



The "Tarborough Press,"
BY GEORGE HOWARD,
Published weekly, at Two Dollars and
Fifty Cents per year, if paid in advance—
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 dis-
tance must invariably pay in advance, or
send responsible reference in this vicinity.
Advertisements, not exceeding 16 lines
in length, (or a square) will be inserted at
the rate of the first insertion & 25 cents each
subsequent insertion. Longer ones at that rate
per every square. Advertisements must
be marked the number of insertions requir-
ed, or they will be continued until other-
wise ordered, and charged accordingly.
Letters addressed to the Editor must be
paid, or they may not be attended to.

Miscellaneous.

INDIAN WAR.

From the Tallahassee Floridian of
August 13.

Horrible.—A few days since a party of Lowndes county Ga. volunteers fell in with a party of Creeks near the Florida line, and killed ten warriors, and took eight women and children prisoners. The prisoners were taken to a house under guard. In the evening one of the squaws was observed to give her children drink from a coffee pot. Shortly after she obtained leave of absence, and on returning, search was made for her, but she had made her escape. Her children were all found dead, from poison administered by their unnatural mother. On Wednesday, the 24 inst. Col. Wood of Randolph, Ga. with only thirty-eight men under his command, discovered a large party of Indians in a swamp. The savages challenged him to come into the swamp for a "fair fight." Notwithstanding his inferiority in numbers, he boldly charged upon them. After a desperate engagement, hand to hand, the savages fled in all directions. Twenty-seven warriors were found dead on the field of battle, and many more were supposed to have been killed and wounded. Before their flight they strangled their children by stuffing their mouths and nostrils with mud moss. The children were found in that condition after the battle was over.

A gentleman who arrived on Thursday from Key West, brings intelligence that a vessel commanded by a Spaniard, and an American, recently touched at Indian Key, full of negroes, supposed to have been purchased from the Seminoles in exchange for ammunition. The people at Key had not force enough to arrest the miscreants.—*ibid.*

A letter dated Duncanville, Aug. 2d, from T. E. Blackshear to Governor Call, of Florida, states on the authority of Major Huxey, that there were about 150 Creek warriors, and the like number of women and children, at Flint River, on their way to Florida. The whites have had four engagements, the results of which were: On Sunday, 9 Indians killed; Monday, 2 whites; Wednesday, 14 Indians killed, 20 horses taken, and the Indians completely routed; altogether 50 to 60 Indians and 12 whites killed. The battles were fought in Stewart and Lee counties. Major Gen. Sanford was in pursuit. Major Flint has five companies between Flint River and the Chickasawhatchie, to prevent the escape of the Indians to Florida.

Information from Columbus, Ga. to Aug. 5th, states that the Government have determined to make arrangements, if possible, with the friendly Indians, to enter into the service of the United States against the Seminoles in the approaching campaign. Col. Lane, one of Gen. Jesup's aids, is

now occupied in making the arrangement.

Indian Murders in Missouri.—The St. Louis Bulletin of July 18th, states that the bodies of two men had been found dead in a harvest field near Grand River—also, three women, all murdered by the Indians. Several children also, have been carried off. Several volunteer companies of the State have been called out by an order of the Adjutant General.

TEXAS.
From the New Orleans Bulletin of 18th August.

By the arrival of the schooner Shenandoah yesterday from Brazoria, Texas, we have received the "Telegraph and Texas Register," of August 9th, published at Columbia. We cannot but congratulate our Texas friends, upon having so respectable a print, both as to its typographical execution, and the manner in which it is conducted. We glean from its columns but little information, other than what we had before received. The candidates for Presidency, Vice Presidency, the Senate, and House of Representatives were announced, the elections under the new constitution being about to take place early in September. Stephen F. Austin will probably be raised to the Presidential Chair, and if fifteen years of the most devoted and untiring exertions to the best interests of Texas, furnish any claim to it, then will Mr. Austin not fail of proving the successful candidate. In his answer to the nomination, he concludes by saying: "I perceive by the proclamation of the President, ordering the election, that the people are requested to say whether they are in favor or not of annexing Texas to the United States. On this point I shall consider myself bound, if elected, to obey the will of the people. As a citizen, however, I am free to say, that I am in favor of annexation, and will do all in my power to effect it with the least possible delay."

It is very evident that the people of Texas entertain no serious fears of their Mexican foes, and talk and act as though their independence was fully acknowledged and secured. We deem it probable that the position of the Mexican forces in Metamoros is rather an uneasy one, as from recent accounts Rusk with a strong armed force of 3000 Texians, was on his march for that place, while sundry Texian schooners of war were intercepting by sea all communications through that medium.

On the subject of Santa Anna's release, the public feeling in Texas would seem to be rather in opposition to it. They cannot forget his base prostration of every principle of honor and humanity, in his wanton butchery of their deceived and slaughtered countrymen. He is now removed to the plantation of Dr. Phillips, about 12 miles from Velasco, where he continues to be placed under a strong guard.

Several merchant vessels have been converted into war craft by the Mexicans, for the purpose of protecting their coast and shipping, from the Terrible and other Texian schooners of war, which, it would appear, have already captured several Mexican vessels.

The beauties of the Scenery on the Broad River, North Carolina—(not French Broad.)—A writer in the Charleston Courier speaks of this scenery as surpassingly grand and picturesque. The stream "for ten or eight miles, rushes over granite ledges in an endless variety of cascades, while on each side rise the grandest mountains I ever saw. They look a thousand years older than all

the other mountains in our Southern upper country. Clothed in a forest for about two-thirds of their height, they then break into precipices of solid, naked granite, with a fringe of dwarf pines on the extreme summit. These precipices are several hundred feet in height, and continue several miles in length. They are fully equal in majesty and impressiveness to our noted Table Rock." This combination of rich scenery is in the Rutherford Mountains, but a few miles from Ashville.

N. Y. Star.

The Sculptured Rock at Dighton, Mass.—The Boston Transcript gives a very neat engraving of this curiosity, which, since the settlement of the country, has puzzled the heads of our antiquarians. Dr. Mather took a sketch of it in 1712; also, afterwards, Professors Sewall and Winthrop, and Kendall, the English traveler, in 1807, which last is correct. Gen. Washington gazed on it, and thought he had seen similar sculptures in Virginia, done, as he believed by the Aborigines. The rock is *gneiss*, of a dark purple red, on the sea shore, overflown by every tide. It is 11 feet long and 5 high, and smooth as planed, where the inscriptions are. Dr. Franklin sent copies of the inscriptions to European antiquarians, who believed them Phœnician; we think they are Indian. There is a tradition it was an Indian place of banishment.—*ib.*

The History of the Constitution.—To every American reader, not only to every statesman and politician, but to every freeman capable of richly esteeming the institutions under which we live, no forthcoming work can be of greater interest than the only authentic History of the Constitution of the United States, from the lucid and faithful pen of James Madison, the first (or one of the first) of its great founders and architects. Of the value of such a work no one could be a better judge than Mr. Madison himself, and he has in his Will, providing for its publication, borne the most emphatic testimony on the subject, whilst directing the avails of the publication to be applied to purposes wholly disinterested, humane, and literary. We are indebted to a friend for a copy of so much of the Will of the illustrious deceased (dated April 15, 1835) as relates to this work; in which, as follows, we are sure that our readers will find much to interest them.—*Nat. Int.*

"I give all my personal estate of every description, ornamental as well as useful, except as hereinafter otherwise given, to my dear wife; and I also give to her all my manuscript papers, having entire confidence in her discreet and proper use of them, but subject to the qualification in the succeeding clause. Considering the peculiarity and magnitude of the occasion which produced the Convention at Philadelphia in 1787, the characters who composed it, the Constitution which resulted from their deliberations, its effects during a trial of so many years on the people living under it, and the interest it has inspired among the friends of free government, it is not an unreasonable inference that a careful and extended report of the proceedings and discussions of that body, which were with closed doors, by a member who was constant in his attendance, will be particularly gratifying to the People of the United States, and to all who take an interest in the progress of political science and the cause of true liberty. It is my desire that the report as made by me should be published under her authority and direction; and, as the publication may yield a

considerable amount beyond the necessary expenses thereof, I give the net proceeds thereof to my wife, charged with the following Legacies, to be paid out of that fund only," &c. &c.

Unparalleled baseness, shall we call it? The term is not sufficiently significant, nor can we conjure up an epithet to characterize the features of depravity belonging to a transaction which has been just related to us. Let the reader judge. A white man whose name we withhold for the present, arrived here a few days ago in a small craft from Richmond, having with him a negro man and two small boys. He offered the boys for sale to several persons, but the price, \$700, being thought too high, he lowered it to \$450, which induced a suspicion that he had not come honestly by them; but to this suspicion was opposed the ready declaration of the negro man, that Mr. — had bought him and the two boys, who were his children, in Petersburg. Still, however, it was thought proper to investigate the matter, and the white man with the negroes were taken to the Mayor's office, when the truth came out that the negro was a free man belonging to Petersburg; that the boys also were free, were his own children, and that he had entered into a contract with the white monster to carry the children abroad and sell them and divide the money! All the parties are in custody.—*Norfolk Her.*

Bradbury & Allen, of Lexington, Mass. cabinet makers, have decamped from there, having committed extensive forgeries; it is said to the amount of \$17,000 on the father and uncle of Allen.

A Warning.—Benjamin Rathbun, of Buffalo, N. Y. has speculated and failed to a large amount! His liabilities are estimated at nearly three millions of dollars; his property at \$2,600,000. More than a million and a half is said to be paper with forged endorsements—some of it shaved at ruinous rates. The U. S. Bank of Philadelphia is taken in for a forged note of one hundred thousand dollars. His paper has flooded Wall street for six months, and the New York Herald says, that to him and similar speculators, that city has been indebted for the enormous price of money. He has given an extraordinary impulse to the town of Buffalo—last year building 165 fine brick stores—the American House, which cost, along with its splendid furniture, \$160,000! His property has been assigned over to five trustees; and among the first to be paid are "the clerks, mechanics, and daily laborers in his employ at Buffalo and Niagara Falls;" and also all persons to whom he was indebted for building materials, &c. This is a just arrangement. He is said to have had in his employment at the time of his explosion, more than 1200 hands. On the 3d inst. Lyman Rathbun, the brother, was arrested on a charge of forgery; and on the 4th, Benjamin was arrested on a similar charge. Both are now in jail, and are fully committed for trial. What a chapter in the wild history of speculation! As the Philadelphia Gazette observes—he was ambitious, and aspired to the denomination of the Father of Buffalo; but he was feckless in his means, and will go down to history as the Felon of Buffalo.

Among the multifarious items presented in Mr. Rathbun's schedule of his personal property, we observe 60 wagons, 60 sets of harness, 120 team horses, 50 post coaches, 140 stage horses, and 4 canal boats.

The Rochester Republican

states that the wife of B. Rathbun, a very worthy woman, was unable to bear the shock a revelation of his proceeding produced, and is now laboring under mental alienation.

Great and destructive Flood in Tennessee and loss of life.—The Nashville Republican of August 13th, states that on the Monday preceding a tremendous and unparalleled torrent of rain had fallen in Dickson county, sweeping down the hills in such force as to carry away stock of all kind, fences, dwelling houses, iron works, &c. Two families on Yellow Creek are said to have perished, with the exception of a negro, who saved himself by ascending a tree. Nearly every forge and furnace in the county are destroyed. The valleys were literally filled with the torrents, and Cumberland river below that section, rose suddenly 25 feet in 2 hours.

The corporation of New Orleans has purchased two cotton presses in that city, one for \$375,000, and the other for \$200,000. They occupy valuable ground, and the object of the purchase, if we mistake not, is to remove them as nuisances to the sections of the city where they are located.

Carpenter's Machines.—In Cobury, Upper Canada, a successful machine has been put in operation which will in part make the hand labor of our carpenters of more effect. It supersedes the use of the hand in preparing boards for flooring, and is propelled by a two horse tread-wheel, and saws, planes, tongues, and grooves, "with the greatest precision and facility."

Paper Veneering.—We yesterday examined an elegant piece of furniture veneered with marble paper, in imitation of rose wood. The imitation was so perfect, and the veneering so exact, that an experienced painter was unable to discover that it was not grained with paint, though he considered it almost impossible to shade and blend colors in such a beautiful manner. The paper was from the manufactory of Messrs. S. C. & E. Mann, of this town. They have brought the manufacture of colored and marble papers to a higher state of perfection than any establishment in the United States. This plan of veneering furniture, we think, will prove a very useful improvement. It combines three very desirable qualities—elegance, durability and cheapness. A common pine table can be covered, in imitation of rose wood, for \$1 50, in a style that would defy the most skillful painter in the world to equal. It is the opinion of cabinet makers that it will wear much longer than common veneering.—*Dedham (Mass.) Pat.*

The brick house No. 144 Fulton street, four stories high, and 25 feet wide by upwards of 60 deep, is in the process of being moved back 20 feet or more, so as to correspond with the line of the widened street. The furniture remains in the house, the goods in the stores, (which occupy the lower floor,) and even the tenants need not leave the premises by reason of any danger to which they would be liable.—We are told this is one of the largest brick buildings ever removed entire.

N. Y. Jour. of Com.

Beaver, Pa. Aug. 3.—An Ohio paper speaks of a boy that, at 12 years of age, weighed 160 pounds. Pretty fair weight, to be sure; but not up to Beaver county. We have a heavier case, or rather, pair of cases, as follows: About three weeks ago, a pair, or match,

as the case may be, were married in the southern corner of this county, and from the hymenial altar were taken to the scales, they were "weighed in the balance," and certainly not found wanting. Their weight, in conjunction, was 750 pounds!!

There are four persons residing in the neighborhood of Hatcher's Pond, in Edgefield district, S. C. whose united ages amount to 388 years. One of the parties, Mary Wise, is 115 years old. They can all of them ride almost any distance on horseback, and are capable of attending to their ordinary duties.

Deception and Revenge.—A medical man of New Orleans, Dr. Alexander Leger, charged with bigamy at New Orleans, to escape the law fled to Havana, but lately returned, when he was apprehended on the charge of Louisa Beauvais, whom he had married in this country, although having a living wife in France. He was unable to give bail for \$5000, which was required, and he was removed to jail, but on his way back he was fired upon and supposed to be mortally wounded by the only son of the lady whom he had deceived. The ball entered his forehead.—*N. Y. Star.*

Murder and Suicide.—Hiram Norton inhumanly murdered his wife with an axe, in Forsyth county, on the 30th ult. causing her death instantly. He sent word of it to the neighbors, and then drowned himself in the river. The event is imputed to religious melancholy in the husband.—*ib.*

Singular Death.—A man named George Hailey, lately fell from a vessel into the water near Baltimore. The water being shallow, he came plump upon the bottom, and in contact with a large lobster, which caught him by one of his ears and held fast. He was drowned in consequence. When the body was found, about an hour after, the lobster had still a good grip upon the ear.

Philadelphia Trans.

It is stated that there were 547,000 volumes of books printed in the United States last year, exclusive of pamphlets, periodicals, and repeated editions.

Foreign.

Horrid Fanaticism in Spain.—A poor cobbler at Bilbao, suspected of adverse politics, was lately dragged to the market place, and at length stabbed and pelted to death by an infuriated mob, among them several women who washed their hands in his blood, making their children do the same, while they danced fandangoes and sang low obscene songs around the corpse in exultation of their execrable triumph!

N. Y. Star.

The way they commit suicide in Paris.—There were 229 suicides in Paris in 1835. Of these 73 were females, most of whom preferred the death by suffocation from charcoal fumes. The fashion may have come from the Sultan, who strangles his discarded mistresses in a sack. Not one of the women used a pointed instrument. They are not fond of steel, except in their corset bones. After 30 the women abandon suicide, but the men go on to 50.

Treasure of Morocco.—In some chambers in the city of Mekinez, it is estimated, are entombed 50 millions worth of Spanish dollars; consisting of jewellery, bars of gold and silver, belonging to the reigning monarch.