



The Tarborough Press,

BY GEORGE HOWARD,

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VARIETY.



FOR THE TARBORO' PRESS.

Oremis Alexi, nihil mea carmina curas,
Nil nostri miserere, mori me denique coges.
Virgil's Eclogues.
Why will she go? Oh, did she know!
The pang that does my bosom rend;
Would she not rather stay the blow
And try to cure if not to mend!
Why will she go? Hath a plighted vow
No sacred tie to bind?
Is sincerity then no where now
In lovely womankind?
Why will she go? good bye, my books,
Next session for a "fess;"
Oh can I'er forget those looks
When blushing she said "yes!"
Yes, she will go in spite of all
That can be said by me;
Alas! my tears begin to fall
To hope, thy name and thee.

PENULTIMA.

From the Halifax Advocate.
BROKEN-HEARTED LOVER.
As sung by Mr. Peake.

If you will list, I vow, sir,
I'll tell you of a row, sir—
Cussed me to part from my sweetheart,
I'm telling of you now, sir.
O yes I am,
Indeed I am,
I declare I am.
Chorus.—Tul a rul, tul a rul, tul a rul, tul a
rul, tul a rul, tul a ri do.
The night I went to meet her,
With true love I did greet her,
When she looked in a pastry cook,
And wanted me to treat her.
O yes she did, &c.
At this I looked quit funny;
Says I, my charming honey,
I've lots of love, as you may prove,
But I haint got no money.
O no I haint, &c.
Says she—young man, 'tis plain, sir,
Your love is all in vain, sir;
Unless you've cash to cut a dash,
My heart you'll never gain, sir.
O know you want, &c.
I trembled when I heard her,
Says I, don't say no fuder,
You surely will me with coolness kill,
And you'll be hanged for murder.
O yes you will, &c.
Says she, you stupid elf, sir,
If you haint got no pelf, sir,
Get rid of hope, go buy a rope,
And you may hang yourself, sir.
O yes you may, &c.
The tears in my eyes started,
I felt quite broken hearted;
She left me by myself to sigh,
And that's the way we parted.
O yes it was, &c.

Greensboro' Internal Improvement Convention.—This body, which met on the 4th inst. and adjourned on the 6th, was composed of 50 delegates, from the counties of Guilford, Chatham, Randolph, Davie, and Rockingham, and from the towns of Wilmington, Fayetteville, Hillsboro', Salisbury, and Lexington.—Gov. Dudley was called to the chair, and Henry B. Elliott, Esq. of Randolph, appointed Secretary. Several propositions were submitted to the Convention, and committees appointed to report thereon. We extract the following from the Report of the Committee on the Statistics of the State:—
Tonnage owned.—Petersburg 4911; Richmond 6632; Wilmington 8639; Edenton 6570; Camden 5857.
The above comparative views of the tonnage of the ports of Virginia and North Carolina are so much in favor of the latter, that but for the source from whence they are taken, a doubt of their correctness might be admitted. That North Carolina has within her own limits a sea port from whence the tonnage cleared, is greater than any port in Virginia, and greater than that of Richmond and Petersburg combined, may be a matter of surprise to this Convention, as it has been to this committee—but such appears to be the fact. North

Carolina has had entered at her ports 2000 tons of shipping more than have entered the ports of Virginia. The port of Wilmington owns 3,700 tons more than Petersburg, and 2,000 more than Richmond. The exports of North Carolina are reported as far below Virginia and South Carolina and much less than the real amount; for instance the whole amount for North Carolina is stated to be \$551,795, while a correct account of the exports from the port of Wilmington only, shows the amount there, to be \$1,302,490 68. Also, the number of vessels reported as entering the ports of North Carolina, is stated at 205, while the return of the Harbor Master at one of our ports of entry, reports 438. The difference is readily accounted for, by the fact that vessels employed coastwise, frequently arrive and depart from our ports without entering at the Custom House, from whence the report of the Secretary of the Treasury is derived. This fact will also account for the difference in the amount of exports a large portion going coastwise not being reported at the Custom House. It is therefore very probable, that, could the real amount of exports from other parts in North Carolina be correctly ascertained, the whole amount would fall but little short of \$3,000,000. From this state of things your committee confidently believe that if the citizens of North Carolina would send their produce to be exported from ports of her own State, instead of those of neighboring States, the amount of exports would be at least equal to that of Virginia, if not to South Carolina.

Your committee cannot close this report, without adverting to the mineral wealth with which the State abounds, and they are happy to state, that in this branch of the report, they have been aided by a conference with an intelligent gentleman, whose knowledge of the mining operations, is inferior to none within our limits, and who has kindly furnished the committee with the following information.

In the counties of Guilford and Davidson are found: The Harlin mines, owned by the Deep River mining company, which has shipped to New York, (Via Fayetteville, Wilmington,) within 3 months 120 Tons of Copper Ore, and it is believed will raise and prepare annually 350 tons, this is a sulphuret known in England by the name of yellow Copper, and contains 33 1/3 per ct. of Copper.

The Guilford gold mining company, are in possession of a number of mines, on both sides of Deep River, some of which are extensively worked and have produced large quantities of Copper ore; they have been worked for Gold, yielding about \$1 per bushel, whereas had the ore been melted for copper it would have yielded equal to \$12 per bushel. The Baird mine, 7 miles South of Greensboro' has lately been worked for Copper, and about 20 tons of ore raised; this mine has been lately purchased by an English company, and will probably be extensively worked. The Conrad mine 6 miles East of Lexington, has been successfully worked for Gold and like most of the Gold mines in this region 'tis believed will be successfully worked for copper. The Lead mines lately discovered in the county of Davidson, give indications of great profit, they have been explored to the depth of 60 ft. and the annual product is estimated at 1000 tons. Besides these mines, there are others situated in other counties which tend to increase the resources of the State; near some of those mines, coal of the best quality has been discovered, and 'tis supposed, to considerable extent, which must greatly increase the facility for operating in the mines. Accident has lately brought to light in Stokes co., a large deposit of Lime Stone, in addition to that already known and which must prove immensely valuable to the upper sections of the State—besides, by these sources of wealth, your committee would mention the many Cotton Factories already in operation, making no less a number than 13, working 13,000 spindles—and several others now erecting.

Cotton Manufactories in North Carolina.—Since we became proprietors of the Carolinian, we have taken some pains to obtain all the information within our reach, concerning the Cotton Manufactories in North Carolina, knowing that it would prove interesting to our readers. Our list is not yet complete, but even as far as it goes, many of our Citizens will be surprised to see the progress North Carolina has made in the establishment of Manufactories. It should be recollected that all these establishments with the exception of two or three, have sprung up within the past three or four years. The following is, as far as we can ascertain,
A List of the Cotton Factories in actual operation in North Carolina.
1. Factory at the Falls of Tar River,

in Edgecombe County. This is the oldest in the State; owned by a Company.—(Messrs. Battle & Brothers.)

2. Factory near Lincolnton, Lincoln Co., built by a Company—but is now owned by Mr. John Hoke.
 3. One at Fayetteville, owned by Mr. Mallett.
 4. One at Fayetteville, owned by Benbow & Co.
 5. One in Greensborough—steam power, owned by Mr. Humphreys.
 6. One at Milton, owned by an incorporated Company.
 7. One at Mocksville, Davie County, owned by Mr. Thomas McNeely.
 8. One, or perhaps two, in Orange County, owned by Companies.
 9. One at Salem, steam power, recently started, owned by a Company.
 10. One in Randolph County, owned by a Company.
 11. One at Lexington, Davidson County, steam power, if not already started, will be, within a few days, owned by a Company.
 12. The Cane Creek Factory, in Chatham county, owned by a company, which has been in operation for a year or two.
 13. The Alleman Factory, in Orange county, owned by Mr. Holt, we believe.
- Besides these, there are others now in the progress of building, and will soon be in operation.

List of Factories now being built.

1. One at Rockfish, near Fayetteville, a fine water power, owned by a Company.
2. One near Rockingham, in Richmond County, water power—owned by a Company.
3. One on Deep River, near Ashboro', owned by a Company.
4. One near Leakesville, on Dan River, building of stone, owned by John M. Morehead, Esq.
5. One in Surry County, on Hunting Creek, owned by Mr. Douthet.
6. One on the Yadin a few miles below Stokes' Ferry, in Montgomery County, owned by Mr. Edward Burrage & Co.
7. One on the South Yadin River, 10 miles N. W. of Salisbury, owned by Messrs. Fisher & Lemly.

We understand that several wealthy individuals have purchased the Buckhorn Shoals below Haywood, in Chatham County, with a view of erecting a Cotton Factory—but have not learned whether they have yet commenced operations.

It is also understood that an English gentleman has purchased Fullenwider's Iron Works—intending not only to enlarge the Iron Establishment, but to erect a Woollen Manufactory.

We also learn that there is a large Cotton Manufactory either in actual operation, or will be soon, in Northampton County.

Besides these, it is very probable that there may be one or two others in the State, either in actual operation, or in the progress of erecting.

From these facts it will be seen that North Carolina is making rapid progress in Cotton Manufacturing; and we think the work has just commenced. Her facilities are so great that the business once started, must go on. We have water power abundant, and cheap. We have the raw material at hand, and what is remarkable, labor in the Western Counties of North Carolina, is cheaper than in New England.

The effects of the establishments already in operation begin to be felt throughout the State; three years ago immense quantities of Cotton yarns were brought into the State by our Merchants from the North, and sold to our citizens: now not a hank is brought; our own establishments not only supply our wants for home consumption but are beginning to export the article.—Parcels of North Carolina yarns have already been sent to market in the City of New York, and find a ready sale at fair profits.—Even now, several of our establishments are making preparations to commence the weaving of coarse cottons.—We may venture the opinion that in two years, North Carolina will not only supply the demand for her own consumption with the coarser cotton fabrics, but also send them out for sale into the markets of the world. On the whole, the Manufacturers of the Northern States need not much longer count N. Carolina as one of their markets; they may rather regard her as a competitor, and one, who from the great advantages she possesses, will soon become very formidable.

Salisbury Car.

Native Silver in Davidson county.—We have received a beautiful specimen of native silver found in one of the shafts now being sunk at the lead mine in Davidson county. We have not learnt the extent of this new discovery, and cannot, therefore, say any thing definite concerning it. It is known, that silver is generally found in

combination with lead, but seldom in such quantities as to justify the expense of separation. The silver, in the present case, however, is not in combination with the lead, but in its native virgin state. The locality, where the discovery was made, has not been sufficiently developed to show what may be expected from the vein. We hope, however, it will prove to be extensive and valuable.—Salisbury Car.

Commerce of North Carolina.—Some of our readers will probably be surprised at the comparison of the Tonnage cleared at Wilmington, with that of other ports in this State and Virginia, as exhibited in a communication inserted in this paper.

In addition to the facts there stated, we find, on examining the same document, that the total amount of Tonnage entered during the last year, was,

In North Carolina,	25,027 tons.
In Virginia,	22,971 "
In South Carolina,	58,688 "
The total amount cleared during the same period, was,	
In North Carolina,	43,230 tons.
In Virginia,	45,950 "
In South Carolina,	88,665 "
Tonnage owned, at Petersburg, Va. 4,911	
Richmond,	6,632
Norfolk,	12,721
Wilmington, N. C.	8,639
Edenton,	6,570
Camden,	5,857
Newbern,	2,576
Washington,	3,404
Beaufort,	1,245
Plymouth,	1,434
Ocracoke,	2,222
The aggregate Tonnage owned in	
North Carolina, is	31,941 "
Virginia,	43,439 "
South Carolina,	23,637 "
Fay. Obs.	

Collection for the sufferers by the late Conflagration.

The following is a recapitulation of the amount collected in the different States, from a statement published in yesterday's Courier, by his Honor, the Mayor:

From South Carolina,	\$76,771 66
Georgia,	29,830 57
Pennsylvania,	27,975 25
New York,	15,510 00
Louisiana,	8,650 00
Massachusetts,	5,977 30
Virginia,	4,642 10
Alabama,	3,116 65
North Carolina,	3,005 00
Maryland,	3,362 17
Florida,	1,768 50
New Hampshire,	397 62
Connecticut,	300 00
District of Columbia,	150 00
Rhode Island,	50 00
Grand Total, \$180,506 87	

In Charleston the sum collected, was \$42,329 79 cents, including the sum appropriated by Council, of \$10,000; on the Neck \$6,470 87 cents.

Atrocious Murder.—We are informed that a most foul and horrid murder was committed in Pope county, Arkansas, on the 4th June, (ult.) on the body of his wife, by William Brown, formerly of Cabarrus county, in this State. Brown was alone with his family. His wife was driven outside of the dwelling, and her husband presented a gun through the crack of the house at her, when his wife exclaimed, "you are not going to shoot me, are you?" and ran to the other side of the house, when he again presented the instrument of death, and deliberately shot three large balls in her breast, when she staggered a few feet and immediately fell and expired. The children, who were large enough to do so, ran off and brought in the nearest neighbors, who found him in the house, with the dead body lying on a bed, and the fiendlike husband sitting by wholly unconcerned! He was immediately arrested and put in custody. This horrid deed was perpetrated without any cause, except what was to be found in the malignity of the heart of this demon in human shape.

Mrs. Brown was the only child of George Klotts, Esq. of Concord, North Carolina, upon whom and his wife, this sad catastrophe brings a sore affliction in their old age. The deceased had received much care and attention from her fond parents in early life, who had this only and favorite child on whom to center their hopes and affections. She was educated at Salem, in this State, and shortly after married him, who had destroyed her peace while living, and is guilty of her blood when dead. Instead of finding domestic happiness, to gain which, she even incurred for a while the displeasure of her parents in her marriage, she became the victim of the most dreadful hatred and cruelty. But the misery she endured in married life, did not

prevent the exercise of those qualities of the heart that endeared her to all her friends and acquaintances. As a wife and mother she was exemplary—as a friend and neighbor she was universally respected. She was a member of the Presbyterian Church. About a year since she removed to Arkansas with him, who, instead of being her protector, has become her murderer, and rendered motherless, and worse than fatherless, six small children!

Brown was intemperate! and this pernicious vice and the brutal ferocity of his temper, are the causes of this bloody murder.—Salisbury Watchman.

Scenes in Congress.—There is an article in the "Globe" of the 16th on the subject of the closing scenes in Congress, which exhibits the conduct of the opposition members in no favorable light. The editor says, "It is our duty to inform the public, that the men who, at the late session, violated the hitherto undefiled Hall of National Legislation, and made it the scenes of blows and bloodshed, belong to the ranks of Whiggery exclusively. From the moment that Mr. Clay entered the Hall of the House of Representatives, flushed with rage, and in his sonorous voice uttered his malediction, "G-d damn you, go home, where you belong," his eager followers seem to have felt that it was a sort of order to carry things *vi et armis*, and trust no longer to argument."

It is melancholy to witness this triumph of the baser passions, over the principles of humanity and order. The murder of Cilley; the brutal attack of Mr. Bell on Mr. Torney; the threats of Mr. Wise concerning his "trusty weapons," and other indications of personal outrage, betray a most deplorable spirit of ruffianism, which will afford matter of deep reflection to the people.

The last of these outrages is thus described:—"The closing Sabbath morning scene in the House, depicted by the correspondent of the Journal of Commerce, and transplanted into the Richmond Whig, from which we copy it, was the work of two of Judge White's messmates and political friends—Messrs. Campbell and Maury. It seems the latter would have been knocked out of the window of the House of Representatives, which is on a level with the floor, if the assailant had not, to make his blows more effectual, seized his antagonist by the hair, so as to keep his face, into which he was driving his fist with the force of a sledge hammer, steady to receive the blows. We are informed by one who was present, who saw Mr. Maury (the victim) immediately after the affair, that it would have been impossible to have recognised him by his features, they were so beaten, blackened, and swollen. Violent fever ensued, and serious apprehensions were entertained for his life. We believe he is not yet able to leave his confinement."—*Raleigh Standard.*

Friday was the hottest day we have had this Summer. The Thermometer rose in our office, at 12 o'clock, that day, to 101, and on Saturday, at the same hour, to 98.

The bills of mortality, in the northern cities, show a great increase of deaths during the week of the excessive warm weather there. In Philadelphia there were two hundred and thirty-one deaths, 17 of which were from excessive heat. In New York, there were 229, 71 of which were from apoplexy and the imprudent use of cold water. In Baltimore 94 persons died, the greater part of whom were children.—*Pet. Int.*

A singular accident occurred in New York on the 4th inst. While two young men were diving in the water near Castle Garden, a cannon was fired from the Battery, the shock of which deprived them of reason. They immediately rose and played wildly about, until they were taken out of the water. They seemed to be idiots wholly unconscious of the past. One gained his right senses two days after, the other was still a maniac.

The Baltimore American says: "A machine has been invented both in Europe and America, for removing stains from cotton, which promises to be of immense advantage to the Southern States. The patentee proposes to put one of the machines in operation in New Orleans which, if successful, is to be purchased by a joint stock company with a capital of \$100,000. It is calculated that 35,000 pounds of cotton can be cleaned at an expense of \$300, the increase in the value of which at three cents per pound, would be \$4,050, thus affording a very handsome profit."—*Mobile Mon.*