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## Miscellaneous.

### INDIAN WAR.

**The summer campaign.**—The  
 Florida of July 16, says—Ar-  
 rangements are in progress for an  
 expedition to the Withlacoochee,  
 as soon as the requisite force can  
 be assembled. It will be com-  
 manded by Gen. Call. The ob-  
 ject is to destroy the growing  
 crops of the Indians. One thou-  
 sand mounted men from Tennessee  
 are expected to arrive here by the  
 25th instant, who will be joined  
 by the regulars, and the militia  
 and volunteers of Florida.  
 Col. Warren, of Duval county,  
 lately surprised a party of Semi-  
 noles and killed seven, and woun-  
 ded another.

**Creek War.**—A friend has just  
 handed us a letter from Columbus  
 dated the 25th instant, by which  
 it appears that the anticipations  
 that the war was terminated, have  
 been premature. We presume,  
 however, that this body of Indians  
 comprises all the hostiles that now  
 remain. The letter says—"It  
 appears that the war is not yet  
 over in this section. An express  
 arrived here this morning from  
 Fort McCrary, stating that a bat-  
 tle was fought near that place yester-  
 day, between 98 men of Major  
 Allford's command, and about 200  
 Indians. The whites lost, 6 kill-  
 ed and 15 to 20 wounded; the In-  
 dians 12 to 15 killed—number of woun-  
 ded unknown. The whites stood  
 their ground nobly until their am-  
 munition was exhausted, and then  
 retreated.

General Sandford, at the head  
 of 6 or 7 companies of mounted  
 men, are now parading and will  
 be off immediately for the scene  
 of action."

P. S. The Herald, from Co-  
 lumbus, just received, says that  
 this battle was fought at Quarles'  
 plantation 22 miles below Colum-  
 bus. These Indians are undoubtedly  
 on their way to Florida.  
 There also appears to be Indians  
 remaining in the Chickasawhatchee  
 swamp.—Geo. Messenger.

**Massacre.**—A correspondent of  
 a St. Louis paper gives the horri-  
 ble details of a massacre among  
 some half breed Indians near Fort  
 Union, at the mouth of the Yel-  
 low Stone river in June. A half  
 breed family, named Duchamp,  
 had murdered another half breed  
 Jack Ram, for which the half  
 breeds of the neighborhood and  
 some French voyagers determined  
 to exterminate them, for which  
 purpose they attacked a block  
 house in which the Duchamps  
 were. The Duchamps understand-  
 ing that no quarter would be  
 given them, became desperate and  
 reckless of consequences, and de-  
 fended themselves to the last with  
 determination. A Frenchman con-  
 trived to set fire to the block  
 house, and the wind being high,  
 the flames spread with great rap-  
 idity. The yells of defiance of  
 the inmates could be heard amidst  
 the crackling of the flames, and  
 they could be seen calmly and de-  
 liberately watching an opportuni-  
 ty through the smoke and flames,  
 to bring down their opponents with

their rifles, of whom they killed  
 eight and wounded several. The  
 Duchamps, with the exception of  
 a few small children, were com-  
 pletely exterminated.—N. Y. Star.

**Singular and sudden death.**—  
 The Louisville City Gazette of a  
 late date says: Mr. White, of the  
 firm of Woodruff & White, of this  
 city, while examining a bee hive  
 yesterday morning, was stung on  
 the temple by a bee, and immedi-  
 ately expired. He was in the en-  
 joyment of good health in the  
 morning, and was buried in the  
 evening.

A fellow who has been trav-  
 elling through the Eastern coun-  
 try, under the plea of doing busi-  
 ness and making frequent depos-  
 ites at the various banks, and in  
 the hours of business contrived to  
 overdraw his account, has been  
 arrested at Boston. Already the  
 following Banks have made charges  
 against him for the respective  
 amounts to their names: Hancock  
 Bank \$440; Traders, \$300;  
 Banker Hill \$150; Nahant, Lynn,  
 \$250; Fairhaven, \$250, which he  
 at various times overdraw under  
 the names of Charles Adams,  
 Samuel Drew, John Brown, John  
 Brooks, Jas. Brooks, and Samuel  
 Brooks.

Count Constantine Bretos,  
 who figured here a long time ago,  
 is moving about Baltimore to the  
 serious annoyance of boarding  
 house keepers and tailors—with  
 whom, on the strength of his for-  
 midable mustachios he contrives  
 to get up a bill, which they can  
 never contrive to get paid.

We learn by the Cincinnati  
 Evening Post, that the abolition  
 press of Mr. James G. Birney,  
 was destroyed on the evening of  
 the 12th July. The excitement  
 was great, and a handbill was  
 posted up in every part of the city,  
 warning the incendiaries to desist.  
 The handbill concludes thus:  
 "Every kind of expostulation  
 and remonstrance has been resorted  
 to in vain; longer patience  
 would be criminal. The plan is  
 matured to eradicate an evil  
 which every citizen feels is under-  
 mining his business and property."

It is said that the business of Cin-  
 cinnati has received a vital stab,  
 in consequence of "the wicked  
 and misguided operations of the  
 abolitionists." Interest, then, it  
 would seem, is accomplishing that  
 which principle should effect.

**Copper Mines in Virginia.**—  
 The Fredericksburg Arena says,  
 in the county of Fauquier the  
 Phenix Company have just com-  
 menced operations under the  
 most flattering auspices; also, the  
 United States Copper Mining  
 Company in the county of Or-  
 ange, on the eastern side of the  
 Blue Ridge. This vein is said to  
 be 50 feet wide and 5 miles long.

If there are rogues in the  
 South who put stones in their cot-  
 ton bags, there are knaves in the  
 North who make use of false  
 weights in the purchase of their  
 wool. An agent of a manufactur-  
 ing establishment in Augusta, in  
 Maine, (not Georgia) who was  
 strongly suspected of this ingenu-  
 ous method of lightening the  
 loads of the farmers, came near  
 the other day being tarred and  
 feathered.

The Sussex Register says,  
 Jno. Brown a native of Ireland,  
 but for the last fifty years a citi-  
 zen of New Jersey, died in Mans-  
 fields, Warren county, on Wed-  
 nesday, the 22nd ult. aged one  
 hundred and forty years!

The Boston Galaxy says:  
 that on some of the land on which  
 the speculators have been operat-

ing, the humble bees have to get  
 down on their knees to get at the  
 clover, and the grasshoppers get  
 on a mullen stock, and look over  
 forty acres—with tears in their  
 eyes.

**New method of Printing.**—A  
 new process is now in practice in  
 the United States, to transfer the  
 impression of common type from a  
 printed sheet to a metallic plate.  
 The printed sheet, well wetted, is  
 placed between two smooth and  
 polished iron plates, which are  
 then heated and submitted to a  
 sharp pressure, and the letters are  
 thus re-produced on the metal.  
 The plates are then wetted with  
 nitric acid applied with water,  
 which hollows the parts not im-  
 pregnated with ink, and leaves a  
 kind of stereotype, which has at  
 least the advantage of being ex-  
 tremely economical.

Mr. William Dukehart, of  
 Baltimore, has invented a new  
 method of making harness. Sew-  
 ing is done away with, and copper  
 rivets used. It is said to be more  
 durable and economical.

The New Orleans Advertiser  
 states that Mr. Caldwell has  
 authorized his agent in Europe to  
 offer Madame Malibran, the dis-  
 tinguished vocalist, ten thousand  
 pounds sterling for one year, to  
 play in the Italian and English  
 Opera in the United States.

**Bots in Horses.**—A traveller in-  
 forms us that the stage drivers on  
 the routes leading from Albany to  
 the western parts of the State of  
 New York, in giving water to  
 their horses on the road, mix a lit-  
 tle wood ashes with their drink,  
 which they say, effectually pre-  
 serves them against the bots.

**Chain suspension Bridge over  
 the Niagara.**—Acts of incorpora-  
 tion have been obtained from the  
 Legislature of New York and Up-  
 per Canada, for the erection of a  
 bridge from Lewiston to Queens-  
 ton; books for subscription to the  
 capital stock were opened in New  
 York on the 7th ult. They will  
 remain open for ten or twelve  
 days. Able engineers have given  
 their opinion that the work is not  
 only practicable, but that it will  
 be ultimately profitable.

Our climate is hard enough,  
 but Canada must be intolerable.  
 In winter, buried in snow and the  
 mercury freezing; in summer,  
 burnt up with droughts and the  
 thermometer at the roasting heat  
 of 98 degrees. Below Quebec,  
 the crops are so ruined that the  
 parishes are threatened with star-  
 vation.—N. Y. Star.

**Encounter between a Bull and  
 Locomotive.**—As a locomotive  
 was passing along the track of  
 rail road near Coatesville, Penn.,  
 a bull that had broken from its  
 pen, made a desperate onset on it.  
 The concussion killed the bull on  
 the spot, and his carcass pushed  
 along some distance before the  
 engine could be stopped. The  
 cars were thrown off the track but  
 no one injured.—ib.

**Black Hawk.**—Extract of a letter  
 from Lieut. B. S. Roberts, 1st  
 Regiment of Dragoons, command-  
 ing at Fort des Moines, to the  
 Secretary of War, dated 14th July,  
 1836:—  
 I see by reports in the eastern  
 papers that a letter has been receiv-  
 ed at the War Department stat-  
 ing that Black Hawk has again  
 become hostile, and has circulated  
 the wampum belt amongst the  
 western Indians, and consider it  
 my duty to inform the Department  
 that the report is without the slight-  
 est foundation. Black Hawk  
 and his family are at this time in  
 their Lodge within two hundred

yards of my quarters, and have  
 been, for the last year, encamped  
 within five miles of this post. He  
 has only been absent, during this  
 time, five or six weeks, on the Des  
 Moines river, near Keokuck's  
 town, raising corn. The old man  
 is becoming very infirm, and  
 should he be disposed, would not  
 be able to carry on another war  
 against the whites. He, however,  
 is perfectly conquered, and knows  
 too well the force of the whites, to  
 involve his own or any other na-  
 tion in war with them.—Globe.

The Cherokee Indians re-  
 siding within the chartered limits  
 of North Carolina, and in Union  
 county, Georgia, have, through  
 their delegates formally assem-  
 bled, published a declaration of  
 peace. They state that their con-  
 dition is entirely dissimilar to that  
 of the hostile Creeks; that they  
 have made considerable advance-  
 ment in the arts of civilized life;  
 that dependence on the chase for  
 a precarious subsistence is no  
 more known among them; that  
 their interests and predilections  
 and institutions are all on the side  
 of peace—that they have no mili-  
 tary system, nor military supplies;  
 and that they have no connexion  
 with the belligerent tribes. By  
 war, they say, they have nothing  
 to gain, and every thing to lose.

**Demand for labor.**—There never  
 has been a time, within our  
 remembrance, when the demand  
 for labor throughout the country  
 was so great as at present; and,  
 of consequence, there never was a  
 time when the price of labor was  
 so high. The demand is not con-  
 fined to any one class of workmen,  
 but extends to every class, farmers  
 included. Although thousands of  
 laborers and artisans are import-  
 ed every year from foreign coun-  
 tries, they seem but as a drop in  
 the bucket, and the demand goes  
 on, unabated and increasing.  
 Journal of Com.

**Riot in Boston.**—The New York  
 Commercial of Tuesday afternoon  
 says: From various letters receiv-  
 ed this morning, we learn that  
 while the examination of the two  
 negro women, who had been entic-  
 ed away from their owners, now  
 on a visit at Boston, was proceed-  
 ing yesterday before Judge Shaw,  
 in that city, a mob, consisting of  
 blacks and whites, broke into the  
 court room, knocked down the  
 officers, rescued the prisoners, and  
 carried them off in triumph in a  
 coach.

The police officers are pursuing  
 the ringleaders, and a number will  
 be arrested. The city is now in  
 considerable excitement on the  
 subject.

### TEXAS.

**New Orleans, July 18.**—By  
 the schr. Julius Cesar, which ar-  
 rived yesterday from Texas, we  
 have information that renders it  
 very doubtful whether the Mexi-  
 can army will really prosecute fur-  
 ther operations for the present at  
 least against Texas.

From Texian spies sent for the  
 purpose of reconnoitering the en-  
 emy, it is ascertained that the  
 Mexican army has not advanced,  
 and that its numbers are continu-  
 ally diminishing by desertion.

The Texians are in fine spirits,  
 and have no lack of arms, ammu-  
 nition and provisions, and with  
 force sufficient to repulse the inva-  
 ders with great slaughter. Santa  
 Anna had solicited by letter the  
 amicable interposition of Gen.  
 Jackson, and had conveyed to the  
 Mexican Government his opinion,  
 that the conquest of Texas was  
 impossible, and that the Indepen-  
 dence of Texas should be recog-  
 nized.

The schr. Brutus, Capt. Hurd,  
 was at Matamoros, blockaded by  
 the Mexican brig of war Vencedor

del Alamo, but would soon be re-  
 lieved by the schr. Invincible,  
 Union, and other vessels, that had  
 proceeded there in tow of the  
 steamboat Ocean, for the purpose  
 of capturing the brig. The steam  
 boat was laden with volunteers,  
 and for her protection there was  
 raised a breastwork of cotton  
 bales.

The Mexican brig will in all  
 probability fall a capture to the  
 Texians.

It seems that the Vencedor had  
 been despatched from Vera Cruz,  
 in order to protect the schooners  
 Cumanches, Fanny Butler and  
 Watchman, which were stored  
 with provisions for the Mexicans.  
 Finding that the Texians had al-  
 ready intercepted the said vessels,  
 and appropriated their cargoes to  
 their own use, she very wisely  
 proceeded to take if possible what  
 Texian vessels might fall in her  
 way. It may not however prove  
 a judicious step.

From all the information receiv-  
 ed, and which we believe to be  
 substantially correct, we are firm-  
 ly of the opinion that the Mexi-  
 cans will suspend active hostilities  
 against the Texians for the sum-  
 mer, and we shall not prove very  
 bad prophets if it should not turn  
 out, that their troops will be en-  
 tirely withdrawn from the limits  
 of Texas, and the independence of  
 this republic fully secured.

### Foreign.

**Late from Europe.**—Liverpool  
 papers of the 27th June, have  
 been received at New York.

The trial of Lord Melbourne,  
 Prime Minister of England, for an  
 alleged crim. con. with the Hon.  
 Mrs. Norton, resulted in his acquit-  
 tal.

**Reform of the Lords.**—Mr. O'-  
 Connell has placed the following  
 notice of motion on the order book  
 of the House of Commons for  
 Monday, the 27th instant: "To  
 move that it be referred to a com-  
 mittee to inquire and report whether  
 it be not necessary for the  
 public weal of this realm to reform  
 the House of Lords, by extending  
 the principle of representation in  
 the peerage, and altering the qual-  
 ity of electors and the mode of  
 election."

Nothing decisive from the con-  
 tending parties in Spain.

The Cotton markets continued  
 dull, without any material varia-  
 tion in prices.

**Abolition in France.**—On the  
 25th of May there was a very ani-  
 mated discussion in the Chamber  
 of Deputies, upon the subject of  
 Slavery in the West India Islands,  
 Guadeloupe, Martinique, and the  
 Isle of Bourbon. Some of the  
 speakers were in favor of immedi-  
 ate and unconditional emancipa-  
 tion, without paying the slightest  
 regard to the rights of the prop-  
 rietor or to the fitness of the slave  
 for freedom. Others were in fa-  
 vor of understanding the subject  
 before they acted, and of doing  
 nothing precipitately. The spec-  
 ches of the first were dogmatical  
 and inflammatory, and in all re-  
 spects mischievous. The other  
 speakers, though not hostile to  
 emancipation, were hostile to the  
 absurd and ridiculous views of  
 those who, under the mask of phi-  
 lanthropy and religion, would in-  
 volve the colonies and the colo-  
 nists, white and black, in one com-  
 mon ruin.

**Suppression of Gambling Hou-  
 ses in Paris.**—The French Cham-  
 ber of Deputies have passed an  
 important vote, suppressing all the  
 gambling houses of the capital,  
 from January, 1838. The com-  
 pany which had farmed these es-  
 tablishments, had hoped to parry  
 the menaced blow by volunteering  
 to suppress such gambling houses  
 as were frequented by artisans,

and where the stake was as low as  
 a franc. The Home and Finance  
 Ministers deprecated the loss to  
 the revenue, and proposed a more  
 gradual suppression. But the  
 Chamber decided upon adopting  
 the motion of M. Gaetan de la Ro-  
 chefoucauld, which fixed the com-  
 mencement of 1838, as the term of  
 permission to such houses.

### Constitutionnel.

**Drowning of a Coal Mine in  
 France.**—A frightful disaster  
 occurred recently at the coal mine  
 of Gresenil, near Framieres. The  
 miners had observed for some time  
 that the coal was unusually moist.  
 The observation was made to a  
 director, who paid but little atten-  
 tion to it, and ordered the work  
 to be continued. A few days af-  
 ter the miners were at work to the  
 number of 180 or 200, when, all  
 at once, a blow of a pickaxe  
 made an opening for an impetuous  
 torrent, which rushed out like a  
 river 120 metres (136 yards) a-  
 bove the floor of the galleries and  
 filled them in an instant. All aid  
 was unavailing against such an ir-  
 ruption, and but few workmen es-  
 caped. The pumps and engines  
 were set to work, but in vain.  
 Yesterday they had recovered only  
 the dead body of a young woman.  
 Whole families have been en-  
 gulphed in this catastrophe.  
 A father, who was working with  
 his three sons, endeavored to push  
 the youngest upon a ladder, who  
 escaped; but he could do no more;  
 the torrent rushed in with such  
 rapidity, that he could neither  
 save himself nor his other sons.

### Paris National.

**Surgical.**—Doctor Duval, or-  
 thopedical practitioner in the civil  
 hospitals of Paris, has performed  
 frequently of late, and always  
 with success, an operation by  
 which club-feet, the most deformed,  
 and which the machines could  
 not cure, are set perfectly straight  
 at the end of thirty or forty days.  
 This operation, which had not  
 been performed before at Paris, is  
 not painful. Among those cured  
 by Doctor Duval, are some who  
 had been lame thirty years. The  
 Academy of Sciences, and the  
 Royal Academy of Medicine, have  
 appointed committees for the pur-  
 pose of examining the excellent  
 results obtained by this physician.

### Journal du Havre.

**Troubles in Palestine.**—The  
 Austrian Observer of the 14th  
 June has intelligence from Syria  
 of the 17th. A mutiny broke out  
 a few days before in Jerusalem,  
 and some tumultuous excesses  
 were committed. It was sup-  
 pressed with difficulty, and the  
 German papers say that the pros-  
 pects of the Egyptians are gloom-  
 y. Vagabonds, criminals, des-  
 erters, and refractory conscripts  
 from all Palestine have gathered  
 at Karak, beyond the Dead Sea.  
 They are supported by the Bed-  
 ouin Arabs, and the company  
 assembled at Karak resembles that  
 which haunted the cave of Adul-  
 lum during the flight of David, in  
 drawing to itself all that is discon-  
 tented or distressed throughout  
 Palestine. Their number is esti-  
 mated at from 13,000 to 15,000  
 men. They have a sufficient sup-  
 ply of arms, ammunition, provi-  
 sions, and horses, and it is thought  
 that it will be impossible to dis-  
 lodge them. Anarchy, robbery,  
 and murder, appear to prevail in  
 all of Syria.

**Red Ants.**—It is said green or  
 dry sage leaves, scattered plenti-  
 fully about places infested with  
 red ants, and permitted to remain  
 during the season, will completely  
 extirpate these troublesome in-  
 sects. As the proposed remedy  
 is a simple one, it is certainly  
 worth trying.