

TARBORO' PRESS.

Whole No. 920.

Tarborough, (Edgecombe County, N. C.) Saturday, October 21, 1843.

VOL XIX. No. 42.

The Tarborough Press,

BY GEORGE HOWARD.

Is published weekly at Two Dollars and Fifty Cents per year, if paid in advance—or, 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 distance must invariably pay in advance, or give a responsible reference in this vicinity.

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Letters addressed to the Editor must be post paid, or they may not be attended to.

VARIETY.



AUTUMN.

By Mrs. H. Sigourney.

"Has it come, the time to fade?"
And with a murmuring sigh
The Maple, in his motley robe,
Was the first to make reply:
And the queenly Dahlias drooped
Upon their thrones of state?
For the frost king with his baneful kiss,
Had well forestalled their fate.

Hydrangia, on her telegraph,
A hurried signal traced
Of treason dark, that faint would lay
Bright Summer's region waste.
Then quick the proud exotic peers
In consternation fled,
And refuge in their greenhouse sought,
Before the day of dread.

The Vine that o'er my easement climbed,
And clustered day by day,
I count its leaflets every morn;
See how they fade away!
And as they, withering, one by one,
Forsake their parent tree,
I call each sear and yellow leaf
A buried friend to me.

"Put on thy mourning," said my soul,
"And with a tearful eye,
Walk softly mid the many graves
Where thy companions lie;
The Violet, like a loving babe,
When the vernal suns were new,
That met thee with a soft, blue eye,
And lip all bained in dew.

The Lily, as a timid bride,
While summer suns were fair,
That put her snowy hand in thine,
To bless thee for thy care;
The trim and proud Anemone;
The Daisy from the Vale;
The purple Lilac towering high,
To guard its sister pale.

"The ripened Rose—where are they now?"
But from the rilled bower
There came a voice—"Take heed to note
Thine own receding hour;
And let the strange and silver hair,
That o'er thy temple strays,
Be as a monitor to tell
The Autumn of thy days."

From the Raleigh Independent.

Judge McLean.—This distinguished citizen has written a letter to a friend on the subject of the Presidency, which has appeared in the Charlottesville Advocate. It has been stated in other quarters, that the Judge will not in any way permit his name to be made use of, so as to interfere with the nomination and election of Mr. Clay.

The following is an extract from the Letter above alluded to:

"No one who is named for the Chief Magistracy, from a respectable source, should feel himself at liberty to say that he would decline a nomination for that office. But I beg you to believe, my dear sir, that this remark is not prompted by a vanity which leads me to suppose that my name could be favorably considered by the contemplated Whig Convention. The friends of Mr. Clay, in consideration of his eminent qualifications and long public services, are looking with no ordinary solicitude to his nomination. And I assure you, that I have no wish, by the obtrusion of my name, to separate my friends, if I have any, from their present associations. I do not desire and would not receive the presidency, if within my reach, as the instrument of a party. Indeed, I should count it no honor, to have my name associated with the downward course of our Government, and such a course is accelerated, and only accelerated, by ultra partyism. To bring back this Government to its old foundations, to restore its lost character, its former purity, energy and elevation, would be an achievement second only to that of Washington's. An achievement which would make any individual the favored son of his Country. Of this who would not be proud? and short

of this object, no honest man can desire the Presidency."

Shocking Affair.—We do not attempt to give a record of all, nay, not a fourth part of the crimes and outrages committed in various parts of the Union. But it becomes our duty to notice some of them, and we now have a case in which the parties concerned are known to some of our readers. The New Orleans Picayune, of the 18th ult., records an affray which occurred in Hancock county, Miss., on the 15th, between J. W. Goss and D. W. Goss, brothers on the one side, and S. G. Russ, their brother in law, on the other; the parties were originally from Brunswick county, N. C. Russ first stabbed J. W. Goss with a dirk, then seized his gun for the purpose, as was supposed, of shooting the other Goss, when the latter shot Russ through the head, the ball entering the mouth and causing instant death. Mr. J. W. Goss was not expected to recover at last accounts *ib.*

A Sad Case.—A short time since a negro ran away from Dayton, Ohio, with a beautiful white girl only some 15 or 16 years of age. The girl was brought up in one of the respectable families as an adopted child, and the negro was servant in the same family. Besides enticing away the girl, the negro hired a horse and carriage at Clark's livery stable, which he doubtless disposed of somewhere on his route to Canada. *ib.*

From the Raleigh Register.

The celebrated Race horse Boston, now 10 years old, is again on the Turf. He won the Jockey Club purse at the New Market course, near Petersburg, with the greatest ease, in two heats of three miles. Time, 6m. 10; 6m 20—track wet and heavy.

From the Madisonian.

East India Cotton.—Henry Lee, Esq., who has now in press a series of letters addressed to the cotton manufacturers of Massachusetts, the twenty-fourth of which is published in Hunt's Magazine for the present month, says:

"We do not suppose that there will be an entire cessation of imports of this article from India into England, but we are confident that a continuance of the present low prices of American cotton, will, in the course of three years, reduce the importations from India to so low an amount as to prevent it having any bearing on the prices of the cotton of this country."

An exchange paper says, within the last six months two hundred and fifteen murders have been committed in the United States. *ib.*

New Shoe Machine.—The N. Y. Evening Post gives the following description of the manner of making shoes by a machine owned by Mr. Ruggles, of No. 60, Gold street, in that city: "The sole leather is first pressed between wooden rollers, which makes it extremely firm and compact—much more so than hammering can do. It is then placed under a cutting machine, which at one operation cuts it into the proper shape. Meantime another machine is busy making steel wire into screws of about three feet in length, all of which is done with surprising celerity. A fourth machine punches the sole with holes, inserts the screw, and cuts it off at the proper length. All that is then necessary is to rivet the screws by a few blows with a hammer on an anvil. The soles manufactured in this way are superior to the Napoleons, inasmuch as the rivets adhere better, and the leather is rendered more compact. They are produced with infinitely less labor, and can be afforded about fifty per cent. cheaper. *ib.*"

HORRIBLE MASSACRE.—Destruction of the Nestorian Christians by the Turks.—The pure and upright Nestorian Christians, dwelling in primitive simplicity and happiness in their mountain fastnesses, have been sought by the bloodhounds of Mohammed, & doomed to annihilation. The circumstances connected with this sad event are melancholy in the extreme, and are detailed by a correspondent of the London Morning Chronicle (writing from Constantinople under date 17th August,) as follows:

You have been informed of the combination between the Pacha of Mosul and several powerful Kurdish chiefs for the extermination of the Nestorian Christians, or Chaldeans. Letters received the day before yesterday contain a deplorable account of the results of the attacks of the united troops. They had penetrated into the centre of the Tiyaree districts, burnt the villages and churches, destroyed the crops, and put the inhabitants of both sexes to the sword.—Three, or according to other accounts, five brothers of the Patriarch have

been slain, his mother was cut in half, and his sister horribly mutilated. The patriarch himself had fled to Mosul and taken refuge in the British vice consulate. Thus a sect which had preserved its independence during centuries, and had resisted the persecuting sword of Islam, when wielded by the most powerful and most intolerant of the followers of Mohammed—which, in its simplicity and isolation, had maintained the doctrines and forms of a primitive church for above fourteen centuries, and which had escaped the corruption of religion, of morals, and of character so conspicuous in all other Christian sects of the East—has now, in the weakness of Mohammedanism and the strength of European Christianity, been delivered over to destruction.

Although the Turkish authorities merit the strongest condemnation for the part they have taken in this massacre, yet there are others concerned who are almost equally responsible for the results. The history of the fall of the Nestorians is a new example of the consequences of a system pursued by foreigners in the East, which we cannot contemplate without the utmost indignation. All those who have been the direct and indirect instruments of their destruction, although they may not have anticipated a result of so serious a nature to their intrigues, and although they may now shelter themselves under the cloak of religion, they have been guilty of a great crime against humanity. In their mountain fastnesses the Nestorians had retained their independence for centuries. The first western traveller who succeeded in penetrating into them was Dr. Grant, an American missionary. His object in visiting them was the establishment of schools and other means of instruction. No sooner had Dr. Grant met with some success in the mountains, than the Roman Catholic missionaries at Mosul, supported by French political agents, endeavored to counteract it. The English High Church was also jealous of American encroachments in the midst of a sect still venerating Episcopacy; and an additional firebrand was thrown into the country last autumn, in the person of the Rev. Mr. Badger. During last winter the three parties—the American, the Puseyite and the Roman Catholic—have waged an open warfare among themselves. The Americans, who had been first in the field, only acted on the defensive; the influence they had already acquired among the Nestorians, enabled them, without much difficulty, to retain their position. The object of the two remaining parties was to eject the Americans, and to establish their own influence. They did not act in concert, for their mutual enmity equalled their hostility to the Americans. No means were left untried to effect their object. The agents of the Church of Rome received the earnest co-operation—in fact, became the tools—of the French political agents. Mr. Badger enjoyed the support of the British local authority.

A report began to prevail that the Americans were assisting the Nestorians to build forts in their mountains. The ignorant inhabitants of the surrounding country, and their Governor, the Pacha of Mosul, readily believed the assertion. For some time access to the mountains, from the west, was denied to the American missionaries. Mr. Badger and the Romanists renewed their separate attacks. Both had interviews with the patriarch, and both believed that they had established their influence. The suspicions of the Pacha of Mosul were excited; from both parties he received accusations against their respective adversaries, tending to increase his alarm. Mr. Badger pointed out the danger of Roman Catholicism and French influence in the mountains; the French, in return, the danger of English influence. At length, the combination we have described was formed, and those alone who were innocent have fallen victims to them as their only saviours—the minister of Christ, and the teachers of civilization.

Strict justice compels us to state that the Americans are in this instance without blame. They established themselves first in the mountains, and their efforts were successfully directed to the improvement of the inhabitants, without any ulterior political design. We believe that had the Church of England zealously co-operated with them as Protestant Christians, instead of opposing them as heretical enemies, the disasters we have described would not have occurred; as it is, one of the most ancient and most interesting sects in the world—interesting from its origin, from its language, and from the purity of its Christianity—has been sacrificed to the religious quarrels of American Independents, English Puseyites, and French Roman Catholics.

The number of persons who have perished has not been ascertained. The population was about one hundred thousand. Neither age, sex, nor condition met with mercy. All were sacrificed by the savage Turks. *N. Y. Sun.*

Singular death of a child.—An inter-

esting child about six months old, daughter of Deacon Moses Wheelock, of this town, lost her life on Tuesday a most singular manner. An attendant left the room where she was lying quietly on a bed, and, returning in a few minutes, the child was found to have crept to the side of the bed near the wall, and fell off. Her body passed between the bed and the ceiling, through an aperture not big enough to admit her head, and she had remained suspended by the chin until life was extinct.

Burke (Mass.) Gaz.

From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

Currency of Alabama.—Letters from Mobile say that, by general consent, the currency of that State, on and after Monday, October 21, would be specie. All debts not otherwise specified, will now be paid in specie, and the currency of the State be sound. The good debts due the State Banks were much larger than the amount of their bills in circulation, and would of course absorb them all. The State Banks are in liquidation, so that no more of their paper will be put out. The currency of the country, from one end to the other, is now sound, made so, not by a national bank but the irresistible restorative powers of free trade.

A Change in Public Opinion at the South.—A gentleman in Abbeville, South Carolina, who had the courage to refuse a challenge, has had a barbacc given him by his fellow citizens as a mark of their approbation and esteem.

Dreadful Explosion!—We learn from a passenger who came up last night in the steambath South America, that a powder mill, at High Falls, about 7 miles west from Catskill, was blown up yesterday afternoon about 5 o'clock. There were six persons in the building at the time of the explosion, all of whom were blown to atoms! Some 300 kegs of powder are said to have been in the mill when the accident occurred. The foreman was indisposed, and the person having charge of the packing and drying house is supposed to have been intoxicated. The report of the explosion excited considerable alarm at Catskill, many persons taking it for an earthquake. A similar accident occurred at this same place three or four years ago, when four persons were killed. *Albany Eve. Jour.*

Baltimore County Court—Case of Damages.—A case of considerable interest has been progressing in the above Court since the 30th ult. which was decided this morning. The action was brought by Mr. Ira Frye, against Lucius W. Stockton, proprietor of the National road line of stages, in which plaintiff was a passenger, between Hancock and Cumberland, in the month of September, 1839. The case, after having been fully and ably argued by Reverdy Johnson and Lemuel Williams, Esqrs., counsel for the plaintiff and Wm. Schley and Charles H. Pitts, Esqrs. counsel for defendants, was given to the jury, who returned a verdict this morning, awarding to the plaintiff \$3000 damages. *Baltimore Pat.*

From the Raleigh Register.

Drowned.—George Philips, Sheriff of A-he county, was drowned in the Yadkin River a few days ago, on his return home from Raleigh, whither he had been to settle his public accounts. His saddle bags were lost in the river. This brief account we have, without further particulars, on the authority of a letter received day before yesterday by a gentleman of this place, written from Ashe county.

From the Edenton Sentinel.

Superior Court.—Our Superior Court has been in session during the present week, Judge Nash presiding. The criminal docket, we regret to say, was unusually large, and was taken up on Wednesday, when Edmund Bunch was sentenced to the stocks one hour, three months imprisonment, and again to be put in the stocks one hour at our next ensuing County Court, for an assault and battery on Mr. Deans, a deputy Sheriff, while in the act of discharging an official duty against said Bunch. "Bunch, this is bad business, how happens it? I thought you were a good disposed, peaceable man," observed a gentleman present when he was being put in the stocks. "Yes," said Bunch, "but on this occasion I was drunk."

Before Bunch was released from this place of degradation, Joshua Perkins was also put there one hour for an assault and battery. And on the same day Charles Creecy was tried and found guilty of trespass, in altering the mark of a sow, but has not yet received his punishment.

Yesterday (Friday) the criminal docket was again taken up. Joshua Perkins was again arraigned to the bar for another assault and battery, and sentenced to the

stocks one hour and 12 months imprisonment. R. Williamson, the confederate, was next brought into Court, charged with felony in passing counterfeited bills of the Farmer's Bank of Virginia, and sentenced to be punished by being put in the pillory one hour, receive thirty-nine lashes on his bare back, and two year's imprisonment. In consequence of the indisposition of Williamson at present, his punishment will not be inflicted until Tuesday of our next County Court.

Elijah Spencer.—Our readers recollect the arrest and confinement of Elijah and Herbert Spencer, (father and son,) last Spring under a charge of burning Montgomery court-house, and their recent escape from the Jail of that county. We were favored a few days ago with the perusal of a letter from a gentleman in Tennessee to his brother in this place, stating that the old man, Elijah, in passing the neighborhood of the writer in his flight, was attacked suddenly with disease (fever we believe,) and died but a day or two before the date of the letter. It was understood and believed there that the young man (Herbert) had passed through that section of country in his flight to Texas.

Southern Citizen.

Counterfeiting.—Our exchanges from the western part of the State, speak of counterfeiting operations to considerable extent carried on probably by a company in Henderson county. It is said that a good deal of their currency has been put in circulation. It is a composition of silver, copper and zinc, and without close inspection, is well calculated to deceive. *ib.*

Extra Court.—The Superior Court of Law during its recent sitting in Anson County, N. C., not being able to clear the Civil Docket, the presiding Judge has ordered an extra Court, to be held at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the first Monday of December next. *Cheraw Gaz.*

Owing to the serious illness of our family and hands (every one of whom was down) we were unable to publish a paper last week. Our town for a few weeks past has been visited with an unusual amount of sickness—principally chills and fever. We are happy to be able to state that it is abating. *Salisbury Watchman.*

From the Raleigh Star.

Hardy Carroll was tried at Franklin Court last week, and convicted, for the third time, of horse-stealing; but his neck was again saved by an omission to produce the record. He gets off once more with the simple thirty nine.

An Imposter and Rogue.—A fellow, who has been wandering about the streets of Lancaster for four months past, begging with his arm bandaged in splints, was arrested a day or two ago, for stealing a number of articles from the houses at which he applied for alms. He made a desperate resistance to the officer, and instead of the poor helpless cripple, he turned out to be a bold, strong and determined rogue! *ib.*

A Change of Fortune.—A short time since, says the Columbia Enquirer, it was announced in the public journals, that the Emperor of Russia had appointed Amos Addis, Esq., of Pennsylvania, to the station of Mechanical Engineer, a lucrative and honorable post. Last week, at the Quarter Sessions, in Williamsport, in that State, the said Mr. Addis, and his wife, were convicted of an assault and battery on the person of their tenant—by shooting him in the leg—with intent to kill. Mr. A. was sentenced one year to the Penitentiary, and Mrs. A. six months to the county jail.

A Tough One.—While one of the Knickerbocker line of stages was passing up Broadway yesterday, one of the passengers leaped out and ran off without paying his fare. The driver of the stage perceived him, and having in vain called after him to stop, he alighted and pursued him. And while doing so, a wagon with two persons seated in it drove rapidly up the street, knocked down the driver of the stage, and the wheels of the wagon passed immediately over his body near the shoulders. Those who witnessed the occurrence supposed that he must have been severely injured, if not killed, and were much astonished at seeing him, the instant after the wagon passed over him, leap up and continue the pursuit of his runaway passenger, whom he chased for a few minutes until he got out of sight, when the driver returned to his omnibus, mounted his box and drove on as if nothing had happened. And in reply to the enquiries of his passengers, said he felt no injury whatever from the wagon having passed over his body. *N. Y. Jour. Com.*