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GEO. HOWARD, Agent.

NOTICE.



From the New York Evening Post.

A LETTER FROM GEN. JACKSON.

We are pleased to publish the following characteristic letter from General Jackson. Nothing less frank, less manly, or less unambiguous, could have been expected from the venerable occupant of the Hermitage.

Gen. Jackson shows that he is still faithful to the cause of the people; and, describing the nature of Government, insists upon giving that simplicity and directness to its action, which alone can secure its highest advantage.

In regard to his own course on the Bank question, Gen. Jackson makes one very important observation. He considered his own labors but the commencement of a reform in the banking system. It was not enough that a National Bank should be destroyed; it was not enough that an Independent Treasury should be instituted, so long as the vicious principles which make a National Bank objectionable, operate with full force in the local banks of the States.

The fine compliment which the hero pays to Mr. Van Buren, his early and long tried friend, is abundantly deserved.

Hermitage, September 11, 1841.

Sir: Your letter of the 28th ultimo, with its enclosure—the resolutions of the Democratic Republican Mass Convention, held in the 9th ward of the city of New York, on the 24th of the same month—have been duly received, and are acknowledged with sentiments of profound gratitude for the honor they confer upon me.

The state of my health, which is now much disordered by an attack of fever, does not allow me to express at length the reflections excited in my mind by the patriotic views embodied in the resolutions. I cannot refrain, however, from saying that they meet generally with my concurrence, and particularly that which gives praise to Mr. Tyler for his veto of the Bank bill. If he but maintains the position he has assumed against this great lever of Federalism, this deadly foe to the principles of our Government, the designs of that party, in other respects, will be less difficult to counteract; for the ship of State, relieved of the corrupt influence of a Bank of the United States at its helm, will naturally right itself.

It is true, a great error was committed in the repeal of the Sub-treasury, but this may be remedied while there is no Bank substituted in its stead. The people are not so much for forms; they go for substance—for practical measures—measures that will insure economy and accountability in the administration of government; that will make the taxes as light as is consistent with the public safety; that will secure the application of the public moneys at all times and in all places to constitutional objects. These are the things which it would be the office of a Bank to thwart, and they are the things which it would be the tendency of the Sub-Treasury to promote; and hence, I believe, that that system, or something like it, cannot be long suspended with.

Doubtless the President believes that the Sub Treasury has been condemned by the people, and so believing, he ought not to be censured for giving his sanction to its repeal. But the independence he has manifested in the veto, authorizes us to hope that he will deal fairly and candidly with the whole subject hereafter, and that he will conform his policy to the principles of the Virginia school of Republicans.

You are pleased to refer in terms of much commendation to the course pursued by me on the subject of the former Bank charter. I acted at the time under a high sense of duty, and derived much satisfaction from the many evidences I have received, even from many who then censured me, of the approbation of my country. But, sir, I considered my labors as but the commencement of the work of reform in regard to the banking system. Much higher praise is due to Mr. Van Buren, against whom the whole force of the spirit of monopoly was brought to bear. It has driven that distinguished statesman, and unpretending patriot into retirement, but it has rendered him dearer than ever to his country, because of the noble sacrifice he has made to the cause of equal rights.

My strength failing me, I cannot follow out these reflections. Every effort to write admonishes me that my life is nearly spent. Let me conclude, therefore, this hasty and imperfect response to your letter, with an assurance to my Republican and Democratic friends every where, that I am proud of their respect, and have an abiding faith in the success of their efforts to secure the blessings of freedom and equal rights to themselves and their posterity. Very respectfully, your fellow citizen,

ANDREW JACKSON.

Garrut Gilbert, esq.

Indian war upon Texas.—A letter from R. A. Caloway, Sub-Agent for the Osages, dated "Osage National, Aug. 23, 1841," is published in the St. Louis Gazette of the 8th inst., which says that the Osage people had, not long since, returned from their summer's hunt on the south-western part of the Grand Prairie, bringing with them two white persons, whom they purchased from the Cumanche Indians; while out, one a young Spanish woman, the other a girl of 9 or 10 years, said to have been taken from the people of Texas. The Osages say these people have many white persons among them.

They say further, that the Cumanches are only waiting for the leaves to fall from the trees, to make a general attack upon the whole frontier of Texas. Propositions were made for the Osages to send them four hundred warriors, which the Osages refused, on account of their friendship for the white people. A pipe has been sent to many, if not all the tribes on this side of the mountains. How far they may succeed, time alone will show. They have appointed a place of general rendezvous somewhere not far from Houston. The St. Louis Gazette adds:

"Another gentleman from the same place informs us that he conversed with an Osage chief on this subject, who informed him that there was no doubt the intention of the Cumanches. They had sent a pipe to all the adjoining tribes and solicited their co-operation. He also told our informant that the Cumanches had procured the aid of a tribe or band of men who were not Indians, amounting to several hundred; from the description given, our informant supposes them to be either Spaniards or Mexicans. The Cumanches are reported to have some seventy five or a hundred white children with them, of whom they make servants."

The end of the World in 1843!!—We are indebted to the politeness of some one, the publisher we presume, for a copy of the "Report of the General Conference of Christians Expecting the Advent of Our Lord Jesus Christ," held in Lowell, Mass., June, 1841. The pamphlet contains a number of discourses, dissertations, &c., the object of which is, so far as we can comprehend them, to show that Christ's Second Coming, to judge the world, to raise the dead, &c., is to be looked for very soon. They do not affirm, in so many words, that the event will certainly occur in 1843; but they appear to be disciples of Mr. Miller, and to go fully into all his notions. Though perhaps not exactly willing to commit themselves with him on any particular year, or month of the year; still they appear to have endorsed his theory in substance, and to have united with him in putting the world right on the subject in question.—Bib. Rec.

Fortunate Recovery of Money.—It will be recollected that a few months since, Messrs Marie & Decoret, brokers in Wall street, were robbed by a young man, a clerk of theirs, whom they had sent to the bank for \$9000. It appears that the young man fled to Quebec where he took passage for England. By a letter sent to a relative, this fact was disclosed. One of the parties interested immediately took passage in a steamer, and, as we are informed, arrived in England just in time to be on the spot when the young swindler reached the port of destination. On being arrested he disgorged eight thousand seven hundred of his ill-gotten treasure, having disposed of three hundred dollars. The party who went in pursuit returned on Thursday, in a steamer.—Pennsylvanian.

A Request.—At the Anti-Slavery Convention held in this city last week, it was resolved, That this Convention respectfully request the President of these U. States to emancipate his slaves." Hartford Times.

Great Reward.—Messrs. Brown, Brothers & Co., offer a reward of \$10,000 for the apprehension of the pretended Jno. P. Caldwell, who by forged letters defrauded them of \$25,000.

A Bank Robber and a Murderer Escaped Prison.—A letter received at St. Louis, dated the 14th inst., stated that Jacksonville is again in an uproar, caused by the escape of Town, the bank robber, and Gardner, the murderer, who was sentenced to be hung, and whose time expires the first Monday of October.—Ledger.

Steamboat Accidents on the Western Waters.—The Cincinnati Republican gives a list of the accidents to steamboats on the Western waters, which have come under its notice, from January 1st to September 1st, by which it appears that twenty-two were snagged, nine sunk or injured by collision, four burned, two burst their boilers. The estimated loss by these is \$1,350,000. The above, it is said, do not include more than two-thirds of the accidents which have happened in the months as stated above.

More Grand Forgeries.—From accounts received this morning, says the New York Herald of Saturday, we have every reason to believe that the celebrated "Financier" of last spring, has effected another grand haul of probably \$100,000, by forgeries on the Atlantic cities. In addition to the forgery perpetrated on the Messrs. Brown, as stated in a New Orleans paper, we learn that the house of Messrs. Cliburn & Co., the agents of Fletcher, Alexander & Co. of London, have been stuck for \$25,000. This amount was procured by the same means as that obtained from the Browns. A letter of credit was received from New Orleans advising them of a shipment of cotton to Fletcher & Alexander, of London, and authorising the house in New York to negotiate for \$25,000. This amount was transmitted in twenty five one thousand dollar bills of the Bank of America, to the person in Georgetown or Alexander. The amount obtained of the Browns was \$26,000, and it was sent to the "financier" according to his request in funds of the District of Columbia. On receiving the cash the fellow had the cool sarcasm to return a letter of thanks "for the promptitude and accuracy" in following his instructions.

Thus far has it been developed—but it is supposed that houses in Philadelphia, Boston, and other cities, have been defrauded in a like way. It has also been expected by the police here that another grand haul would be made, and if it reaches \$100,000 we should not be surprised. The chief of this corps of financiers is supposed to be a native of New York, well acquainted with the modes of transacting business between New York, New Orleans, and all the large cities of the country.

Doings in Texas.—More Wholesale Lynching.—A week or two ago, says the Natchitoches Herald, we gave an account of the trial of one Jackson, in Harrison county, Texas, for murder; of the manner in which he was tried, how he was acquitted, and how he and some of his friends then seized the county Judge, McHenry, and brought him into Natchitoches, where he is now in jail, awaiting his trial, under an indictment for carrying off negroes from that parish. It now appears that when Jackson returned to Texas, he was attacked and killed by four or five friends of McHenry; and they, in their turn, have been captured and hung, without any ceremony, by the friends of Jackson. Where is this bloody tragedy to end?

N. O. Picayune

Highly Important from Mexico.—Another Revolution.—Ever last evening we received some highly important intelligence from Yucatan and Mexico. That from Mexico is down to the 27th ultimo, and from Yucatan to the 1st inst. Another revolution has broken out in Mexico, and Santa Anna is again in the ascendant. On the 18th ultimo, Guadaluara, in Mexico, under the command of General Paredes, proclaimed for the abolition of the fifteen per cent duty, which had been recently levied by Government, and in favor of a Congress to be elected by the people. This created a great deal of excitement.

The news of this great outbreak reached Vera Cruz on the 24th ult. and Santa Anna immediately proclaimed in favor of the same measures. He despatched troops on the 25th to occupy the principal castle and forts between Vera Cruz and the city of Mexico. On the 29th, Vera Cruz also declared for the revolution, and then the train was almost complete for the overthrow of the Central Government. On the same afternoon Santa Anna, who had about two thousand troops under his command, sent off a sufficient number to take possession of Perote, a castle which commands the communication between the city of Mexico and Vera Cruz. They reached there on the 27th, just as the English mail was leaving, and it is by this means that we have received the news. As soon as the General of Puebla heard of what had happened, he despatched three hundred horse to the assistance of the Perote, but Santa Anna had possession thereof before these troops arrived within six leagues of the place.—Herald.

Mysterious Occurrence.—A valuable carriage, with probably five or six hundred dollars, was, three or four days since, discovered among the bushes, near the farm of a Mr. Burd side, situated several miles out on the Brownsdale road. It was apparently empty; there were no horses attached to it or found in the vicinity, and nothing was seen which might lead to the discovery of who was its owner, when it was left, or under what circumstances, except the name of the manufacturer, which we did not learn, and the place where it was manufactured—Richmond, Virginia. The desolation of a valuable piece of property in the midst of a peaceful community, without apparent cause, leads to the suspicion that here has been foul play used with the owner, whoever he may have been. The horses being gone, tends to confirm this suspicion.—Pittsburg Chr.

Who has got them.—The "Witness," Fayetteville, Arkansas, contains an offer of \$500 reward for the books of the bank at that place, which somebody has stolen, together with a small amount of cash. The books are the Individual Ledger, General Ledger, Bill Book, and Discount Book. The Bank was "screwed," they say. Very likely.—Louisville Advertiser.

Mineral Point Bank.—The Galena Gazette says: "We understand that the Commissioners appointed to wind up the concerns of the Mineral Point Bank, find the vault empty, and no assets with which to redeem the circulation."

Bank vs. Legislative Restrictions.—Col. Page, of Philadelphia, admirably hits off the total inefficiency of legislative restrictions in restricting banks from the perpetration of fraud and injustice. He says, a clerk in a store at Mobile was an inveterate smoker. His employer finding his customers complaining of the filthy habit, remonstrated with the clerk. The latter said he couldn't help it; he must smoke, and that he would die without his segar. Not wishing to deprive him entirely of so favorite a luxury, the employer agreed that his clerk should smoke one, but only one segar a day. But what was his surprise when coming to the store next day, he found the clerk smoking a segar three feet long! He stuck to the rule, it is true, and only smoked one segar a day; but it took him all day to smoke it! Just so with the banks! Give them an inch and they will stretch it to an ell, or longer, if their wishes or interests prompt them."

An Extraordinary Man.—In our paper of yesterday morning there was a short notice of the death of Lewis Cornelius, of Milford, Pike county, Pennsylvania. In the Ledger of yesterday we find the following more extended account of him:

"This gentleman was one of the most remarkable persons, in respect to size, in the present age, and is only excelled by the celebrated Daniel Lambert. Mr. Cornelius was six feet two or three inches high, measured six feet around his body, and just previously to the illness which terminated his death, weighed 721 pounds. He fell ill in consequence of sickness, and after death weighed but 685 pounds. Such was his extraordinary weight, that an inch rope had to be used for his bed-cord. His wife is a tall, spare woman, and his family consists of eight children, the youngest of whom is ten years of age. His grown children take after the father in respect to height, one of the sons being six feet and one inch and a half high. The celebrated Daniel Lambert, who stands unrivalled in weight of body, reached, we believe, 739 pounds, only 18 more than that of Mr. Cornelius, and the renown of Daniel has placed him among the wonders of the world. Mr. Cornelius was hardly less remarkable a person, and filled nearly as great a space in the world.

A Female domestic in the American Hotel, Buffalo, fell with the balustrade, from the top of the building to the arena below, a distance of 57 feet, equal to six stories high, and sustained no other injury save breaking a limb.—That she escaped instantaneous destruction is the wonder of all.

Important Arrest.—The rogue who committed the recent forgeries by which he obtained the large sum of \$52,000 from Messrs. Brown, Brothers and Co. and Mr. E. Corrie, jr. of New York, has been arrested in Philadelphia, and \$43,000 of the money found in his possession. For the present the particulars are deferred, but a day or two will bring them to light. Baltimore Republican.

Suicide.—We regret to learn that a gentleman named Thomas Armstrong, formerly of this city, and recently, it is believed, of New Orleans, put an end to his existence yesterday morning at Barnum's City Hotel, by shooting himself with a pistol.—Baltimore Republican.