

TARBORO' PRESS.

Whole No. 794.

Tarborough, (Edgecombe County, N. C.) Saturday, May 22, 1841

Vol. XVI—No 21.

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. For any period less than a year, Two-Dollars and Fifty 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.
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VARIETY.



From the Boston Times.
O. K.*

What is't that ails the people, Joe?
They're in a curious way,
For every where I chance to go,
There's nothing but O. K.
They do not use the alphabet,
Whatever they wish to say,
And all the letters they forget,
Except the O and K.
I've seen them on the Atlas' page,
And also in the Post,
When both were boiling o'er with rage,
To see which fibbed the most.
The Major has come off the best;
The Karnel is surprised!
The one it seems meant all correct,
The other, all kaptized!
Processions have been all the go,
Illuminations tall;
Handbills were headed with K. O.,
Which means, they say kome all!
The way the peopled sallied out,
Was a kaution to a L-z-y;
And when O. K. I heard them shout,
I thought it meant all krazy.
The merchants too have been O. K.,
Hard times have loudly said it,
It long has been too much their way,
To buy and sell on kredit.
They'll now adopt as had a course,
Be O. K. over knutious,
Which constantly will prove a source
Of miseries and tortures.
The President, that big steam ship,
Has acted very droll;
She was O. K. her second trip,
For she got out of koul.
K. K. K. is the proper name
For all the New York boats;
Kauard kan kong-er on the main
Each steamer as it floats.
The beauteous girls unkonsciously,
Kause many sad regrets,
They love so well to be O. K.,
Such errible kokklets!
I know of one, whose flaxen hair
Hangs down O. K. all kirly;
Her lips the sweets of Eden bear,
And more—she ne'er speaks surly.
To win this angel's heart and hand,
I used O. K., all kunning;
And thought to make my kome-erse grand,
By great attempts at proung.
'Twas all in vain—She merely said
She liked me as a friend;
And now she's gilling a young blade,
Whose love thus sad will end.
The kry of O. K. rends the air,
From north to south it goes—
It's on a shop in Brattle square,
Where negroes sell all klathes!
The world ne'er saw such kurious times,
Since politics were born—
You'll see O. K. on grain store signs,
Which stands for Outs and Korn!
This theme has on Pegasus' way
Most wantonly obruded,
And now, with joy, I have to say
It's O. K. all konkluded.
Yet four more lines I nee-ls must write,
From which there's no retreat,
O. K. again I must indite,
And—lo! it's all kplete!

ment and for the State's liabilities falling due within the year; it also proposed to relieve the Banks from the penalties incurred by them in consequence of suspension. Among the provisions of the bill was one authorizing the Governor to negotiate a loan for \$3,100,000 in certificates of \$100. The Banks were to subscribe to it and then to issue one, two and five dollar notes to the amount of subscription. The holders of these notes, in sums to the amount of one hundred dollars could present them and obtain certificates of stock. The appropriations included in the bill amounted to \$2,755,532.

Gov. Porter, in the conclusion of his veto Message, says:
"I call upon you, fellow-citizens of the Legislature, I conjure you to pause and think well before you depart to your respective places of abode, without making some adequate provision, to save the Government of the State from the want of the pecuniary means of performing its vital functions. I entreat you to contemplate the awful and unprecedented responsibility you would thus be assuming, and to think of the judgment of posterity. I have done all that lies in my power, the rest is with you."

The two Houses of the Legislature probably think that they have done all that lies in their power. This is we believe, the third relief bill which the Governor has vetoed.

Gov. Port's objections were chiefly against the provisions exempting the Banks from the penalties consequent upon a non-resumption of specie payments—also against the provisions which suspended the penalties against the Banks until the loan of \$3,000,000 should be repaid. The introduction of the Bank of the United States into the bill is also objected to.

P. S. See the above was in type, we learn that the Legislature has adjourned, having first passed the Revenue and Relief Bill, by two thirds majority, and is now a law in despite of Gov. Porter's veto.

State of "Banksylvania."—The Philadelphia Spirit of the Times comes to us shrouded in mourning, in consequence of the passage of the bill of abominations, by a constitutional majority, recently vetoed by the Governor. *Thirteen* recalcitrant bank bought slaves, who are not only a disgrace to the name of democracy but to universal humanity, voted for the bill; five more were absent; two do. were present, but dodged the question. So the Banks have triumphed—the liberties of the people are trampled under foot—freedom is now but an empty name, a lying cheat. Well does the Times say, that the State should hereafter be called *Banksylvania*. *Old Dom.*

Astounding Iniquity.—One of the Philadelphia papers states that nearly seven millions of Dollars, were paid or loaned by the United States Bank for political purposes previous to the late Presidential election. We expected this—we looked for the development to be made. What say the American people to this "regulator of the currency?"—*ib.*

One Hundred and Thirty Thousand Dollars worth of Fipp canoe Almanacs, were distributed by a mercantile firm in Philadelphia, the senior partner of which is a Director in the U. S. Bank. *ib.*

The present Secretary of State and of the Treasury, are both found to be borrowers (?) of "the monster."—*ib.*

Assignment of the U. S. Bank.—The U. S. Bank made an assignment on Saturday of certain real estate, bonds, mortgages, &c. in Philadelphia, Buffo, Mobile, District of Columbia, Cincinnati, &c. amounting according to the schedule to \$7,772,250.33 to secure to ten banks of Philadelphia the payment of its Post Notes held by them amounting to \$5,078,444.94. *Richmond Star.*

At the latest accounts from New York, United States Bank Stock was selling at seventeen and a half.

Another Forgery.—The New York Herald of this morning says that "another forgery was detected yesterday on the Phoenix Bank, being a check for one thousand seven hundred dollars, purporting to be from S. J. Sylvester. The bank is of opinion that the signature is genuine, but Sylvester denies issuing such a check. It appears that the individual presented two checks, one for \$250 and another for \$1,700. The small one was genuine, having been paid out for uncurrent money to a stranger, while it is alleged the other is not."

The rascalities of this kind that have been perpetrated within the last year are the legitimate and fruitful results of the insane speculations of 1836, '37. Rogues are now practising a system of financing which they learned then.

"Dreadful Statistics."—Under this

head the N. Y. Star gives the following melancholy facts:—

"From the first of January last to the first instant, there have been 74 murders and 63 suicides. Of the suicides, 19 came to sudden death by intemperance; 12 by taking lodanum and other poisons; 7 by hanging themselves; 7 by cutting their throats; 8 by drowning, and 5 by shooting themselves.

Of the murders, 6 were in New York, 6 in Ohio, 4 in Georgia, 4 in New Orleans, 2 in Virginia, 2 in Vermont, 2 in New Jersey, 2 in Kentucky, 1 in Arkansas.

Of suicides, 32 were in New York, 8 in Pennsylvania, 7 in Massachusetts, 6 in New Orleans, 2 in Connecticut; 1 in Maine, 1 in South Carolina, 1 in Wisconsin, 1 in R. Island, 3 in Virginia."

Census of 1840—We have the pleasure of presenting our readers with the complete aggregate result of the Census for 1840, and we believe we are the first to give it entire. The Secretary of State furnished all the returns he had, to the House of Representatives. By the politeness of Mr. Cist, we are furnished with these. They lack, however, 3 States, and part of the defective returns are from local papers.

| | 1830. | 1840. |
|-----------------|------------|------------|
| Maine, | 399,462 | 401,796 |
| Massachusetts, | 610,014 | 737,438 |
| N. Hampshire, | 269,533 | 284,481 |
| Vermont, | 280,679 | 291,848 |
| R. Island, | 99,216 | 108,827 |
| Connecticut, | 297,711 | 310,023 |
| New York, | 1,913,508 | 2,432,535 |
| New Jersey, | 320,779 | 372,252 |
| *Pennsylvania, | 1,347,672 | 1,700,000 |
| Delaware, | 76,730 | 78,120 |
| Maryland, | 446,913 | 467,577 |
| Virginia, | 1,211,272 | 1,231,434 |
| N. Carolina, | 738,470 | 753,110 |
| S. Carolina, | 584,458 | 594,439 |
| Georgia, | 516,267 | 618,166 |
| Alabama, | 308,997 | 479,444 |
| Mississippi, | 136,806 | 386,099 |
| Louisiana, | 215,272 | 249,638 |
| Tennessee, | 684,822 | 823,067 |
| Kentucky, | 388,884 | 777,359 |
| Ohio, | 937,679 | 1,515,996 |
| Indiana, | 341,582 | 635,314 |
| Illinois, | 157,575 | 445,475 |
| Michigan, | 31,620 | 311,705 |
| Missouri, | 140,074 | 363,761 |
| Arkansas, | 30,383 | 95,642 |
| Wisconsin, | | 30,692 |
| Iowa, | | 43,036 |
| Florida, | 34,729 | no return |
| D. of Columbia, | 29,858 | 43,612 |
| Totals, | 12,856,171 | 16,521,004 |

*One County and part of another in Pennsylvania were wanting, for which, however, we have added their proportions.

Some small counties were wanting in Georgia, but probably contain but few inhabitants.

†The Western District of Louisiana, is omitted. This, with Florida, also omitted, will make up about 150,000 to be added to the sum total.

The Census now taken is the sixth since the adoption of the Constitution, and shows conclusively that the population of the United States moves on with the same uniform law of progression without reference to emigration, disease or any other cause. This law is an increase of one third of the existing population for each period of ten years.—*Cincinnati Chronicle.*

Melancholy Casualty.—The Portsmouth (Va.) Chronicle gives the following particulars of a most painful event which occurred at the Navy Yard at that place:—Our whole community were paralyzed with amazement this morning to learn that Lieut. W. B. Lyne of the U. S. Navy, was accidentally drowned last night during his watch on board the Pennsylvania.

From what we can learn it seems that he had got on the mizzen chains to look for something and making a misstep, or his feet slipping, he fell overboard; before a boat could reach him, he had sunk to rise no more. It is supposed that he must have been stunned by the fall, otherwise, being an excellent swimmer, he would have sustained himself in the water until assistance could have reached him.

Late New Orleans dates (says the Western Carolinian) say that Texas money in that market, which was lately so depreciated as to be worth only 12 cents in the dollar, had risen forthwith up to 38 a 40, in consequence of the news that Gen. Hamilton had contracted a loan for the Texian Government.

Terrible.—The Portland Agus states that Mr. Moses Butterfield murdered his wife and two youngest children, in Sumner, Oxford county, Me. on the 21st ult. Two others of the family only saved themselves by flight. Mr. B. has been hitherto a highly respectable citizen of that town, but has been subject to fits of insanity. His alleged reason for murdering his family was to save them from eternal

ruin at the approaching end of the world.—He has been committed to jail in Paris.

From the Athens Banner of 23d ult.

Atrocious Murder.—The following letter which was received by the Post-Master at this place a few days since, details one of the most cold blooded murders which has ever been perpetrated in Georgia.

Centerville, Talbot county, Ga.?
April 15th, 1841.

Dear Sir.—There was found on yesterday morning about one mile from Gordon's ferry, on Flint river, near the residence of Mr. Coorley, a man who was murdered, evidently with a hand hatchet, by being struck three blows on the head, and then having his throat cut on the left side with a knife. The circumstances are these, as near as can be ascertained: there were two men travelling together, whose names are Hammond, which is the name of the murdered man, and the other who seems to be a New Yorker, that is, by his appearance, and says his name is Bartlet W. Murdock; he is now under arrest, with strong suspicions of being the perpetrator of the deed. He says that he came from your town, and fell in with this man.—Hammond had a grey horse; and Murdock was travelling in an open top buggy, and drove a bay horse. I think Murdock is a fair skin man, with light, very light hair, and about 23 or 24 years of age. The man murdered, seems to be about 35 years old, heavy bodied and dark hair, would weigh perhaps 165 or 170 pounds.

There was found on Murdock's person a bowie knife engraved on the handle J. J. H. I have thus given you the particulars as I learned them on the spot from the officers. It may be, that Hammond may have some friends in your town or county. If so, give them some information soon as you can. As to Bartlet W. Murdock, (as his papers show him to be of that name) there can be but little doubt of his guilt. If he has any friends, they ought to know it. It may be, the horse and carriage he has, and which he claims, may not be his, but belong to some of your citizens. He had with him in the buggy some tools for a Mr. Knowlton, perhaps formerly of your town. If you have any knowledge of the above persons, let me know as soon as you can. Direct your letter to Talbotton, Talbot county, Ga. Yours, &c.

CHARLES A. BROWN.

The following strange story is told in the Jackson (Mississippi) True Issue of the 9th inst.

Mysterious.—On Tuesday last, our attention was attracted by an unusual throng in front of the Capitol: upon inquiring into its cause, we were informed that a man named Clark had procured a "habeas corpus," in order to obtain his liberation from prison in which he had been confined under a charge of murder.

The facts of the case, as developed in the testimony, as well as some portions which we learned afterwards, compose a strange tale of romance as is often presented in real life. The individual said to be murdered was an old man aged about 60, named Genet, and said to be a son of the French minister of that name who had some notoriety in the early history of our country. The parties all reside in Franklin county, in this State, and the individuals charged with the murder are the prisoner, Clark, a negro man named Bowman, who belonged to Genet, and the deceased. The State's most important witness, is the daughter of the wife charged with the murder of the deceased. We do not feel at liberty to give any of the testimony, lest it tend to prejudice one side or other of the cause, but will merely state, that, as against Clark, it was entirely circumstantial, yet of such a character as to induce the judge to require him to give bail in a penalty of five thousand dollars. A portion of the facts having no immediate connection with the guilt or innocence of the prisoners, but which led to their apprehension, were as follows:

About fifteen months since, the deceased disappeared quite suddenly, so much so, indeed, as to arouse suspicion of foul play, although his absence was accounted for by the statement that he had gone to South Carolina, where he once resided. Time rolled on, the deceased was forgotten, his property was divided among his heirs, and among other things, a negro woman, who had belonged to him, was carried and sold in Texas. A few months since, a neighbor of the deceased visited Texas, and saw the negro woman, who told him that Genet had not gone to South Carolina, but was murdered, and to have Bowman, who had been her husband, arrested, and he would tell all about it. The gentleman came home, and the result has been the arrest of the prisoners, together with the discovery of the bones of the old man, which his daughter identified.

Getting Married a second time.—It is stated in the New Orleans Picayune, that

an interesting marriage ceremony took place recently in Pekin, Illinois, uniting in holy bands, Stephen Mason and Hannah Mason. The ardent Stephen is seventy-three years of age, and Hannah is blushing sixty seven! The lovely pair had been previously married at an early day, lived together forty years, raised and have living thirteen children.—Seven years ago they separated and now they have again come to their senses.

A Precious Family.—At a sitting of the special Sessions yesterday, Margaret Mack and Ann Mack, mother and daughter, were tried for stealing earrings, dress, quilt, red crapesaw, &c. from Mrs. Elliot McGrath, found guilty, and sent to the penitentiary for ninety days' cash. The husband and father and one daughter of this family, are now in the State Prison, a son in the Penitentiary, another son in Prison for felony, awaiting his trial, and now the wife and another daughter are sent to the Penitentiary, leaving only one child, a little girl of 7 to 8 years old, out of prison.—*N. Y. Sun.*

Lynch Law from the Bench.—The Chicago Tribune narrates the particulars of a great excitement at Oregon, Ogle county, Illinois.—Several of a gang of horse stealers had been arrested in the neighborhood, and during the session of the Court, with a view to the rescue of the prisoners, fire was communicated to the court house, which was consumed, the jail with some difficulty was preserved from the flames, and the prisoners were kept secure. The town was in great excitement, rumors being circulated that the confederates of the prisoners were resolved to assail the persons and property of all concerned in prosecuting the accused felons. Judge Ford, who presided, took occasion to allude to these threats and admonish those who made them, that the moral portion of the community was at least well organized to protect themselves and the laws. For himself, his official station would compel him to leave his home, but he gave notice that, in his absence, his family or property should be assailed in pursuance of the threats already made, he would, on his return, place himself at the head of his friends, pursue the offenders wherever they might retreat, and—judge or no judge, law or no law—hang them summarily upon the nearest tree.

We learn from Springfield, that a man by the name of Nicholis yesterday put an end to his existence, by shooting himself through the head with a musket, which he placed on an arbor in his garden, about three feet high; then, standing in front, he called his little son, about six years old, to witness the last time he should shoot at a mark, then, with a ramrod and a match, he touched it off, and immediately expired.—*Northampton (Mass.) Democrat, 27th.*

Legal Decision.—We learn from the Washington, (Wilkes Co.) Gazette, that in Oglehorpe Superior Court, last week, the testimony of several witnesses was decided to be inadmissible on the ground that they were Universalists, not believing in a future state of rewards and punishments.

A Melancholy suicide was committed by the wife of a wealthy farmer near Cincinnati, who in a fit of derangement escaped from her attendants, and shot herself with a rifle and the charge tearing her head and face, and otherwise mangling her in a shocking manner.

From Havana.—The steam ship Natchez arrived at New Orleans on the 19th, bringing news from Havana to the 15th. By this we learn that a few hours previous to the departure of the Natchez, intelligence reached Havana that sixty-three negroes from Jamaica, believed to be Abolitionist emissaries, had effected a landing on the south side of Cuba. Thirty of those black subjects of Queen Victoria had been arrested and ordered to be shot. The Spanish authorities were in pursuit of the others. Otherwise every thing was tranquil on the island.

Politeness.—Rev. Mr.— had travelled far to preach to a congregation at —. After the sermon, he waited very patiently, expecting some one of the brethren to invite him home to dinner. In this he was disappointed. One and another departed until the house was almost as empty as the minister's stomach. Summoning resolution, however, he walked up to an elderly looking gentleman, and gravely said—

"Will you go home to dinner with me to-day, brother?"
"Where do you live?"
"About twenty miles from this, sir."
"No," said the man, (coloring) "but you must go home with me."
"Thank you; I will cheerfully."
After that time the Minister was no more troubled about his dinner.

PENNSYLVANIA.
The Legislature and Governor of Pennsylvania are perfect antipodes to each other on the subject of State finances, which places that commonwealth in a very critical condition.
The Revenue and Relief Bill which Gov. Porter has vetoed, provided for the necessary expenditures of the State Govern-