



The "Tarborough Press,"
BY GEORGE HOWARD.

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Miscellaneous.

Texas.—The information from Texas, which we annex, is calculated to excite apprehensions that the forces of the United States on the frontiers may be involved in the contest. It seems that the Mexican emissaries alluded to in General Gaines's despatch to the Governor of Louisiana, have succeeded in arousing to action the Indians within our western limits; and according to the General's construction of the treaty between the United States and Mexico, as given in that despatch, he feels himself called upon to interpose to prevent these Indians from taking part in the war. General Gaines states that his orders from the President require him "to remain entirely neutral, and to cause that neutrality to be respected." But if, to effect this object, he deems it a duty to oppose the employment of the Indians within our frontiers, and has marched to the Sabine, as the letter from Fort Jesup to the editor of the Bulletin indicates, to arrest the progress of the Indians in that quarter, there is great likelihood that a war in our western border has been already commenced, the close of which cannot be certainly divined. We trust that, however strong sympathies in favor of our countrymen who are emigrants in Texas may be, nothing will be done by an American officer to tarnish the high character of the United States for national probity and good faith.—*Globe.*

From the New Orleans Bulletin
16th ult.

We are happy to have it our power to publish the following letter addressed by Major General Gaines to the Governors of Mississippi, Alabama, and Tennessee. It may be relied upon as authentic, and is of great importance. It is manifest from the letter that the government of the U. S. has taken the proper position with respect to the contending parties in Texas, and that Gen. Gaines has taken the necessary precautionary measures to enable him to execute the important duties devolved upon him, and to cause our neutrality to be respected.

[COPY.]

Head Quarters, Western Department.
Natchitoches, La. 8th April, 1836.

Sir:—The war in Texas, which has of late assumed a sanguinary and savage aspect, has induced the President of the United States to require a considerable augmentation of regular force to be concentrated upon this section of the national frontier, to which my attention has been particularly directed. He deems it to be the duty of the United States to remain entirely neutral, and to cause their neutrality to be respected—peaceably if practicable—forcibly if necessary.

The 23d article of the Treaty with Mexico requires both the contracting parties to prevent "by force all hostilities and incursions on the part of the Indian nations living within their respective boundaries, so that the United States of America will not suffer

their Indians to attack the citizens of the Mexican States, &c."

The provisions of this article I am particularly instructed to cause to be enforced, and I have pursuant to instructions, taken measures to make known to the various Indian tribes inhabiting that portion of the United States bordering upon the Mexican territory, on the waters of the Red and Arkansas rivers, the determination of the government to prevent any hostile incursion into Texas, and have directed that the Chiefs be called upon to inculcate upon their people the necessity of carefully abstaining from any violation of the above mentioned engagement—and I have moreover informed them, pursuant to the orders of the President, that I will not hesitate to use the force at my disposal for the purpose of preventing any such designs.

I have learned from several of our citizens entitled to credit, that one Manuel Flores, a Mexican Spaniard, but for several years past a citizen of "Spanish town" in this State, near the Sabine Ridge, has been lately commissioned by persons professing to act by the authority of the Mexican Government, for the purpose of enticing the Indians in the western prairies on our side of the boundary line, to join them in the war of extermination now raging in Texas; and that with this view, the Agent, Manuel Flores, accompanied by a stranger, has passed up the valley of the Red River, and has lately produced considerable excitement among the Caddo Indians. And I have very recently learned from several intelligent persons in Texas, and others who have lately been there, that many of our Indians have gone over to the Texas side of the line.

These facts and circumstances present to me the important question—whether I am to sit still and suffer these movements to be so far matured as to place the white settlements on both sides of the line wholly within the power of these savages—or whether I ought not instantly to prepare the means for protecting the frontier settlements, and if necessary, compelling the Indians to return to their own homes and hunting grounds? I cannot but decide in favor of the alternative which this question presents: for nothing can be more evident than that an Indian war, commencing on either side of the line, will as surely extend to both sides, as that a lighted quick-match thrust into one side of a powder magazine would extend the explosion to both sides.

But I am without mounted men, the only description of force which will enable me to interpose an efficient check to the daily increasing danger which every intelligent citizen with whom I have conversed upon the subject, apprehends. And apprehending as I do that the loss of a month, which it would require to submit the case to the decision of the President of the United States, might prove fatal to a large portion of the frontier inhabitants, I have determined to solicit of your Excellency a brigade, to consist of two or three battalions of volunteers—as many to be mounted as practicable—to repair to this place as soon as may be convenient, by companies or battalions; to receive their arms and camp equipment at New Orleans and Baton Rouge. There may be eight or ten companies to a battalion.

Should the war in Texas be brought to a close without the apprehended Indian hostilities, the volunteers will be discharged forthwith.

With perfect respect, I have the honor to be

Your obed't serv't,
EDMUND P. GAINES.
Major General Commanding.

To His Excellency, Edward D. White, Governor of the State of Louisiana, New Orleans.

Head Quarters, West of Brazos,
31st March, 1836.

To the People of the East of Brazos: My Encampment is preparing on the west of Brazos, where I shall wait for some supplies and reinforcements. My inclination never has been to cross the Brazos, and the false reports spread are by men who have basely deserted the army of Texas. Let men from the east press on the army, and cross over at Groces. If men will, with the present force we can defeat and capture the enemy. The army of the enemy has been represented at 10 to 30,000 men, when indeed it never has exceeded 3 to 4,000 in Texas, and the force that attacked Col. Fannin was only 1500, and he had only 320 men. They fought him in the Prairie, where he had no water, and where they surrounded him. Their cavalry are not as numerous as stated, and their infantry are men pressed into service, and convicts from prisons—their army is incumbered with women and children. Let the men of the east come to our aid, and bring all deserters with them. Aid from the United States is landing on our coast. Capt. Brown with one of our vessels has taken a Mexican vessel, with 420 bbls. flour, 300 kegs powder, and other supplies for the army. My spies report the enemy within a few miles of San Felipe, 800 or 1000 men only, and 30 cavalry. We will whip them soon. The citizens of San Felipe, when they heard it rumored that the enemy had crossed the Colorado, immediately set fire to their own houses and reduced the town to ashes. Let the people not be any longer in dread of danger if the men will turn out like men.

SAML. HOUSTON,
Com. in Chief.

SANTA ANNA'S PROCLAMATION.

The General in Chief to the Army of Operations under his Command.

Companies in arms!—Our most sacred duties have conducted us to these plains, and urged us forward to combat with the mob of ungrateful adventurers, on whom our authorities have incautiously lavished favors which they have failed to bestow on Mexicans. They have appropriated to themselves our territories, and have raised the standard of rebellion in order that this fertile, and expanded department may be detached from our Republic; persuading themselves that our unfortunate dissensions have incapacitated us for the defence of our native land.—Wretches! they will soon see their folly.

Soldiers! Your comrades have been treacherously sacrificed at Anahuac, Goliad and Bejar; and you are the men chosen to chastise the assassins.

My Friends! We will march to the spot whither we are called by the interest of the nation in whose services we are engaged. The candidates for 'acres' of land in Texas will learn to their sorrow, that their auxiliaries from New Orleans, Mobile, Boston, New York and other Northern Ports, from whence no aid ought to proceed, are insignificant, and that Mexicans, though naturally generous, will not suffer outrages with impunity; injurious and dishonorable to their country; let the perpetrators be whom they may.

Camp on the River Nueces, }
February 17, 1836.
Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna.

Extract of a letter dated Fort Joseph, April 14.—Dear Sir—Nacogdoches has been abandon-

ed, and probably by this hour is in ruins. A detachment of the Mexican army has, by an extraordinary movement, been united with the Indians of the north, who it is reported are 1500 strong; and unless timely succor is obtained, the country will be overrun; and the depredations and horrors which were lately enacted in Florida, will now be removed to the western border of our happy land. Hundreds of families are rapidly fleeing from the ruthless savages who are hastening down upon them, and all is confusion between here and San Augustine. Gov. Quitman, the noble and brave Quitman, who merely went to explore the country, and lay out the promised land, has heedlessly found himself and his handful of devoted adherents, hemmed in by the Mexicans on one side, and the cruel Indians on the other; and he is now rallying the scattered inhabitants and forming a rear guard, to protect the unfortunate women and children, who are hurrying with all possible speed to the Sabine. Gen. Mason reached here by express last evening; and Gen. Gaines, with just promptitude, has ordered 8 or 10 companies from this garrison to be on the line of march by 3 o'clock P. M. to reach the Sabine as early as possible. Gen. Gaines commands this expedition.

Rumor has attempted to resuscitate Col. Crockett; he is supposed to have been discovered among the slain, still breathing, and with careful attendance was restored. The fact, however, is too well attested, that every individual of the gallant band who fell in the Alamo was thrown in a general heap and burnt by the remorseless and vindictive conquerors.—*Norfolk Herald.*

Texas Loan.—The books for the Texas Loan were opened yesterday, and we are gratified to state that \$100,000 was forthwith subscribed, and no doubt the whole amount will be promptly taken up. The effort made to produce a feeling in favor of Santa Anna has failed, having been received coldly by the public. In the Western States memorials are circulating in every direction praying Congress to recognize the independence of Texas, and troops continued to be poured into that country. However powerful the Mexican forces may be, we are certain, that if they penetrate deep into Texas, they will be cut off ultimately.

We have no doubt, that ere Congress rises, a resolution will be passed expressive of the sense of the American people, relative to the barbarous mode of conducting the war on the part of the Mexican army.—*N. Y. Star.*

The Poor Indians.—Most of our readers recollect the vast amount of sympathy expressed by the opposition party for "the poor Indians," at the time Gen. Jackson became earnest in recommending their removal beyond the white settlements of the United States. The measure was characterized as barbarous, unfeeling and inhuman; we heard much of the forlorn condition of the sons of the forest: of their attachment to their native soil; of their devotion to the mounds which contained the bones of their ancestors, &c. &c. The opposition policy prevailed; they were allowed to remain; and what has followed? Ask the smoking ruins of the thousand farm-houses in Florida! Question the smouldering ashes of the men, women and children of that once flourishing territory.—Look upon the answer at the spot where the gallant Dade and his comrades sleep their final sleep, and then tell us what has followed

this one of a thousand measures of opposition to the course of the present administration. These reminiscences are painful, but the unscrupulous foes of Gen. Jackson must make up their minds to assume a due portion of responsibility for the results which follow their panic efforts.

Winchester Virginian.

Important from Jamaica.—Effect of Abolition.—We have received our files from Kingston to April 2d. We regret to see, but could not have expected any other result from the iniquitous proceedings of the abolitionists of the British Parliament, that the feeling of dissatisfaction prevails to a great extent upon this once prosperous island. Plundered as they have been by the apprenticeship law concocted in the conventicles of the saints of Aldermanbury street, what else could we anticipate but scenes of riot and confusion among the negroes, and distress and heart-burning contentions between the official authority attempting to execute an impracticable law, and the planters who have, in fact, become the aggrieved oppressed slaves of power.

It is calculated that two thirds of the British W. I. Colonies, will have been thrown out of cultivation by the disorganizing and disastrous operation of the apprenticeship law.

The Jamaica papers are engrossed with the subject, as might be supposed, and speak a language made more eloquent by the wounds with which their pride and feelings are excoriated, and the deep pecuniary losses which they have experienced. Already, we may say to our neighbors and kindred of Jamaica, they begin to see about to be realized the frightful consequences which hypocrisy, under the mask of religion, always brings in its train, and will also in our country if not torn up by the roots. Among these disastrous effects will be the depopulation of the British W. I. Islands, and by necessity a vast increase of importation in the Spanish and French, and other islands, to make up for the chasm created by the abstraction of negro labor, for free negro labor amounts to a nonentity. This is one of the fruits of emancipation, setting aside the debaucheries and excesses which will reign among them like a sword of fire, until they are self-exterminated by the very weapons which sanctified puritans have put in their hands. There is admitted to be already a fearful accumulation of crime since the general introduction of churches, schools and similar institutions among the negroes.—*N. Y. Star.*

Sporting Intelligence.—We are authorized, by an authentic source, to state, that Col. Crowell and Mr. Shelton, the owners of John Bascomb, who was the competitor and victor of Argyle in the match lately run over the Augusta Course, Georgia, four mile heats, have, with a spirit of true Southern feeling, liberally and magnanimously tendered John's services to the backers of the South in the great match between the North and South, to come off in New York, over the Union Course Long Island, at the Second Spring Meeting, which will commence on the 31st of May next. This friendly offer has been cheerfully accepted, and John has already taken up the line of march for the battle ground, and is daily expected to arrive at old New Market, at which place, or at the Central Course, he will join the main body of the corps under Old Napoleon, and thither wend his way to compare speed and bottom with the "Lion of the North," Post Boy. In this match, the North is privileged to name at the

starting post, any horse owned and belonging North of Maryland. The South, in like manner, any South of the Potomac. Sum staked, \$5,000 aside, half forfeit, four mile heats.—*Pet. Con.*

Perkins.—Our countryman, Perkins, has invented a steam-boiler, which cannot explode. He writes from London to our government, that he is anxious that his country should realize the benefit of his invention, and demands a corresponding compensation. He offers to suffer his experiment to be tested for the space of ten years; and should it fail, he withdraws his demand for pecuniary reward. As Perkins is unquestionably one of the greatest mechanics of the age, this intelligence will be highly gratifying to the western people, whose enterprise is so intimately connected with steam power, and who have suffered so much from the disasters incident to the bursting of boilers.

Henry Blair, a free colored man, of Md. has invented and obtained a patent for a machine to Plant Corn. It is moved by a horse, opens the furrow, drops and covers the corn, and goes as fast as a plough.

Ought the raising of Beets for Sugar to be encouraged in the U. States?—Mr. Isnard, French vice consul at Boston, who distinguished himself in this culture in France during the time of Napoleon, who first projected it, states in a letter to the Boston Daily Advertiser, that one ton of beets yield 100 lbs. brown sugar, and that an acre will produce on an average 10 or 15 tons. Supposing 100 lbs. of sugar to an acre, there would be a clear profit, after all expenses on the refined article, of \$3420 on 500 acres. This would never do for our country. Our soil is too rich and valuable to be appropriated to so unproductive an income as this.

Compliments to America.—The N. Y. Star states that so high is the estimation in which the American flour is held all over the world, "the government of Denmark have recently sent out a gentleman to our country, who is charged with the duty of making a special examination of the plan upon which our mills are constructed.—This circumstance, like the mission of French government to our penitentiaries, and that of the English rail road companies, to examine our inclined planes, is another flattering proof of the extorted homage, rendered by European civilization and science to American ingenuity."

An Offensive Offence.—Somebody who does not like the doings of the Lower Canada House of Assembly, has been trying a new and very unsavory method of putting a stop to its legislative proceedings, as appears from the following paragraph, quoted from the Quebec Mercury:

"The mischievous attempt of stifling the members of Assembly out of their Hall, was again attempted last night, and we are sorry to say, with more success than on the former occasion, as assaetida was sprinkled in different parts of the house. The person, we learn, has been seen and discovered, and the matter will be before the house this evening. The fellow, be he who he may, who could be guilty of so low an annoyance, deserves to be visited with as severe a punishment as the House can inflict."

N. Y. Com. Adv.

Pride breakfasted with plenty, dined with poverty, and supped with infamy.