



**The "Tarborough Press,"**

BY GEORGE HOWARD.  
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**Miscellaneous.**

**Bechtler's Gold Coin.**—Mr. Bechtler has politely furnished us with the subjoined statements of the amount of money coined by him from the 18th January, 1831, to the 12th December 1836, together with the amount of Gold used during the same period.—Most of this Gold was taken from the mines in Rutherford and Burke counties although much of it is stamped Georgia Gold. This, we are informed by Mr. Bechtler, has been done rather to distinguish the different qualities of Carolina Gold than for any other reason. The greater part of the Carolina Gold is about 20 carats fine, and in coining it is all brought to that value. The Georgia gold is about 22 carats, much of which has been coined by Bechtler. Whenever, therefore gold is brought in to be coined of the fineness of 22 carats, it is stamped Georgia Gold. An impression was produced abroad some time since, that the coin of Mr. Bechtler was not as valuable as it purported to be, and it was, in consequence, not as readily received as it had been before. Upon enquiry, we find that this is not the fault of Mr. Bechtler. The assaying has very frequently been tested at the United States Mint, and has invariably, as far as our information extends, proved to be strictly correct. Sometimes, however, the coins have been deficient in weight. This arises from the fact that by being handled and carried in the pocket they are worn off, as gold is easily worn, and not because they are originally, not of the proper weight. We are inclined to believe, too, that some persons amuse themselves occasionally by filing off the edges. From the precaution we know to be used by Mr. B. and from information derived from Merchants who have very recently passed large quantities at the North at par, we are convinced that all of the pieces, if not worn or filed, will hold out according to the stamp. Mr. Bechtler informed us that he sent on \$400 in his coin to the mint in Philadelphia, this Spring, and obtained the same amount in eagles for it. The five dollar piece 20 carats fine, weighs 140 grains—21 carats, 128 grains. It will be seen that the subjoined statement extends no later down than 12th December, 1835. Since that time, instead of being a falling off, there has been an increase of business. We paid him a visit on last Saturday, when he had just polished off the last of \$3,000, for a days work. Mr. B. has promised to furnish us with a statement of the amount coined and fluxed since that period, at as early a date as possible. [The amount coined and fluxed in \$5, \$23, and \$1 pieces, from the 16th January 1831 to 12th December, 1835, is stated at \$1,107,387.] These statements prove the immense extent of the mining interests in this section of the State. We do not know what proportion this forms to the amount actually

collected from the mines; perhaps a half, perhaps it is not one fifth. Yet mining has not fairly commenced with us. Deposit mining is perhaps more profitable than ever, and vein mining, though it has been but barely tested, yet sufficiently so to induce several large capitalists to embark in the experiment extensively.

*Rutherford Gazette.*

**General Court—Mr. Randolph's Will.**—The General Court adjourned on Friday last, after a session of seventeen days. On Friday evening the Court decided that the will of Mr. Randolph, dated in December, 1821, with its codicil annexed, the codicil of 1826, the four codicils of 1828, and the codicil of 1831, written in London, should be admitted to probate as the last will and testament of that extraordinary man. The effect of these instruments is, we understand, to liberate his slaves and provide for their removal to one of the States or Territories. To Judge Tucker, his half brother, and to Mrs. Bryan, the daughter of a half sister, (to each) an estate is devised. The great bulk of the remaining property is devised to Judge Leigh, but he having released all his interest, it will be distributed equally among Mr. R.'s next of kin. The Court was nearly unanimous, one Judge only dissenting. An appeal, we understand, was taken to the Court of Appeals.—*Rich. Eng.*

**Mr. Madison.**—The annexed biographical sketch of this illustrious man is said to be correct. James Madison, late President of the United States, was the son of James Madison of Orange County, Virginia, and Nelly Conway, his wife—and could trace back his paternal ancestors as inhabitants of Virginia, for about one hundred years previous to his birth, which took place at the house of his maternal grandmother in Port Conway, on the Rappahannock River, March 16, 1751. He was educated by Mr. Robertson, a Scotchman, in King and Queen county, and by the Reverend Mr. Martin, a Jerseyman, at his father's house in Orange county. With these two learned and accomplished teachers, he studied English, Latin, Greek, French, Italian, &c. and prepared himself to enter College, which he did at Princeton, N. J. in 1769. He graduated in 1771, having studied the Junior and Senior classes in one year, but was induced to continue at Princeton till 1772, from a desire to learn Hebrew, and to extend his studies under the superintendence of Dr. Witherspoon, President of the College; to whom he was very much attached.—Having a delicate frame, his excessive studies impaired his constitution, and he continued in bad health for many years. In the Spring of 1776, he was elected by the people of Orange county, a member of the General Assembly of Virginia, but in 1777 he failed in his election in consequence of his refusing to treat and electioneer. In the following winter he was elected a member of the Executive Council, where he continued to serve until the winter of 1779-80, when he was elected by the General Assembly a member of the Continental Congress, of which body, he remained a member until the autumn of 1785. He was elected a member of the General Assembly of Virginia, in the Spring of 1785, and again in 1786. He was elected by the General Assembly a member of Congress in 1786, and the same year to the Annapolis Convention, which made the present constitution of the United States. He was elected by the people of his county in 1788, a member of the Virginia Conven-

tion which ratified that Constitution. He remained in Congress from 1786 to March 1798, the end of General Washington's administration. He was elected a member of the General Assembly of Virginia in the Spring of 1798, and an elector for President and Vice President of the U. States in 1800. On the accession of Mr. Jefferson to the Presidency in 1801, Mr. Madison was appointed Secretary of State; and eight years thereafter he succeeded his great friend and coadjutor as President of the United States, to which high station he was re-elected for a second term, at the end of which he retired, in March, 1817, to his seat called Montpelier, in Orange County, Virginia, where he has ever since resided—except when attending an Agricultural Society, of which he was long President, as a visiter and Rector of the University of Va. and as a member of the State Convention to amend the Constitution of Virginia, to which the people of his county elected him in 1829, until he took his departure on the 28th ultimo in the 86th year of his age, from the theatre of his usefulness to that of his rewards.

**A Stupendous Monopoly—The Ohio Rail Road Company.**—The last Ohio legislature, in the face of all the great rail road and canal improvements, completed or in progress in that state, granted last session a charter which, for exclusive and extravagant privileges, we undertake to say, is not surpassed by any thing in the history of this speculating age in which we live. Yet if it turn out for good in the end, we shall not demur. The ostensible object of the charter is to construct a rail road from some point on the Wabash and Erie Canal, to pass easterly to the Maumee river, and thence through the counties of Lucas, Wood, Sandusky, Huron, Lorrain, Cuyahoga, Geauga, Ashtabula, so as to connect with the great road proposed along the southern shore of Lake Erie, of which the first link in the east, viz: from Buffalo (N. Y.) to Erie (Penn.) has already been subscribed for. The charter is given in perpetuity, with a capital of four millions, and gives fifteen years for the construction of the road, with the addition of banking and trust privileges, which two latter are to be entered upon immediately. Half a million has already been subscribed. At the expiration of thirty-five years, the state has power to purchase the stock, or paying an advance of fifteen per cent. on all monies expended by the company.

**Assassination.**—William Mathewson, Esq. a wealthy Planter of Clark co. Alabama, on his return from Mobile, when near Mr. John McDonald's in Baldwin co. was shot dead. The names of the murderers are not given, and an unnatural coldness respecting the whole affair seems to be evinced by the Journals—all the particulars given are that no Justice of the Peace or Coroner was within 20 miles, and the neighbors themselves investigated the affair.

**Miss Roby Austin of Scituate, R. I.** committed suicide last Saturday evening by taking arsenic. She had prepared her grave clothes a week previous. No cause assigned for the act.

**A man named Boyd** was recently tried in Nicholas co. Kentucky, for murder, and sentenced to three years solitary imprisonment; but the Judge, on hearing the argument of his counsel, granted him a new trial and admitted him to bail, which created great sensation amongst the people. On the last day of the Court, as

the Judge was returning home, he was played upon by an engine, and profusely covered with sewer water. The District Attorney, who was with him, also received a share, but he consoled himself by remarking that "his misfortune resulted from keeping bad company."

**We learn that the Bishop of Montreal** has appointed a committee to inquire into the charges of Maria Monk against the Hotel Dieu Nunnery in that city, and they were thoroughly to examine every part of the convent, and report on the 14th inst. The committee consisted of a number of respectable Catholic Priests, and orders had been given that they should have admission into every room in the convent.

Since the above was in type, we have seen a gentleman who has just received a letter from Canada, and he informs us that the committee is not wholly composed of Catholic Priests; but that a Protestant clergyman is among their number.—*New York Sun.*

**TEXAS.**

It may be interesting to readers to know something of the leaders in the Texian War of Independence.

**Of DAVID G. BURNET** President, we know little or nothing, except that a person of that name had a grant of land similar to Austin's, from the Mexican government. We presume it is the same.

**GEN. SAML. HOUSTON**, the commander of the army, was a private soldier under Gen. Jackson, in the Creek war of 1813. He was afterwards a Representative in Congress, and Governor of Tennessee. Some domestic difficulties for which he was much censured at the time, caused him to resign, and leave the State.

**THOMAS J. RUSK**, who was Secretary of War, and is now a Brigadier General, is a native of this district. His parents are yet living in Pickens. He was for some years a lawyer of reputation at Clarksville in Georgia.

**MIRABEAU LAMAR**, who is said now to be Secretary of War, was in Georgia a lawyer of considerable talent and was a candidate on the State Rights ticket for Congress at the last election.

**ROBERT POTTER**, Secretary of the Navy, is well known in North Carolina. He was in his youth an officer in the United States Navy. A few years ago, he was a member of Congress, and whilst he was so, was convicted of an outrageous assault and mayhem and sentenced to two years imprisonment. Immediately on his release, he was elected to the North Carolina Legislature, from which he was soon after expelled.

**SAMUEL P. CARSON**, Secretary of State, was for several years the Representative of the Burke district, N. C. in Congress. He removed to Red River a year or two since, with a very considerable property. At the convention he received a handsome support for the Presidency of Texas.

**STEPHEN F. AUSTIN**, who has been a conspicuous actor in the affairs of Texas for some years past, and was recently one of the Commissioners to the United States, is, we believe, a native of Massachusetts. He obtained many years ago a large grant of land in the province which he colonized, chiefly with emigrants from the United States.

**DR. ARCHER**, another of the commissioners, is a Virginia, of talents and character, who left his native State a few years since in consequence of having been engaged in an unfortunate and fatal duel.

**Judge QUITMAN**, who left Mississippi with a company, for Texas, as soon after the fall of the Alamo, is said to have been one of the first men of that State; a gentleman of high character, and spotless reputation.—*Pendleton (S. C.) Mes.*

**Death of Bishop White.**—It becomes our painful duty to announce the death of the venerable Bishop of the Episcopal Church of Pennsylvania. He breathed his last at Philadelphia on the 17th inst. in the 69th year of his age; being born in Philadelphia on the 4th of April, 1748.—He was the Senior Bishop of the Church, and was believed to be the oldest Protestant Bishop in the world. "In the course of his lengthened labors, he has consecrated every Bishop of the Episcopal Church in the United States, except the Bishop of Michigan, who has received consecration since illness confined him to his chamber."

**Providence, R. I. July 18.**  
**Birth extraordinary.**—An Irish lady passenger on board the steamboat President gave birth to a fine healthy female child on Saturday morning off Point Judith. On the arrival of the boat the mother and child took passage in the stage for Taunton!

**Another Candidate for Office.**—A crazy man named Samuel Bridge, from Philadelphia, arrived in Washington last week, and with all dignity drove up to "the President's House," alighted, walked in and demanded possession. Subsequently, he called upon the Secretary of the Treasury for the keys, and then proceeded to the house of the Secretary of the Senate, for the purpose of making arrangements for calling an extra session of the Senate! He says it is the wish of the people of Philadelphia that he should assume the duties of President of the United States. He was taken up, and committed for safe keeping.—*Alexandria Gazette.*

**Shocking Disaster at Trenton Falls.**—On Friday last, while Mr. Thorn and family, from New York, were on a visit to Trenton Falls, in passing round a point of rock, one of his servants who had charge of a little daughter nine years old, slipped and fell with her into the stream. The servant was rescued, but the daughter drowned, and we understand her body has not yet been found. The place where the accident happened, is the same at which, some few years since, a Miss Soydam was lost. There does not appear to be any danger in passing the point where these fatal casualties have occurred. With ordinary care it may be passed with perfect safety; and we should not think ones life could be endangered without the greatest carelessness.—*Utica Observer.*

**A Crash.**—On Friday morning, says the Boston Courier, about seven o'clock, the brick front of an old building, of questionable fame, situated near the corner of Ann and Richmond streets, fell into the street with a tremendous crash. Several complaints have heretofore been made of its apparent insecurity. It was occupied by a number of families, and several persons were in bed at the time of the occurrence, all of whom escaped without the slightest injury, though some were most indelicately exposed.

**Ours vs. My.**—Mr. Slang always used to say "my horse, my boys," &c.; Mr. Slang now invariably says "our boys, or our farm." This substitution of "our" for "my," by Mr. Slang, was brought about thus: Mr. Slang had just married a second wife. On the day after the wedding, Mr.

Slang casually remarked, "I now intend, Mrs. Slang, to enlarge my dairy."

You mean our dairy, my dear, replied Mrs. Slang.  
No, quoth Mr. Slang. I say I shall enlarge my dairy.  
Say our dairy, Mr. Slang.  
No; my dairy,  
Say our dairy, say our, screamed Mrs. Slang, seizing the poker.  
My dairy! my dairy! vociferated the husband.

Our dairy! our dairy! our dairy! re-echoed the wife, emphasizing each "our" with a blow of the poker upon the back of her cringing spouse.  
Mr. Slang retreated under the bed. In passing under the bed clothes, Mr. Slang's hat brushed off. Mr. Slang remained under cover several minutes, waiting for a calm. At length his wife saw him thrusting his head out at the foot of the bed, much like a turtle from its shell.

What are you looking for, Mr. Slang, says she? I am looking, my dear, snivelled he, to see if I can see any thing of our hat. The struggle was over. The next Sunday morning, Mr. Slang asked Mrs. Slang if we might wear our clean linen breeches to meeting? And in short ever since the above mentioned occurrence, Mr. Slang has studiously avoided the use of that odious singular possessive pronoun. He stands corrected. Forsooth he considers Mrs. Slang the better grammarian.

**Cure for a Cough.**—Take a lump of alum, the size of a hen's egg, put it into a quart of molasses, and simmer the same over the fire in an earthen vessel till the alum is dead, and when cool take a spoonful as often as you feel the cough coming on, and in a short time you will get relief.

**Receipt.**—To cure the poison occasioned by the sting of a bee, wasp, hornet, etc. wash the part affected with the water of ammonia (hartshorn) and if much diseased dissolve a piece of carbonated ammonia (the size of a pea) in water and drink it. This remedy has relieved persons, when a sting had nearly caused mortification.

**Important if true.**—A discovery of immense importance has just been communicated to our Society for the promotion of the Physical Sciences. This discovery is that of an impulsive force more powerful than that of gunpowder or steam. Our men of science are in raptures, and are preparing their reports, which will very shortly be published! All that we know is, that the moving power is a galvanic machine, the action of which, it is said, will equal that of steam, without the expense, and without the danger.

*French paper.*

**Breaking up of the Harems in the East.**—A German paper states that the Schah of Persia, in order to give a proof of advancement of civilization, had suddenly thrown open the gates of his harem, and given their liberty to all the female slaves it contained. All the great men of the empire followed the example, and the inhabitants of Teheran could scarcely believe their eyes when they saw the gates of the palace opened for the first time for the unhappy victims. This news causes an extraordinary sensation here and all over the east. It was believed in Persia that the sultan would follow the example.

**The English people say** that if you wish to get genuine Port Wine, you must go yourself to Oporto, make your own wine, and then ride astraddle of the barrel all the way.