



The "Tarborough Press,"

BY GEORGE HOWARD.
 It 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, 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 10 lines, will be inserted at 50 cents the first insertion, and 25 cents each continuance. Longer ones at that rate for every 10 lines. 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.

DOMESTIC.

Internal Improvements.—We find the following remarks of the Hon. Jesse Speight, of the Newbern district, in a debate in the House of Representatives, on the 3d inst. on a motion to re-consider the vote rejecting the bill for the relief of the city of Alexandria:—

Mr. Speight said, he did not suppose his opinion would have a tendency to change the vote of any member on this question, but he felt bound to give the reasons which would impel him to vote against the re-consideration. He held different views from those advanced by the gentleman from Louisiana, (Mr. Thomas,) of the relation in which the District of Columbia stood towards the General Government. He considered this projected appropriation as a mere entering wedge, looking to future expenditures of the money of the People, and of the States, on works of internal improvements. He asked what they were called on to do? To cut a splendid canal alongside of a navigable river, fully equal to all the wants of the people in its vicinity. He could conceive of no project more absurd, and called on gentlemen to go and view the works, and convince themselves. He had always found, when the public purse was opened for such works, individual enterprise was relaxed, and the works thus professedly fostered by the Government were most liable to languish. Mr. S. said he was the friend of internal improvements; but they should be confined to their proper conservators. His doctrine was, that the money requisite for their accomplishment, should remain in the hands of the people, and be by them expended at their own option. Those works which had been prosecuted under the auspices of Government funds, had generally given more evidence of peculation than enterprise. The General Government had been accused of extravagance by interested partisans, and the fault was laid at the door of the President or the present administration, while the extravagant appropriations on that floor, were the source to which all these complaints were attributable. He, therefore, called upon every gentleman on that floor, who professed to sustain the principles of economy avowed by the administration, to put a stop to these extravagant expenditures. Mr. S. said he should vote against the motion for re-consideration, as he believed the work inexpedient, and liable to cost a million of dollars, rather than the hundred thousand applied for.

The Moralist is the name of an octavo periodical sheet, which has been issued at New Salem, Randolph county, in this State, by Jesse Stanton. The main objects of the *Moralist*, as avowed by the Editor, are to "facilitate the spread of intelligence, enlighten, improve, and elevate." The size is eight pages per No. Large octavo; price one dollar a year. The *Moralist* is already at loggerheads with the *Man of Business*, published at the same place; but the base of contention is not a political one,—verifying the old adage, that "two of a trade can never agree."—*Ral. Standard.*

Col. Hudry, who we stated in our last had committed suicide at Washington City, is now said, on authority of a correspondent of the Charleston Courier, to have fallen the victim to a sudden violent hemorrhage, which destroyed him before he had power to call in any aid. The quantity of blood which flowed about the room induced the report that he had committed suicide. The Bill for the relief of his heirs and legal representatives, passed the Senate to-day, and was transmitted to the House of Representatives.—*ib.*

Black Lead.—It is stated in the Salem Reporter, that a bed of black lead has been discovered near Hamptonville, Surry county; and that a gentleman who purchased 50 or 60 pounds for the use of his factory, says it answers a good purpose.—*ib.*

We are authorized to announce Col. Sandy Harris as a Candidate to represent this District in the next Congress of the United States.—*Oxford Exam.*

Hugh Lawson White.—From an editorial article in the Knoxville (Tenn.) Register, we make the following condensed biographical summary of this distinguished senator: He was born in North Carolina, in 1773, of highly respectable and pious parents, and removed with them while a boy to Tennessee. He was considered promising and talented. His education was extensive for the opportunities afforded. He studied the law, first at Philadelphia, afterwards at Lancaster, (Penn.) with Mr. Hopkins, and returning to Tennessee, obtained a license about 1796. Very shortly after he distinguished himself for his legal learning, adroitness in the management of causes, his logical arguments, and the facility with which he comprehended and analyzed the most complete subjects. In a few years he was elected a judge of the old Superior court, in which he presided with universal satisfaction.—He showed strong native sense, and sound vigorous judgment. His judicial opinions were neat, argumentative and luminous. When the Supreme court was created he was made a member of it, and gave great satisfaction.—He afterwards resigned his seat on the bench, and was made president of the bank of Tennessee, which office he filled for years with great skill and the strictest integrity. For some time, he was a senator of the state Legislature, in which office he displayed statesman-like talents of the highest order. In 1821 he was chosen by Mr. Monroe, one of the commissioners for the adjudication of the Spanish claims, in which situation his decisions and opinions extended his reputation over the nation. When Gen. Jackson retired from the Senate of the United States, Judge White was chosen by a voluntary unsolicited vote as his successor, which office he accepted, chiefly from personal regard to the general. He has ever avoided the degrading contentions of party politics and personal invective; mild, modest and conciliatory in his department, he possesses a firmness and inflexibility which never wavers, relying in debate on reason and argument, rather than on vehemence of declamation. No man has been more uniformly consistent in his political course. He was opposed to the chartering of the United States Bank from the very first, to the mania for internal improvements and latitudinarian constructions of the constitution, and to infringements upon the sovereignty of the States. He has never wavered in his republican principles, and never will. It is in his private character that his virtues shine still more resplendent. Kind, affectionate, and fond of domestic retirement, he is un-

ambitious of the honors and plaudits of the world, esteeming a good name more precious than riches, regarding his friends with a fond and too partial attachment, and exercising towards his enemies the magnanimous virtues of charity and forgiveness.

It is in his character, as a lawyer of profound attainments and of eminent success that he is not known.

His eloquence is plain and comparatively unadorned, but forcible, argumentative and convincing, sometimes descending to the levity of ridicule, sometimes indulging the severity of sarcasm, but occasionally touching the heart by sweet and simple effusions of pathos, or astonishing the mind by unexpected flashes of sublimity. His moderation and prudence, his plain republican character and his spotless reputation eminently qualify him as the successor of Gen. Jackson. His course will tend to soothe the violence of party feeling and restore to our agitated and distracted country peace, harmony and union. He has too much sense, virtue and patriotism to be an instrument in the hands of any party. He has no narrow and selfish views, he has never been fascinated with the baubles of ambition or delighted with the pageantry of office. Possessing habits of indefatigable industry, great experience, a judgment clear, solid and strong, undoubted independence and patriotism, we conceive him peculiarly qualified to preside over the destinies of a great nation.

The writer thus concludes:—"he is peculiarly formed by his habits, the soundness of his judgment, the maturity of his intellect, the purity of his principles and the energy of his character to check the encroachments of power, preserve the privileges of the people and maintain the integrity of the Constitution."—Such a man is Hugh L. White."—*N. Y. Star.*

"Lo, the poor Indian."—A letter from Tuscaloosa, to the editor of the Huntsville Democrat, dated December 22d, describes an interesting scene which recently took place in the Hall of the House of Representatives, before the Legislature of Alabama. A large party of the Creek tribe of Indians were in Tuscaloosa at that time, on their way to Arkansas, under the conduct of Col. Hunter, the agent, and a principal Chief of the Nation named Eufawla. The letter says:—

A motion was made by Mr. Jackson to invite the Chief and his warriors within the Bar of the House; agreed to unanimously. Mr. Jackson was then instructed to convey the invitation of the House. The Chief and his warriors were then conducted in and seated themselves in chairs arranged around the Hall below the lower tier of desks.

Eufawla then addressed the House from his seat in substance pretty much as follows—he spoke in the Creek language, which was interpreted from time to time as he proceeded by Col. Hunter. The effect upon the House and gallery was solemn and interesting. The tear started in more eyes than one. The Chief an Indian of fine appearance—his aspect grave—his voice low and subdued—his words slow. He proceeded—

"I come brothers to see the great House of Alabama and the men that make the Laws, and to tell them farewell in brotherly kindness before I go to the far West, where my people are now going.

I did think at one time that the white men wanted to oppress my people and drive them from their homes by compelling them to obey laws that they did not understand,—but I have now become satisfied that they are not unfriendly towards us, but that they wish us well. In these lands of

Alabama, which have been my forefathers, where their bones lie buried, I see that the Indian fires are going out;—They must soon be extinguished. New fires are lighting in the West—and we will go there. I do now believe that our great father the President intends no harm to the red men—but wishes them well. He has promised us homes and hunting ground in the far west, where he tells us that the red men shall be protected. We will go.—We leave behind our good will to the people of Alabama, who built the great House, and to the men who make the laws.

This is all I have to say—I came to say farewell to the wise men who make the laws, and to wish them peace and happiness in the country which my forefathers owned and which I now leave to go to other homes in the West. I leave the grave of my fathers—but the Indian fires are going out—almost clean gone—and new fires are lighted there for us.

There are two Houses of the men who make the laws—I have already bid farewell to the other House—I now bid farewell to you, and wish not only you, but all the people of Alabama, to be happy and prosperous. I leave you in friendship and good will. I have nothing more to say."

When Eufawla concluded there was a peal of applause through the House and Gallery.

The Speaker replied in a handsome and appropriate manner to the address of the Chief—briefly adverting to the cause of the extension of our jurisdiction, and stating the advantages of a removal to the Indian tribes. After which the members rising from their seats as a token of respect, the Chief and his warriors retired. The reply of the Speaker was interpreted to the Chief by one of the Chiefs, a half breed, by name Greyson.

Indeed, sir, it was an affecting scene, and forced upon the minds of the spectators a current of recollections that carries something of a pang to the heart of the white man.

The Writings of Gen. Washington.—Two volumes of the writings of General Washington, edited by Jared Sparks, have recently issued from the press. Dr. E. G. Mygatt, the agent for the work in Virginia and North Carolina, has submitted these volumes to our inspection, and we take much pleasure in giving our testimony of the great interest and value of the compilation, and to the beauty and fidelity with which the typography of the work is executed. The subjoined extract, from the Prospectus of Mr. Sparks, will explain the scope and plan of his patriotic effort, to give in a form accessible to all, a lasting and valuable memento of the Father of his Country. The "Writings of Washington," intimately connected with and illustrative as they are of the history of the times in which he lived, should have a place in every Library. We hope the editor and publishers will be amply remunerated for the risk of their heavy undertaking, and that our citizens will not be wanting in subscribing liberally for a Work, which is in itself, so valuable.

The work is to consist of the writings of Washington, selected from the voluminous papers left by him at Mount Vernon, which have all been in the possession of the Editor for six years. The object has been to gather from the whole of these papers, amounting to more than sixty folio manuscript volumes, the best portions of Washington's writings, and to combine them into a methodical arrangement, accompanied with explanatory notes and historical elucidations. They will be published in the following order:—

I. Letters and other papers relating to Washington's early Mil-

itary Career in the French War, and as Commander of the Virginia Forces.

II. Letters, Instructions, Addresses, and other Papers relating to the American Revolution.

III. Private Correspondence from the time of his resigning the Command of the Army, to the Beginning of the Presidency.

IV. Public and Private Letters, Instructions, and other papers from the time of his Inauguration as President to the end of his Life.

V. Messages to Congress and Public Addresses.

The whole number of volumes cannot be precisely ascertained, but it will not be less than eight, nor more than twelve. The work will be printed in the octavo form, and executed in the best manner, each volume averaging more than five hundred pages.

The first volume will consist of a Life of Washington, written with a view to his personal acts and character.

The second and third volumes are just published, and the others will appear at the rate of three or four a year, till the work shall be completed.

Gentlemen who prefer it, can subscribe to receive the whole work when complete.

Doct. E. G. Mygatt is the authorized Agent for Washington's Works in the States of Virginia and North Carolina."

Chief Justice Marshall and Gov. Tazewell, have given certificates of the high estimation in which they hold the compilation of Mr. Sparks, so far as it has progressed, and of the conviction from his character, that the remainder of the work will be as faithfully executed.—*Pet. Con.*

Extract of a letter dated Natchez, January, 4th, 1835. Yesterday was a great day here. Foster, the murderer of his wife, was acquitted and set free, but it was only for a minute or two. Perhaps you may have heard of him before. He was tried for the murder of his wife last year, who he killed with a negro whip. He was a planter and is worth 80 or 90,000 dollars, and gave Eli Huston, one of our first lawyers, 3000 dollars to get him clear of the gallows. Yesterday at 3 o'clock he was set free, but the moment he made his appearance outside of the Court House, a mob, composed of the most respectable citizens of Natchez and the surrounding country, laid hold of him, took him out to the edge of the town and there stripped him, gave him one hundred and fifty lashes, well laid on with three good cowhides. None but gentlemen of good standing flogged him, and after they had done so until his back was cut to pieces, they got a tar barrel, warmed it and poured it all over him, then laid about two bushels of feathers on him; after this, they made him walk through all the streets in the city, followed by a drum and about 1000 people, with all the yells and cries of "kill him" "whip him again," &c. All this I was an eye witness to. Whilst whipping him, some of the crowd called out for mercy, when one of our first lawyers rose and said, "his wife called for mercy when he was killing her and he did not hear her." It was the intention of the populace to have taken him to the river and put him in a canoe without oars, carried him out into the middle of the river and then let him go. This they did not do, on account of it having been said among the crowd that there were several waiting on the Bluff to shoot him. What else will be done with him I do not know.

India Rubber.—It is incredible to what numerous useful objects this invaluable article is now applied. We stepped in yesterday

to Raymond & Co., No. 211 Pearl street, the agents for the manufactories to the east, and was surprised to see so many articles of use manufactured from the India Rubber; and we particularly recommend ladies and house-keepers, if it is only for curiosity, to call in and see for themselves how far ingenuity connected with domestic purposes can be carried. Among an immense stock, we examined air beds, air cushions, and air pillows, of drilling and silk; light and excellent articles. Large and small aprons for ladies and nurses; caps and capes; baggage and stage covers; broad cloth, camblet, and drilling coats, cloaks, and jacket; pea coats; firemen's coats; cloths, of various kinds, saturated with the India rubber; velvet cushions; gas bags; gaiter boots; hose; hand reins; life preservers; leggings; long and short, with and without shoes and soles; mail bags; prunella shoes and bootees, for ladies; thorough-braces for coaches, carriages, &c. Boston wrappers; pantaloons, and a variety of other specimens. All these articles, from being prepared with India rubber, are impervious to water, and are most valuable for the preservation of health. We are convinced that when the western states shall appreciate the importance of this new branch of manufactures, the demand from that section of our country will be considerable and increasing. Farmers and those working in the open air, should fortify themselves with these preservers.—*N. Y. Star.*

The cashier of the Perth Amboy Bank was awakened on Monday morning about 4 o'clock, by the barking of a dog. Getting up he discovered that the counting room of the bank had been robbed, and collecting together a number of young men, they started in pursuit of the robber, till getting on his track, they followed him from Woodbridge to Rahway, Elizabethtown and Newark. By this time they were convinced that the robber was a man named Jefferson Hoddy, a native of Babylon, L. I. and latterly of Rahway, N. J. following on to this city, they discovered him at the Washington Lunch, where he was arrested by Sparks. All that he took from the bank was a few counterfeit bills, which would have been of no use had he escaped. On entering the room where he was confined, a few hours after his committal, he was found lying on the floor, his face covered with blood. It appears he had attempted to hang himself with his comforter, which broke, and it is supposed finding no other way of ending his existence he attempted to dash his brains out against the walls of his prison. He was so far recovered in the after part of the day as to be placed in a coach and carried to the steamboat to convey him to Amboy. The motion of the coach restored him so much as to be enabled to stand by the time he reached the boat.—*ib.*

Improvement in the Cotton Gin.—Mr. William S. Cooly, of this town, has obtained a patent, as we understand, for a very valuable improvement in the ribs of the "Saw Gin," now in universal use at the South. It is said that the advantages of patent ribs are, that they are more strong and durable—of a more uniform size and shape—more simple in their construction—less exposed to get out of order—more easily repaired, and cheaper than those now in general use. We understand that Mr. Cooly is making arrangements for the manufacture of these ribs in this town and their sale in New York. *Norwich (Conn.) Cour.*