



The "Tarborough Press,"

BY GEORGE HOWARD.

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Miscellaneous.



HUMAN LOVE

(Oh! if there is one law above the rest
Written in wisdom—if there is a
word
That I could trace as with a pen of
fire,
Upon the unsund' temper of a child;
If there is any thing that keeps the
mind
Open to angel's visits, and repels
The ministry of ills, 'tis Human
Love!
God has made nothing worthy of con-
tempt—
The smallest pebble in the well of
truth,
Has its peculiar meaning, and will
stand
When man's best monuments wear
fast away.
The law of Heaven is Love; and
though its name
Has been usurp'd by passion, and
profan'd
To its unholy uses through all time,
Still the eternal principle is pure;
And in these deep affections, we feel
Omnipotent within us—we but see
The lavish of his measures in which
love is given;
And in the yearning tenderness of a
child,
For every bird that sings above his
head,
And every creature feeding on the
hills,
And every tree and flower and run-
ning brook,
We see how every thing was made
to Love;
And how they err, who in a world
like this
Find any thing to hate but human
pride.

TEXAS

Declaration of Independence.

The unanimous declaration of independence, made by the delegates of the people of Texas in general convention, made at the town of Washington, on the 24 day of March, 1836.

When a government has ceased to protect the lives, liberty and property, of the people from whom its legitimate powers are derived, and for the advancement of whose happiness it was instituted, and so far from being a guarantee for the enjoyment of those inestimable and unalienable rights, becomes an instrument in the hands of evil rulers for their oppression; when the federal republican constitution of their country, which they have sworn to support, no longer has a substantial existence, and the whole nature of their government has been forcibly changed, without their consent, from a restricted federative republic, composed of sovereign states, to a consolidated central military despotism, in which every interest is disregarded, but that of the army and the priesthood—both the eternal enemies of civil liberty, the ever ready minions of power, and the usual instruments of tyrants. When, long after the spirit of the constitution has departed, moderation, at length, so far lost, by those in power, that even the semblance of freedom is removed, and the framers themselves, of the constitution, discontinued, and so far from their petitions and remonstrances being regarded, the agents who bear them, are thrown into dungeons, and mercenary ar-

mies sent forth, to force a new government upon them at the point of the bayonet. When, in consequence of such acts of malfeasance, and abdication, on the part of the government, monarchy prevails, and civil society is dissolved into its original elements: In such a crisis the first law of nature, the right of self preservation, the inherent and inalienable right of the people to appeal to first principles and take their political affairs into their own hands, in extreme cases, enjoins it as a right towards themselves, and a sacred obligation to their posterity, to abolish such government, and create another in its stead, calculated to rescue them from impending dangers, and to secure, their future welfare and happiness.

Nations, as well as individuals, are amenable for their acts to the public opinion of mankind. A statement of a part of our grievances, is therefore submitted to an impartial world, in justification of the hazardous, but unavoidable step; now taken, of severing our political connections with the Mexican people, and assuming an independent attitude among the nations of the earth.

The Mexican government, by its colonization laws, invited and induced the Anglo-American population of Texas to colonize the wilderness, under the pledged faith of a written constitution, that they should continue to enjoy that constitutional liberty and republican government to which they had been habituated in the land of their birth, the United States of America. In this expectation they have been cruelly disappointed—as the Mexican nation has acquiesced in the late changes made in the government by General Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna;—who having overturned the constitution of the country, now offers us the cruel alternative, either to abandon our own homes, acquired by so many privations, or submit to the most intolerable of all tyrannies, the combined despotism of the sword and the priesthood.

It has sacrificed our welfare to the state of Coahuila, by which our interests have been continually depressed through a jealous and partial course of legislation, carried on at a far distant seat of government, in the humblest terms for the establishment of a separate state government, and have in accordance with the provisions of the national constitution, presented to the general congress a republican constitution, which was, without just cause, contemptuously rejected.

It incarcerated in a dungeon for a long time one of our citizens, for no cause but a zealous endeavor to procure the acceptance of our constitution and the establishment of a state government.

It has failed and refused to secure on a firm basis, the right of trial by jury; that palladium of civil liberty, and only safe guarantee for life, liberty and property of the citizen.

It has failed to establish any public system of education, although possessed of means almost boundless [the public domain] and although it is an axiom in political science, that unless people are educated and enlightened, it is idle to expect the continuance of civil liberty or the capacity for self-government.

It has suffered the military commandant stationed among us to exercise arbitrary acts of oppression and tyranny; thus trampling upon the most sacred rights of the citizen, and rendering the military superior to the civil power.

It has dissolved by force of arms the state congress of Coahuila and Texas, and obliged our represen-

tatives to fly for their lives from the seat of government; thus depriving us of the fundamental political right of representation.

It has demanded the surrender of a number of our citizens, and ordered military detachments to secure and carry them into the interior for trial; in contempt of the civil authority and in defiance of the laws of the constitution.

It has made piratical attacks upon our commerce, by commissioning foreign desperadoes and authorizing them to seize our vessels, and convey the property of our citizens to far distant ports for confiscation.

It denies us the right of worshipping the Almighty according to the dictates of our conscience—by the support of a national religion, calculated to promote the temporal interests of its human functionaries, rather than the glory of the true and living God.

It has demanded us to deliver up arms, which are essential to our defence, the rightful property of freemen, and formidable only to tyrannical governments.

It has invaded our country, both by sea and land, with intent to lay waste our territory, and drive us from our homes—and has now a large mercenary army advancing to carry on against us, a war of extermination.

It has, through its emissaries, incited the merciless savage, with the tomahawk and scalping knife, to massacre the inhabitants of our defenceless frontiers.

It hath beep, during the whole time of our connexion with it, the contemptible sport and victim of successive military revolutions; and hath continually exhibited every characteristic of a weak, corrupt and tyrannical government.

These and other grievances were patiently borne by the people of Texas until they reached that point at which forbearance ceases to be a virtue. We then took up arms in defence of the National Constitution. We appealed to our Mexican brethren for assistance.—Our appeal has been made in vain: though months have elapsed, no sympathetic response has yet been heard from the interior. We are therefore forced to the melancholy conclusion, that the Mexican people have acquiesced in the destruction of their liberty, and the substitution thereof of a military government: that they are unfit to be free, and incapable of self government.

The necessity of self-preservation therefore now decrees us eternal political separation. We therefore, the delegates with plenary powers of the people of Texas, in solemn convention assembled, appealing to a candid world for the necessities of our condition, do hereby resolve and declare, that our political connexion with the Mexican Nation, has forever ended, and that the people of Texas do now constitute a free, sovereign, and independent republic, and are fully invested with all the rights and attributes which properly belong to independent nations.

Signers Names.
Richard Ellis, President. Municipality of Austin: C. B. Stewart, Thomas Barret. Brazoria: Edwin Waller, James Collingsworth, J. S. Byrum, Asa Brigham. Bexar: Francisco Rouis, Antonio Navarro, J. B. Bagger. Colerado: W. D. Lacy, William Menifoe. Gonzalez: J. Fisher, M. Caldwell. Goliad: William Mode. Harrisburg: Lorenzo De Zavala. Jasper: S. H. Everett, Geo. W. Smith. Jackson: Elijah Stepp. Jefferson: Claborn West, Wm. B. Scates, M. Menard, A. B. Hardin. Miwa: J. W. Benton, E. J. Gazlay, R. M. Coleman. Matagorda: B. Hardman. Milam: L. C. Robertson, George C. Chil-

dres. Nacogdoches: Robert Potter, Thos. J. Rusk. Peacan Point: Rob. Hamilton, Collin M. King, Albert H. Latimore. Refugio: James Power, Sam. Houston, David Thomas, Edward Conrad. San Augustin: E. O. De-gand, Martin Farme, S. M. Bloun. Sabine: James Gaines, Wm. Clarke, jr. Shelby: Sydney C. Pennington, Wm. C. Crawford. San Patricio: John Turner, B. B. Goodrich, Jesse Grimes, J. G. Swisher, G. W. Barnett.

Important from Texas.—The schr. W. A. Turner, arrived yesterday in 7 days from Matagorda. Through the politeness of Capt. Brookfield, we have obtained the particulars of the late siege by the Mexicans of San Antonio de Behar, as ascertained at Matagorda when the Turner left.

The besieging army was commanded by generals Sesma and Coss. It consisted of 40 Companies of infantry, numbering at an average of 60 or 70 men each; and of about 1500 cavalry under Folisalos—with 500 mules and baggage of all kind. These were seen and numbered by Capt. Dermit of the Texian army, previous to the engagement. The Texians in the fort were infantry and some cavalry for foraging expeditions under the command of Colonels Bowie and Travers, numbering about 200.

The assault on the fort of Alamo in the town of San Antonio commenced about 3, P. M. on the 28th of February, the Mexican army hoisting a black flag aloft as indicating no quarters. The garrison being well supplied with 18 pounders planted on the fort, made them ply with dreadful effect, sweeping companies of the assailants before the shot. The Mexicans surrounded the fort on all sides; but on all sides were they saluted with its artillery. This continued till 7, P. M. when the Mexicans thought proper to evacuate the town, and retire to an encampment within two miles, after leaving 500 of their comrades slain before the fort.

The provisional government of Texas being informed of the contest, an immediate draft of one third of all Texians capable of bearing arms was ordered by the acting governor. But so eager were the Texians in general for their prompt and certain triumph, that when the order reached Matagorda, not one third only but all able bodied citizens volunteered. Numerous companies were immediately on the march to San Antonio, to drive the Mexicans beyond the Rio Grande, or leave them on the field of battle. They act on the offensive in their future operations.—New Orleans Bee.

Little Rock (Ark.) Feb. 19.—We are informed that the inhabitants of that portion of this Territory south of Red river have, in fact, separated from the Government of Arkansas and of the United States, and are taking measures to incorporate themselves with Texas. Judge Ellis, James Clark, Esq. and Mr. Carson, late of North Carolina, are among the Delegates to the Texian Convention. We are sorry for it—for we look upon it as a most rash and unadvised step. Texas is at present in a state of anarchy. She cannot be aided by the United States, unless in violation of solemn treaties. If she become independent, she must either be attached to the United States, or become one of those little petty independencies, without either means, national standing, dignity, or power; never any thing more than nests of parties. If her citizens have any hopes of ultimate prosperity and happiness, those hopes are founded solely on the

prospect of hereafter becoming a part of these United States. The Republic of Texas, by itself, would be nothing among nations. Why then leave our great Republic, and become a part of that which is no government, and where their only hopes will rest on again obtaining what they are now throwing away?—Advocate.

Methodist Christian Sentinel.—This paper has been transferred to the Virginian Conference, and will hereafter be conducted, under the name of the "Virginia Conference Sentinel," by the Rev. William A. Smith, Rev. Moses Brock and Rev. John Early, a committee appointed by the Conference, and Edited by the Rev. Leroy M. Lee. The profits of the paper will be applied to the support of the deficient, superannuated, and supernumerary members of the Virginia Annual Conference, and their families, and to the widows and orphans of preachers.—Ral. Star.

Central Rail Road.—We take pleasure in calling attention to the proceedings of the Rail Road Convention which assembled at Trenton, Jones county, on the 15th, which will be found in another part of this paper. It was resolved by that patriotic body to use all honorable means to promote the construction of a rail road from Beaufort to the West. A committee was appointed to memorialize the Legislature, &c. We have ever felt a deep interest in this project; we have repeatedly urged its importance, and nothing could afford us more satisfaction than to see it carried into execution.—ib.

Awful Disaster.—The following is an extract of a letter from a gentleman in Mobile, dated March 14th:—A most terrible accident happened here yesterday. As the steamer Benjamin Franklin was starting for Montgomery, her boilers burst, killing and wounding thirty, as some accounts say—others between twenty and thirty, passengers and boat hands. The lady passengers, and others in the after part of the boat, were not injured. Mr. Isaac Williams, formerly of Cumberland county, N. C., and recently near Portland, Wilcox county, Alabama, was blown a considerable distance from the wreck into one of the slips, and fell a shockingly mutilated corpse. His remains were decently interred, and his watch and money, \$2,500, were taken care of by his Factor. Several persons sunk before they could be reached by the boats; most probably they were dead when they struck the water. The boat was carried into dock to prevent her from sinking.

Deputation of Michigan Indians.—A deputation of twenty-seven Ottawa & Chippewa Chiefs and delegates, are now at Washington treating for the cession of their lands within the limits of Michigan. The Secretary of War has charge of the negotiation, and it is believed a result will be obtained favorable to both them and the United States.

Timoleon.—This celebrated stallion and racer, died on the 18th ult. in Virginia.

A fellow in Mississippi, pursued by Justice Lynch and his myrmidons, inequently hanged himself lately, with a propriety that Jack Ketch might emulate. Before he turned himself off, he adopted the suggestion of Mike O'Flaherty, who quietly strung himself up in his cell on the first day of his confinement, after writing with a coal on the wall,—"Isn't this better than bothering a Jury?"

Reform.—The English journals are discussing the expediency of abolishing the Peerage, and the expediency of substituting an elective chief magistracy for an hereditary monarchy. The discussion shows a change in the affairs of the country, and that the people are through and through of the absurd and servile heretofore paid to her claims. But reform will never be completed, a purely begun, till that abominable of the land, the established church, is entirely abrogated, and set- can contemplate the splen or they ligacy of the English G in the Nobility, and the mendicant of the laboring classes in Britain, without feelings of order and contempt. For it is a matter of wonder that the land of Bacon, Sidney, Shakspeare and Newton, with all her vast stellation of genius and should for so many ages have mitted to the plain and palpa hypocrisy of a licentious clergy—and that a hardy, valiant and intelligent people, should so long have been held in political bondage, by the feeble grasp of an effeminate and vicious nobility.
Wilmington Ad.

France.—Extract of a letter from a private gentleman at Paris, dated January 23, 1836. "France has declared, by her Chamber of Deputies, that the nationality of Poland must be preserved; that the equilibrium of Europe must be restored; that they are pleased at the close intimacy with England, and that they hope the mediation of England will be able to settle the affair with us, to the honor of the two great nations; all which means to say to the King, from an offensive and defensive alliance with Great Britain, demand from the Emperor of Russia the observance of the treaty of Vienna; if he refuses it, execute it by force of arms, and pay the United States the money, and we are satisfied. That this will be the case, that there will be a war with Russia before the year expires, is just as sure as that the world will last that long."

Religious Frenzy and Patriotic Cannibalism.—It is stated as a fact, which, however, it is scarcely possible to believe, that in the late massacre at Barcelona, even some ladies of the highest rank ate from motives of patriotism, of the flesh of the unfortunate Chief of Police Colonel O'Donnell, who was among the number of the slain.

Increase of the Army.—The past Macomb has submitted, as we Senate, in the presence of satisfaction with their country.

tion of that body, a pur increase of the army to Supply and men, without adding number of regulars. It seems to be determined to a low as force is entirely in order to a public defence. The power is not only located in the hands of the army, but we are happy to say we have a little apprehension of the ing out of the former of these habits would ere the time have a ver, and a heavy loss of property would have been protected. General proposes that there regiments of artiller abolished, and this Office a pamphlet entitled, "The power of the Baptist Church, each company have a right to be called of 12 men; and one CHURCHES. dragons comprising 715 aggregate, including the non-commissioned staff, will be 9955 men.—Pennsylvania.