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BY GEORGE HOWARD,

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VARIETY.



From the Spirit of the Times.

RHYMES FOR THE TIMES.

Billy Barlow—a new rag-currency Song. Air—Billy Barlow.

Oh! Crave! good people, what changes we know! Tother day I was blushing my rags for to show, But rags and rag muffs are now all the go, And a real Rag-Baron is Billy Barlow.

Oh! dear, raggedy Oh! And a real Rag-Baron is Billy Barlow. The banks have gone crazy, the people gone mad, And they swear that no silver or gold can be had; So to make biggars rich, & the rich biggars, Oh! We'll have rags and rag money, and Billy Barlow.

Oh! dear, raggedy Oh! We'll have rags and rag money, and Billy Barlow. Oh! yes, I'm a bank man all up to the hub, For all my old rags I can take to the tub; And the way the rag currency 'll have for to go, Is nobody's business but Billy Barlow.

Oh! dear, raggedy Oh! Is nobody's business but Billy Barlow. While petitions last (and there arn't a few,) My rags shall be red-back'd and red-bellied too; Can the banks issue better, I'd like for to know, So hurra! for the "shinnies" of Billy Barlow.

Oh! dear, raggedy Oh! So hurra! for the "shinnies" of Billy Barlow. Good people, who'd rich, then, and rascally grow, Come follow the footsteps of Biddle & Co. Just "shimmy your own side" a million or so, And become a Rag-Baron like Billy Barlow.

Oh! dear, raggedy Oh! And become a Rag-Baron like Billy Barlow. It's only small rogues now that justice o'erhauls; While great ones live saucy in grand marble halls; But should to arrest us they come for to go, There is room left in Texas for Billy Barlow.

Oh! dear, raggedy Oh! There is room left in Texas for Billy Barlow.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, on the 16th ult. Mr. Woodbury wished to make a few remarks on the propriety of printing the report of the Secretary of the Treasury. He said it was filled with gross errors and misstatements, and if he were permitted to make his remarks, he could show that on these very errors and misstatements, the call of this extra Session had been based.

Mr. Clay having given his consent, Mr. Woodbury proceeded and pointed out some most extraordinary discrepancies, which we find thus alluded to in some editorial remarks of the Globe:

Mr. Woodbury, in his exposition to-day, showed from Mr. Ewing's own report, that the assumption that there was a debt that must be provided for, and a deficit in the means of the Treasury to be made up, which required the meeting of Congress in May, was wholly without foundation. He took the report to prove that both on the 4th of March and 31st of May, it was admitted that the Treasury had a surplus on hand—and he showed that but for the extra session and the new expenditures called for, the same full condition of the Treasury would have been found in September as in May. And Mr. Woodbury further showed from the report, that notwithstanding the clamour raised through the newspapers about a forty million debt left behind it by the late administration—that it, the report, is obliged to pare down this forty million debt to about six millions for the whole year 1841; and if a deduction be made for the cost of the extra session, and the additional expenditures asked by the present Administration, the pretended forty million incumbrance will shrink to less than three! This Mr. Woodbury proved clearly from the data of Mr. Ewing's report, and made it apparent to the whole Senate, that the various assumed charges and probable deficits heaped up in the report to make a conjectural deficit in the finances, is as egregious a humbug as the mountain debt of forty millions which the report itself dissipates.

One of the finest points of Mr. Woodbury's exposition, was that in which he showed the absolute contradiction between the report furnished by the Secretary to Congress and that furnished by him to the President. Mr. Woodbury compared them together, where setting forth the

state of the Treasury, under the same heads, and proved incontestably that they disagreed in all; and in some, to more than the amount of millions. One remarkable feature of difference is this: Mr. Ewing, in his own report to Congress, states that the debt, at the end of 1841, will be about six millions; in his statement, coming through the President's Message, he makes it upwards of eleven millions.

But we will not anticipate the clean shirt which Mr. Woodbury has made, of the botched up account given by his successor, of the finances. We will lay this speech, which founds itself at every step on the unquestionable data of Mr. Ewing's own office, in a few days before the public. There is not a democrat in the Union who will not read it with the highest gratification. He will find in it a perfect triumph. The federalists will read it with the same feelings that they did the accounts of our victories during the last war.

In the House of Representatives on the 15th ult. Mr. Rayner, of North Carolina, spoke with great warmth on the course of the Northern members in relation to the 21st rule.

Mr. Brown, of Pennsylvania, protested against the unparalleled system of tyranny which had been exhibited towards the minority the last week or two. He was called to order. He said when the Speaker called him to order, he would sit down. Mr. B. wished to offer a proposition that no petition be received unless it came from the portion of the country where the alleged grievance existed. Considerable debate was indulged in respecting the previous question.

Just before the question was taken on the main resolution, Mr. Wise called Mr. Stanly to order. He said he did not care if he did. Some one cried "put him out." Mr. Stanly said, "try it boys."

From the Raleigh Standard.

The Repeal.—At a State Convention, recently held in New Hampshire, the following resolution was introduced and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Democratic party of New Hampshire will support no candidate for a seat in the Congress of the United States, who will not when requested thereto pledge himself to go for the absolute and unconditional repeal of the charter of a National Bank which may be created by the dominant party.

Had the Federal party presented a fair issue to the people there might be some ground of complaint on their part, relative to this proposition.—But as they basely concealed their own intention while misrepresenting the motives and actions of their opponents, let them abide the issue. Let this matter be placed before the people in its true light and if they, through their representatives, shall bow the neck to the monied yoke, "so mote it be."—But if they shall conceive that they are not bound by contracts made through trickery, fraud and falsehood, let them so speak, and elect men to the next Congress who will repeal the Charter.—This is our opinion. We shall be glad to see our Democratic brethren sustain it through weal or woe, regardless of the hypocritical cant of federalism about contracts—between the general government and the States, and the States and the people. Every contract made through false pretences is legally and morally void. The people know whether they contracted for a National Bank or not, at the last election. The Federalists have shown their contempt of the obligations of government when the transaction was fair and well understood—in the case of Blair and Rives.—Let us profit by their example so far as to abrogate a measure, brought about by the most consummate deception and political cheater. But not only should we rebuke the charlatany that has misled the people of the Union, but question the nonarchical mountebankism of the infallibility of charters. If there be a difference in contracts, the importance of one over another should be clearly defined. If individuals may be wronged and cheated through violated bargains, whenever it suits the pleasure of party malice—it should become a question of deep interest to the people, whether a body of Representatives incited by the same spirit, can bind their successors for a quarter of a century, and for that period deprive the people of their rights and privileges of republican freemen, in a contract operating against the public industry and hostile to public liberty. If there is to be a distinction between agreements made with the "servile route," and those with wealthy corporators, let the people say so, and we shall settle down, by the sovereign will, under the domination of an unprincipled and heartless oligarchy, as ever "fattened on the public welfare." We trust our friends will, as heretofore, openly and candidly avow their objects—and state to the people that it is the design of the Democratic Republicans to repeal the charter of the United States

Bank, should one be established, so soon as they obtain the reins of government; and if a majority of the people do not desire this consequence, let them keep us in a minority—an honest a glorious minority—a minority contending for the principles of the revolution and for the perpetuation of liberty and equality.

Bela Badger and Pipe-Laying—It will be recollected that this celebrated "pipe-layer" was rewarded for his electioneering services, by the appointment of Naval Agent at Philadelphia. The Albany Argus thus speaks of this worthy:

"It was proved before a committee of the Pennsylvania Legislature in 1839, that bribes were offered and paid to change the result of the polls.—A witness testifies that BELA BADGER, the federal return judge the Northern Liberties, paid him sixty dollars as a reward to reduce the Democratic majority in that ward, and promised two hundred dollars if he would reduce it fifty votes. Badger also furnished him with federal votes, with instructions to palm them after dark upon his democratic friends who could not read."

We have been asked frequently the meaning of the phrase "pipe-layer." During the recent canvass the "whigs" obtained votes from abroad to swell their strength in certain places. Each voter wanted was designated as a "foot of pipe." Mr. Badger, therefore, instead of saying to his New York correspondent, "I send you thirty sundrels, ready to perjure themselves and vote the whig ticket in your city"—would write: "I send you thirty feet of pipe, the receipt of which you will please acknowledge." This was the common term and well understood by Badger and other scamps engaged in the nefarious business. The pipe for which these fellows pretended to traffic we believe to be the tubes laid beneath the ground to convey water to different parts of our Northern cities.—ib.

The suit of the Pennsylvania Bank of the United States against Nicholas Biddle is said to be for \$700,000.

Uncertainty of life.—The Journal of Commerce records the following affecting illustration of the uncertainty of life: A Mr. William Burtch aged 22 years 11 months and 15 days, was married at Woodstock on the 19th inst., to Sarah, daughter of John Hatch, Esq., aged 22 years 11 months and 14 days. On the 31st ult. Mr. Burtch died of the scarlet fever, and on the 4th inst. Sarah, his youthful widow, in the hope of a glorious resurrection.

A strange place to die.—The Vicksburg Whig, of the 29th ultimo, says that a man was found on the day previous on the roof of a three story brick store, having apparently been dead for some weeks, as his body was horribly mutilated by the birds that had been flying about him. Who he was, whence he came, or how he got there, no one could tell. He was unknown by all about there; but had chosen the strange, grand death-bed, where in mid air, far above the dull earth, alone in the midst of that populous city, with the blue skies for a canopy and the stars for watchers, his spirit had passed to its long home.

Rebellion in Arkansas.—One of the grossest and most atrocious violations of the law, and defiance to the constituted authorities that we have ever heard of, recently occurred in Phillips county, Ark. The regular May term of the Circuit Court being about to be held in that county, much property being advertised to be sold, and many executions to be levied, a petition signed by 200 names was addressed to Judge Baker, praying him not to hold the Court. That functionary in the honorable discharge of his duty, proceeded to Helena, and was on his way to the Court, when the Hall of Justice was forcibly taken possession of by 20 armed men who barricaded the door, refused admission to any person and threatened the sheriff with death, in case he attempted resistance. The sheriff made a requisition upon the Colonel of the county for fifty men to enable him to suppress the rebellion.—After this he resigned and the Coroner immediately followed his example, so that there being no officer to enforce the law and the power to appoint a sheriff pro tem. devolving on one who himself was among the insurgents, the holding of the Court was wholly prevented, and Judge Baker returned to Columbia.

The rebels had possession of the Court House at the last advices, and no attempt had been made to dislodge them. This is absolute High Treason to the State of Arkansas, and should be punished in the most signal and severe manner.—N. O. Bee.

The Tallahassee Star states that Willis Alston who killed Gen. Leigh Reid, in April last, and who has been closely confined in Jail since that period, was brought up under a writ of Habeas Cor-

pus, before Justices Hillyard, Brown and Lee, and after a patient hearing of the case, and mature deliberation, was admitted to bail. The bond for his appearance at Court was fixed at \$10,000.

Florida.—Maj Childs has captured at Fort Pierce, Will Cat and 15 of his warriors, and 3 negroes—who have all been shipped to New Orleans. Col. Worth is endeavoring to intercept Hallock Tostenugger, who fled from Fort King on the Colonel's arrival there.

A Wonderful Wonder.—The Richmond Star says:—"A gentleman, for whose word we will vouch, has just returned from Charlottesville, and informs us of the extraordinary fact that there is living near that place, a negro woman, aged one hundred and thirteen years, who is now having a growth of her third set of teeth. She already has three white, sound and handsome new front teeth, a most extraordinary circumstance, but of its truth there is no doubt."

The Louisville Gazette notices the death of a young man in that City, in consequence of going into the creek to bathe when he was in a high state of perspiration. He had been hard at work, and being uncomfortably warm, resorted to the creek to cool himself. The result was, he did not live an hour after leaving the water.

Horrible Murder.—A young lady received an invitation one day last week, purporting to come from a young man to whom she was engaged to be married, to visit a family of her acquaintance at Green River, Massachusetts. Mrs. Lane, a widow lady of that place, invited her to her house and offered her a glass of beer, which upon tasting she refused to drink. By the urgent persuasions of Miss Lane, the daughter, she was however induced to swallow the beer, which was found to contain a large quantity of corrosive sublimate. There is but little hope that she will survive. The effect was so sudden that in a very few moments her tongue was so swollen as to protrude from her mouth. It is said that Mrs. Lane was desirous that the gentleman to whom the lady was engaged should marry her own daughter, and that she resorted to this murderous scheme to accomplish her purpose. Both mother and daughter have been committed to jail.—New York Log Cabin.

Extraordinary Suicide.—A carpenter at Boston, named Daniel Savage, procured some arsenic, told his wife he was going to take it. She went to a woman who lived in the house and told her what her husband was going to do. They both came and witnessed his mixing and taking it. He died in a few hours in great agony. The coroner asked the woman why she did not prevent him. She replied that she dare not oppose him.

Conspiracy.—At a recent court in Canandaigua, N. Y., Dolly Crittenden, wife of O. F. Crittenden, deceased, who had no children by her husband while living, and two of her friends have been convicted of a conspiracy in attempting to produce an illegal heir to her husband's estate.

Death from Passion.—The Philadelphia U. S. Gazette states that a woman in the vicinity of that city recently came to her death from the effects of excessive passion. It appears that she had become angered at some of her children, and finally worked herself up so that she fell into hysterical commotions, in one of which she expired before medical aid could reach her. Verdict accordingly.

The Norfolk Beacon, of the 17th inst. contains a correspondence between Lewis Tappan, of N. Y., and Lloyd N. Williams, a lawyer of Norfolk. Mr. Tappan made a proposition to Mr. W. to become an agent for the discovery of insolvent Merchants and Traders, doing business in the City; the Agent's work to be an inquiry into the standing of every business man,—his ability to meet his engagements, &c. Mr. Williams, in reply, considers the proposition an infamous one. The following is part of his reply to Mr. Tappan.

"Indeed, sir, I doubt if even from amongst our Slaves, for whom, if report speaks true, certain persons of the City of New York have a strong attachment, one could be found with a heart so black as to act as a spy upon his master's friends and neighbors, even if solicited to do so by Mr. Lewis Tappan himself. It was hoped, that after the prompt reproof which a similar proposition met with at the hands of a distinguished member of the Richmond City Bar, a few years since, that our State would escape ever after such corrupt overtures, and I have reason to believe that this is the first time since the instance above alluded to, that any one has ventured to insult us by such communications."

Remedy for a Lightning Shock.—As this is the season when all are more or less liable to experience a shock from nature's battery, the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser suggests that any person struck down by lightning, no matter if apparently dead, ought to be laid immediately extended on the damp ground; and if it does not rain upon him, water should be thrown on freely, which in most cases will conduct off the electric fluid without serious injury.

Many a one has lost his life when a knowledge of these facts on the part of friends or bystanders, would have preserved it.

The Engineer, Misnard, whom we stated a few weeks ago had been convicted before the U. S. Circuit Court, at Raleigh, on the charge of mutinous conduct on board the Steamer Wilmington, in the Cape Fear river, and sentenced to six months imprisonment, was almost immediately pardoned by President Tyler. We learn that this extraordinary action on the part of the President, took place on a memorial sent up by the citizens of Raleigh. He and they bestowed their sympathies on an unworthy object. As soon as Misnard got clear of the Raleigh Jail he came here and made threats of violence against several individuals. A Peace warrant was issued against him, the serving of which he forcibly resisted. He was taken and committed to Jail, and last week tried before the Court of Quarter Sessions and sentenced to three months imprisonment.

Wilmington Chronicle.

Massacre of the Christian Insurgents of Bulgaria by the Turks.—A Writer in the Allgemeine Zeitung writes from Belgrade 2d of May:—"The combat between the Albanian troops of the Pacha of Nissa and the Christian inhabitants entrenched by Alexinezze, which took place the day before yesterday, was bloody in the extreme. The Christians fought bravely, but their soldiers were too widely scattered to resist the close columns of the Albanians. The insurgents although fighting for their women, their children, and their aged—for their hearths and moveable property—against the ravaging Moslems, were obliged at length to give way. The conduct of the Albanians after their victory was horrible. They murdered the children and old people, who were incapable of resistance, in cold blood, impaled every prisoner who was taken with arms in his hands; laid the villages which they stormed in ashes, violated women and girls, and threw them into the flaming ruins of their habitations. Several thousands, now wander roofless and without victuals, and scarcely with the hope of joining the Christian inhabitants of other districts.

American Prisoners in Mexico.—Some nine or ten months ago, says the New York Commercial, we published an account of the arrest of 50 or 60 Americans and Englishmen in California, and their removal to Tepic. The following information concerning them is extracted from a letter in the Brooklyn Star, dated Santa Barbara, Upper California, Nov. 26.

"The principal author of these outrages was one Jose Castro, the prefect, or head police magistrate of California. This Castro is an old revolutionizer himself, and has for some time, as it is supposed, been ambitious of becoming military commandant of California, ignorantly supposing that his zeal against foreigners would recommend him to the favorable notice of the Mexican Government. The 47 prisoners were put in charge of this Castro, but on his arrival at San Blas, instead of finding himself a great man, as he anticipated, he found himself in jail through the English and American Consuls at that place. After being in jail twenty-two days, he was ordered to Mexico to give an account of himself to the General Government. One of the prisoners, from the State of Mississippi, Nathan Dayly, has been released by death, the other 46 are yet prisoners at Tepic, a city inland from San Blas, where they are provided for by the Consuls, and awaiting their trial. Their acquittal is certain, and heavy damages will unquestionably be obtained from the Mexican Government, if the Governments of the U. S. and England have any regard for the rights of their citizens residing in foreign countries. In consequence of these difficulties, Captain Forrest has ordered Mr. Estabrook to remain here for the present as consular agent for the U. S. I expect one of our ships of war will return here during the winter or spring ensuing, when he will probably rejoin the squadron."

Come Back.—It is stated in the Western (Ten.) Review that several of the gentlemen of the United States, employed by the British government to instruct the natives of India in the cultivation of cotton, have returned home. They complain of the climate and its diseases, and have no faith in the enterprise of cotton growing in that region.—Baltimore Sun.