Plain and figured velvet Vestings,
Plain and colored figured Satin, do.
Plain and figured Muscilles,
Plain and figured Valenciennes,
Plain black and fancy Stocks,
Plain and ruff of linen Bosoms,
Collars, Suspenders, 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.

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 fit for convenient 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 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.



FOR THE TARBORO' PRESS.

THE HOME OF THE FARMER.

Still let me live among the hills,
The rocks, the trees, the flowers,
Where I have passed my early years,
My childhood's happy hours.

How oft beneath the aged oak,
Near to my father's dwelling,
Have I reposed with kindred youth,
Some playful story telling.

The birds above would plane their wings
And raise their happy voices,
O, sure it is a pleasant place,
Where every thing rejoices.

Surrounded by the friends I love,
And free from every fetter,
I am an independent man,
And wish for nothing better.

My little children round me sport,
So blooming, bright, and healthy,
I often think that nature's gifts
Have made me very wealthy.

My wife is all that she should be,
Kind, gentle, prepossessing;
I'm sure, if ever man was blest,
Mine is the greatest blessing.

¶ We call attention to an article in another column, headed "Banks and Merchants," extracted from a late number of the *Mississippian*. It appears from it, that "the cotton shipped by the commission banks brought only from twenty-eight to thirty-five dollars per bale, or about seven and eight cents per pound," according to the bank returns, "though, when cotton was at its lowest ebb, during the panic of suspension in 1837, it readily brought from seven to ten cents per pound in good funds." It further appears from it that the commission banks paid the planters "in a currency depreciated fifty per cent. by means of which, they actually received only three and a half and four cents per pound for their cotton." So much for departing from the true principles of trade.

Read the whole article. Some of the banks are preparing to play the same game with the coming crop.—*Globe*.

From the *Mississippian*.

BANKS AND MERCHANTS.

It is not the least alarming feature of the system of incorporated banks, that they have unscrupulously entered into competition with the merchant. The very idea of a corporation has always carried with it such terrors that the common law has restricted it to the mere use of the powers specifically granted it. To incorporate is to combine many natural powers into one legal person—to concentrate the power and moral influence of many in one artificial body. A corporation bears much the same proportion to the individuals composing it, that the Mississippi does to the streams and rivers with it. The latter flow on quietly and smoothly in their own channels, but when they are combined they rush on, boiling, impetuous, resistless, sweeping all obstacles before them. It is not strange, therefore, that the restrictive jealousy of the common law, and the still more active watchfulness of statutory provisions have not been able to withstand the attacks of such an overwhelming power.

It might naturally be supposed, that the merchants would be the first to oppose bank mercantile operations, but unfortunately, it has not so turned out. The merchants have tamely yielded to this usurpation of the banks, principally from two causes.

A large number of the influential merchants are directors in the banks. They contrive to form a sort of copartnership with the banks, and thus receive a part of the benefits arising from the large credit and capital of the banks. The remainder of the merchants are so dependent upon the banks for credit and capital, that they dare not raise their voices against any bank measure, however absurd and injurious, lest the stream of their subsistence should be cut off. Operating upon the hopes of one class and the fears of another class of merchants, the banks are gradually but surely monopolizing all the most lucrative branches of trade, and the merchants are dwindling down to mere pedlars and retailers.

The cotton operations of the banks in our own State are familiar to all—they have cost the planters millions. The leading merchants and the merchant banks combined, ostensibly, to keep up the price of cotton—in reality, to obtain the property of the planters for their worthless notes. The United States Bank set the tone, and all the lesser banks in the cotton growing

region, "Tray, Blanche, and Sweethear," joined in the cry.

It was demonstrated at that time that the policy was ruinous to the planting interest. Experience has confirmed the deductions of abstract reasoning. The cotton shipped by the commission banks brought only from 28 to 35 dollars per bale—or about seven and eight cents per pound, according to the bank returns. It is well known that when cotton was at its lowest ebb, during the panic of suspension in 1837, it readily brought from seven to ten cents per pound in good funds. So that the commission banks actually sold it for less than the planter could have obtained for his cotton in his own market. Had this been the sole loss to which the planter had been subjected, he might lament his own folly in being duped by such shallow devices—but when the immense loss, occasioned by the depreciation of the currency, in which these bank merchants paid him, is considered, he has good reason to abhor the men by whom he has been cheated. The commission banks paid him in a currency depreciated from twenty-five to seventy-five per cent. a loss which has, directly or indirectly, fallen upon the shoulders of the planter. The average depreciation of the currency in which the commission banks paid the planters, cannot have been less than fifty per cent. What is the consequence? Why, simply this. The commission banks sold the planters' cotton for seven and eight cents per pound, and paid them in a currency depreciated fifty per cent. by means of which they actually received only three and a half and four cents per pound for their cotton!

No wonder that the common merchant is broken—no wonder that our courts are filled with litigants—no wonder that the farms of the planters are daily knocked off under the hammer of sheriffs, at a tenth of their value—no wonder that our citizens are emigrating, and running away with the remnant of their property—no wonder that fraud, vice and desperation stalk abroad in the land. No one, labor as hard as he would, be as economical as he would, has been able to make any thing for three years, except commission banks and merchants connected with them, who have defrauded the people of their earnings, and brought upon us an unexampled scene of bankruptcy and ruin.

Signs of the Times.—The whig Association, the largest patriotic society in our city, formed some years back by the Union of the old Revolution and '76 Societies, as it retains its principles, has found it expedient and proper to change its name. It took the name of "whig," when "whig" was "a very good word," and had not like the word "occupy" of Dame Quickly become vile and shameful. To abolish the name of whig and resume that of the '76 Association was their first proceeding on the late 4th of July—a proceeding very appropriate, for their toasts show that they are no more like the whigs of the present day than the latter are like those of '76.

The change gave occasion to the following *jeu d'esprit* toast by Dr. Ramsey of the Cincinnati:

"The whig Association—Renovated on becoming '76, these have doffed their wigs."

As another pleasing sign of the times we observe that the Committee of the Washington (the Old Union) Society, which was sent on a complimentary visit to the '76, gave us a toast, "John C. Calhoun," showing how the "honest Carolina Nullifier" is living down opposition—wherever there is Carolina spirit to appreciate principle, and love patriotism.

Charleston S. C. Mercury.

Pillars for the New-York Exchange.—The Boston Transcript says, these immense columns, eighteen in number, are now nearly completed at the quarries in Quincy. They are the largest that have ever been obtained, each weighing about thirty-three tons. They are fluted and finished in the most perfect manner. Nothing can surpass the beauty of the carved capitals.—The work is equal to the chiselled marble. The first of the columns will be moved this day, from the quarries to Long wharf, at Quincy Point, a distance of three or four miles. The carriage which has been built for the purpose is truly a solid affair. It weighs between eight and nine tons and cost fifteen hundred dollars. Seventy oxen are to be employed in drawing the load. It will be passing through Quincy during the afternoon, and those who have leisure can hardly spend their time more agreeably than by riding out and viewing its progress.

Cost of the Pillars, four thousand dollars each; estimated expense of the Exchange, one million and a half.

A difficulty seems to be brewing between the Territory of Iowa and the State of Missouri. The legislature of the latter, at its last session, laid claim to a certain tract of land, which the former claims to be

within its limits. The Missouri officers have been recently assessing the people within the disputed district; and Governor Lucas of Iowa being advised of it, has issued his proclamation, warning all persons against exercising the rights of jurisdiction within the organized boundary of said Territory—and threatening fire and sword against all who shall refuse to desist.

We are not advised of the action of Missouri since the appearance of the proclamation.

Richmond Whig Aug. 24.

¶ The value of Cotton manufactures in England, is believed to be annually about 170 millions of dollars—in France, 70 millions—in the United States, 60 millions.

The capital employed in manufacturing by machinery is estimated in England, at 200 millions of dollars—in France, 120 millions—in the United States, at 110 millions.

A Divorce—almost.—The Hartford Patriot states that Mrs. Emma Willard Yates has separated from her husband, and returned to Troy, with the intention of again connecting herself with the Troy female seminary. The Patriot says, she found Mr. Yates not a husband, but a tyrant, in fidel, and debauchee.

Attempt to Poison.—The Harper's Ferry (Md.) Constitutionalist says an attempt was made a few days since to destroy the family of Mr. Rolla Sultzter, of that county, by mixing arsenic with their coffee. Mrs. S., and six children, drank of the coffee, but by immediate aid were saved from any disastrous consequences. The author of the mischief was a negro servant girl 14 years old, who has been committed to prison.

Extraordinary Courage in a Lad.—A lad in Hallam, Pa. named George Peters, son of D. F. Peters Esq. was furiously attacked the other day by his father's bull, and would inevitably have been killed but for his surprising presence of mind. Seeing no chance of escape, he dodged the assault of the furious animal, and leaped upon his back. The bull thereupon ran off in a canter, kicking and roaring fearfully; but the little fellow, no way disconcerted, clung to the animal's back; until a favorable opportunity offering, he jumped off, and immediately leaped a fence hard by. This latter feat was witnessed by his mother, who had been attracted to the spot by his cries. He is only twelve years old.

York Dem.

¶ An old man in Illinois, having lost his horses, discovered them, some time after, tied to a tree.—He waited until a person came to feed them, raised his rifle and shot him down. Upon approaching, the old man discovered the thief to be his own son. He gave his father \$3000, which he said he made by horse stealing, and stated that there were fourteen men in the vicinity engaged in the same business. Twelve of them, upon his information, have been apprehended, and are now in the Atlas jail, Pike county, Ill. Sixty stolen horses have been recovered. We learn the above facts from the Paris Sentinel of the 3d inst.

The Pleasures of being a King.—Louis Philippe, King of France, must lead a most miserable life. Letter writers from Paris state he does not venture out, except with a heavy escort of troops. At the Tuilleries, St. Cloud, Versailles, and Neuilly, no one is admitted, if he be there or expected. And nine years ago this was the popular "Citizen King." He lives in the midst of alarms. One of the latest was, that assassins were to drop down the chimneys of the Tuilleries. Forthwith a strong grating of iron was put up in every chimney. An observatory has been erected on the top of the Tuilleries from which to keep a "sharp look out for squalls."—A sentinel is continually posted there, to give the alarm if he sees any thing symptomatic of an attack. Oh the pleasure of being a king.—*N. Y. Times*.

Tragical Suicide.—A dreadful and truly tragical case of suicide occurred at Madison, Wisconsin Territory. N. T. Duncombe, who had ill-treated his wife, and been separated from her, unavailingly importuned her to live with him again.—She declined his propositions; and during her absence to church he entered her bedroom, cut his arms and wrote with his blood the initials of his name upon her clothes, and then cut his throat.

A neat Trick.—Mr. Abiel Miles, jeweller, came yesterday to the police office, and stated that during the morning he had sent his son, a lad of twelve years of age, to the Mechanics' Bank, to obtain money for a check for \$57. The lad, on returning home, was accosted by a little girl, who inquired if he had not dropped a \$2 bill; the boy replied that he had not, when the girl,

still expressing her fears that he had done so, said that she had found a bill of that denomination, and also a \$100 bill, which as she feared she should lose, she requested the lad to put his money in her handkerchief, with hers, and he carry the whole till he reached home.

The lad assented to this arrangement, and handed her the \$57, which she, as he supposed wrapped up in the handkerchief, which she gave back to him. The two went along together nearly to Mr. Miles store, when the girl cautioned the boy to take good care of the money, and wait a moment while she went a few steps round the corner. The lad waited as she had desired and waited too much longer than he at first intended to. When, impatiently, he looked into the bundle to see that all was right, when lo, neither his own nor any other money was there, but instead thereof a few bits of dirty paper. He then went home and related the mysterious circumstance to his father who came immediately to the police, and although several officers were immediately put on the alert, no traces could be discovered of the juvenile swindler.—*N. Y. Courier*.

A spirit of litigation rebuked.—Some years ago, a man who had more spare money than good sense, suffered himself to be sued for the sum of two dollars; enraged at what he considered the audacity of the Plaintiff, he resolved to put every engine of the law in force "to keep him out of his money;" accordingly applied to a gentleman of the bar for professional aid to effect his object. After listening to his statement of the case, the attorney demanded a fee of only three dollars, which defendant promptly paid down, highly gratified with the smallness of the sum. The attorney went to the magistrate's office and paid the debt and costs with the three dollars which he had just received from his client. They met in a few days after, when the man inquired of the attorney whether he had attended the case, and what had been the result. Yes, sir, replied the lawyer, and I have completely *non suited* the plaintiff; he'll never trouble you more.—*Independent Rep.*

Melancholy.—An interesting young lady, a daughter of Mr. John Squires, of Franklin Furnace, Scioto county, Ohio, lost her life last week by the accidental discharge of a pistol in the hands of another young lady. The girls were carelessly handling the pistol, not being aware that it was loaded.—*Pennsylvanian*.

Tolerance.—The following resolution was adopted at the late annual meeting of the Ohio State Anti-Slavery Society:

"Resolved, that every church which opposes the Abolition cause is not a Church of Christ, but a synagogue of Satan."

Condition of Women in Europe.—Professor Stowe, of Cincinnati, states the following facts, in a recent number of the American Biblical Repository: "We have, in the United States, no idea of the hopeless poverty to which great masses of people in other countries are condemned. Millions of industrious and virtuous families in Europe can afford in the severest weather to keep a fire only an hour or two in the morning. Coarse black bread and water alone constitute the usual food of the laboring people, and happy do they consider themselves if they get enough of this. The women bring the produce from the fields and take it to the market in long baskets fastened to their shoulders; and in none of the slave States which I have visited have I ever seen negro women *drudging* in such toilsome out of door labor as falls to the lot of the laboring women of Germany and France. And all this they do for less than the bare necessities of life. In one of the most fertile & wealthy provinces of gay, polite, sunny France, I have seen blooming girls of from twelve to eighteen lugging manure into the vineyards in baskets."

From Mexico.—Dates from Matamores to the 8th inst., state that the Federalists are still at Monclova; but when the reinforcement of 1000 men, for which Canaliza is waiting at Monterrey, shall arrive, we believe that the patriots will be compelled to give up the contest for good, or fall back on Texas. General Araya is now the commander-in-chief of the Federalists. The idea of invading Texas appears to have been abandoned; and rumour is now current that the government is now trying to sell the "Ungrateful Colony," Upper California, &c. to England, as payment of the national debt. The cattle on the ranches are dying from the excessive drought.

¶ In England an improvement has been made in the horse collar. Instead of being stuffed with straw, it is now inflated with wind, and is of course lighter and easier to the animal's neck and withers, than the old collar.