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BY GEORGE HOWARD,

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VARIETY.



THE FARMER'S SONG.

By S. D. Patterson.

I envy not the mighty king,
Upon his splendid throne,
Nor crave his glittering diadem,
Nor wish his power mine own;
For though his wealth and power be great,
And round him thousands bow
With reverence, in my low estate,
More solid peace I know.

I envy not the miser—he
May tell his treasures o'er;
May heaps on heaps before him see,
And toil and sigh for more.
I scorn his narrow, sordid soul,
Rapacious and unjust,
Nor bow beneath the base control
Of wealth's corroding lust.

Let warriors mount fame's giddy height,
Gain glory's gallant meed,
Be calm, collected, in the fight,
While thousands round them bleed!
I covet not their victor's wreath,
Their courage or their fame,
Their laurels are an empty breath,
Their glory but a name.

My wants are few, and well supplied,
By my productive fields—
I court no luxuries beside,
Save what contentment yields,
More real pleasure labor gives,
Than wealth or fame can bring,
And he is happier far, who lives
A Farmer, than a King.

From the Raleigh Register.

To the Editor of the Wilmington Chronicle

In an Editorial article, which appeared in your paper some time since, my name was mentioned in connection with the History of North Carolina. Protracted illness, and consequent accumulation of duties, have hitherto prevented my giving the due degree of attention to your enquiries. I have at no time contemplated a task of the nature suggested, and do not concur in the opinion, that I am well qualified for the performance of it. I have some fondness for antiquarian research, however, and the indulgence of this propensity has probably produced the impression that I aspired to the higher and more arduous office of Historian.

I cannot justly make pretensions to either very extensive, or very accurate knowledge of the early history of this State. There is no one who can. The researches of Judge Martin, Mr. Bancroft, the Rev. Dr. Hawks and J. S. Jones, in this unexplored field, have not been fruitless, and yet a very slight examination will satisfy any one how little is known in comparison with what may be ascertained. You are certainly correct in supposing, that our early history cannot be written from any sources of information accessible on this side the Atlantic. It would be very easy to show this by an analysis of the attempts of Williamson and Martin. The latter is much the more systematic and accurate of the two. He possessed advantages, moreover, not to be attained by any one at the present day, who limits his researches to our own country and it may be long before we will have another historian, who will devote equal ability, learning, patience and perseverance to the subject. All our public records were, under a Resolution of the General Assembly, subjected to his scrutiny more than half a century ago. The Letter Book and documents of Thomas Pollock, President of the Council in 1712, the papers of Gabriel Johnson, Governor of the Province from 1734 to 1752, and of Matthew Rowan, who, as President of the Council, entered upon the duties of the Executive department in the following year; together with many papers obtained during various journeys undertaken for this purpose, underwent his examination. Of these public records, some of the most

interesting are not now to be found. Many of the private papers are in his possession in New Orleans, "not in a condition of being useful to any but him who collected them," and a still greater number, are probably either lost or widely dispersed among the descendants of those who originally placed them in his possession.

The success which crowned the efforts of both Williamson and Martin, may be inferred, to some extent from the following extracts from Bancroft's United States, Vol. II. Chap. XIII.

"The accounts in the historians of North Carolina are confused. As far as I can learn no memorials of the earliest settlers remain. I have no document older than 1663, and no exact account which I can trust older than 1662, p. 134. (Note.)" Martin I. 138, says George Drummond Henning II. 266, identifies the man and settles the question. Williamson I. 119, is even more inaccurate than Martin; he says Drummond died in the colony. So carelessly has the history of North Carolina been written, that the name, the merits and the end of its first Governor are not known." Martin's is certainly a meagre work, and yet careful examination has satisfied me, that he made the most of his opportunities. The publication by Henning of the Statutes at large of Virginia, subsequently to the composition of Martin's History enabled Bancroft to ascertain the true name & some incidents in the tragical history of our first Governor. But can he, or can any one else, pronounce confidently the name, or declare the merits, or end of either of the three immediate successors of Drummond? Who is able to inform us when, where and by whom, North Carolina was first settled, or give a connected account of Culpepper's rebellion in 1677, or even of Cary's in 1707? From the date of the first charter of North Carolina in 1663, until the Colony passed under the government of the Crown, in 1729, our history not merely remains to be written, but the materials for it are yet to be ascertained and procured.

To what extent the late Judge Murphey prosecuted his historical enquiries, I have not the means of ascertaining very accurately. I am satisfied, however, that he arrived late in life at the conclusion, that all attempts at history, in the existing state of our knowledge on the subject, would be idle. In the winter of 1826-7 he visited Raleigh, and submitted his Memorial, in relation to his projected work, to the General Assembly. At the same time, he procured the adoption of a Resolution, requesting the Governor to make application to the British Government for liberty to procure for the use of the State, from the office of the Board of Trade and Plantations in London, copies of such papers and documents as related to the Colonial history of North Carolina. It is a fortunate circumstance, that this application was made at a time when we had a Minister at the Court of St. James so peculiarly qualified, and heartily disposed to promote the object, as the distinguished President of the Historical Society of N. York. On the 25th Aug. 1827, he transmitted a communication to Gov. Burton, accompanied by a manuscript index of Colonial papers, covering about 400 foolscap pages, relating to the period between 1729 and 1776. I can well imagine the transport with which Judge Murphey would have welcomed this folio, and the intense interest with which he would have scanned its pages. There is too much reason to believe, however, that although it reached the Executive Department in the autumn of 1827, and he lived until February, 1832, no such enjoyment was in store for him. From 1827, until the session of the last General Assembly, the document excited much deeper interest, and was more extensively known abroad than at home. Governor Morehead succeeded, last winter in attracting the attention of the Committee on the Library to it, and the Legislature, with commendable unanimity, directed its publication, under the supervision of the Public Treasurer. This duty has been well and accurately performed both by the Editor and Publisher. The result is a neat octavo of 120 pages, with the following title: "Indexes to Documents relative to North Carolina, during the colonial existence of said State, now on file in the offices of the Board of Trade and State Paper Offices in London; Transmitted in 1827, by Mr. Gallatin, then the American Minister in London, and now published by Resolution of the Legislature of 1842-3, under the direction of the Public Treasurer."

Is it too much, to request that the correspondence on this subject, prefixed to this publication, which will best explain its nature and object, together with pages 84 and 96 as a specimen, may be presented to the readers of the Chronicle?

I hope to learn through your columns, whether you have in your vicinity any considerable proportion of the document-chronicle in these pages, and, if not, whether much anxiety is manifested to obtain them. If in Wilmington, no enthusiasm can be kindled on this subject, which

may serve to light the torch of history, we can scarcely hope to excite it elsewhere.

Yours, very respectfully,

D. L. SWAIN.

Chapel Hill, Oct. 27.

*Subsequent denunciations are still more unparaging. See especially the note at the bottom of page 162.

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From the Raleigh Independent.

PROSPECTUS

For the North Carolina University Magazine.

The above is the title of a Literary Periodical, proposed to be established at the University of North Carolina, under the control and management of the Senior Class.

The Magazine will be devoted entirely to Literature, consisting of original contributions from the Faculty and Students of the University—subject to the immediate supervision of an Editorial corps selected from the Senior Class. Steps have been taken to ensure neatness in the typographical execution of the work.

The Magazine will be issued Monthly in Pamphlet form, of octavo size, containing about forty eight pages. The price of a year's subscription will be \$3 00. If five hundred subscribers shall have been obtained, the first number will be issued on the 1st of February next, or as early thereafter as possible.

It is with no small degree of diffidence that this Periodical is introduced to the Public; but while its Editors feel a lively solicitude for its success, they flatter themselves, that their efforts will not be without some claims, upon the sympathy and patronage of the Friends of the University and the State at large.

Intended merely as a Literary Paper—containing the choice Literature of the day, calculated to please and instruct the reading public, our Magazine could neither command nor claim any favor whatever. But its design is entirely different. It is to be established merely as a University Paper, designed for local improvement—for exciting a love of Letters, and forming a literary taste in the Students, by its direct appeal to their pride and ambition. It is hoped, that, by effecting this, all the means of intellectual improvement here offered, may be brought into full exercise, and a degree of cultivation produced, in Polite Literature, co-extensive with the improvements which are in progress in the regular branches of our Collegiate Education.

The Magazine claims, therefore, no further credit than for its object—if that be accomplished, then we shall feel amply rewarded.

We solicit the patronage of the Public because we feel that our motives will be appreciated. We appeal to our Parents and Guardians for the support of a Production, which, if it will not instruct, will at least please them as an earnest of well spent time, and will greet them with all the freshness of youthful offerings upon the altars of Learning. To the Friends of the University generally, would we commend it, as an important and interesting auxiliary to the regular collegiate exercises. And most especially, do we humbly solicit the influence of the smiles of the Ladies, in whose cause we will feel bound, at all times, in the true spirit of Literary Chivalry, to wield a gallant pen.

We flatter ourselves that this Magazine will have some influence upon the Literary character of the State. We are ashamed to say that there is not a single Literary Periodical in North Carolina. While her sister States around her are offering the most liberal encouragement to native Literature, by the development of genius, North Carolina ingloriously suffers hers to slumber. It is a reproach to her fair name. It is proper and important that, amidst the excitements of political strife, the milder influences of Polite Literature should be induced upon Society. Although this Magazine may not directly effect this reform, it may awaken reflections favorable to it; and thus give an impulse to still more important Literary enterprises. Emanating from the very seats of Learning—rich with the treasures of our well stocked Libraries, it may go forth imparting its mild influences—presenting the most pleasing associations to those who were once where we are, arousing the dormant energies and awakening the latent genius of the State. Those who go forth from the University will leave with intellectual cultivation and refined—prepared to diffuse a Literary Taste into the circles of Society.

Aware of the feebleness of our first efforts, while we beg the patronage of the Public, we claim the kindest sympathy and indulgence.

It may be proper to state, that all the pecuniary support we require will be for defraying the expense of the Publication.

Editors friendly to this enterprise, both in and out of the State of North Caro-

lina, are requested to give the above a few insertions.

October 24, 1843.

Money Market.—There is no change worthy of remark in our monetary affairs; every thing seems to be gliding on smoothly & we believe steadily, to a sound and better state of the currency.

Cotton, our great staple, is pretty firm, and Tobacco up; and the price of negroes, the most certain barometer in our Southern States, and the first to indicate an improvement or depression in the monetary affairs of the country, have lately risen at least 20 per cent. on the price of last Spring.

We have lately seen a fac simile of the United States Treasury Notes, issued by Mr. Secretary Spencer; the style of engraving is said to be so superior as almost to defy counterfeiting. The denominations issued will be 50, 100, 500 and 1000 dollar bills. The notes on their face are payable one year after date, and bear an interest of one mill per \$100 per annum. This is done to conform to the Act of Congress. They are endorsed as payable on demand in specie at the Merchants' Bank, the Bank of America and the Bank of Commerce, in the city of New York. The amount to be issued is \$5,000,000. These notes will have a great tendency to equalize exchanges, as New York is the great centre of trade and business for the whole Union. This issue, with the suppression of all small notes under \$10, and the placing into immediate liquidation all suspended Banks, would soon give us one of the soundest and best currencies in the world; and we should be gratified to see all our sound banks lend a helping hand to produce so desirable a result.—ib.

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Superior Court.—The Superior Court for the county of Craven has been in session during the week in this place, his Honor, Judge Pearson, presiding. No great amount of business, we understand, has come before the Court. The negro man, Andrew, who has been confined in jail on a charge of rape upon a white woman was tried yesterday and acquitted. The trial of David J. Greer, for a misdemeanor comes on to-day. The charge against him is an attempt to burn his own store, with intent to burn a dwelling house.

Newbernian.

The trial of David J. Greer for "a misdemeanor, in attempting to set fire to a store in his possession, with intent to burn a dwelling house near," came on in this town before his Honor Judge Pearson, on Saturday last. The trial excited considerable interest, and was conducted with earnestness and ability by the counsel on both sides.

The Jury retired about sunset, and not agreeing on their verdict by 12 o'clock, were discharged. The defendant was remanded to jail with permission by the Court to be released, on condition of his giving bail for his appearance for a new trial.—ib.

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The Public Execution.—The sentence of the law was yesterday executed upon the person of Hampton B. Tilly, for the murder of William Martin.

In the case of Tilly, it is not improper to remark that he met his death with an unbleaching cheek and a steady eye. He was apparently callous—void of the finer and weaker feelings that actuate most men. His spirit was unsubdued by the terror and solemnity of his situation. And it was matter of regret that he was unable to forget the threats and injuries which he alleged he had received from Martin. We understand he spoke about three quarters of an hour at the gallows, with a clear, strong, unflinching voice; but in a manner disconnected and without point—dwelling principally upon his various quarrels with Martin, and alleged falsehoods of some of the witnesses in his trial. What he said, had a tendency to convince the bystanders that the verdict of the jury that found him guilty of murder, was correct.

Greensboro' Patriot.

Hurra for Old Rip!—From an article in the Fayetteville Observer, giving the manufacturing statistics of North Carolina, we learn that in the State there are twenty-five Cotton Factories in which a capital of One million and Fifty Thousand Dollars is invested, and which employ about Twelve Hundred operatives. Take this fact in connexion with her being out of debt, and having the longest Rail Road, and the finest State Capitol in the Union, and the name of "Rip Van Winkle" as applied to North Carolina, may be considered a clear case, of "lucus a non lucendo." We hope it may be "many a long day" ere her enterprising manufacturers may know the want of a good protective tariff.

East Alabamian.

The last Petersburg Intelligencer says: "An attempt was made by some person or persons, who do not appreciate the

diffERENCE between *meum* and *tuum*, to get into the Exchange Bank, on Wednesday night. He or they bored through the wooden part of the front door; but "brought up" by the inside casing of the door which is made of iron.

Since the above was written, we have heard that a similar attempt was made upon the Farmers' Bank of Virginia, and failed for the like reason."

Hofitz Republican.

Dr. Hawkes, the eloquent and learned divine, of New York, now Rector of St. Thomas' has determined (says the Express) to give up his present charge, and to go to Holly Springs in the State of Mississippi, to take the pastoral care of a church there. He will be a great loss to his flock here, but a great gain to the cause of Protestantism in the West. In connexion with his clerical duties, he intends to pursue those of a teacher of youth.

Pennsylvanian.

Pork Packing.—The Cincinnati Chronicle of the 14th inst. says: The season for this important business is fast advancing. We notice extensive preparations for the coming season. We learn that contracts have been made for Hogs at \$2 50 per 100 lbs. Whether it will range above or below that mark is yet to be determined, as the Hogs come to market.

A Caution to Transportation Companies.—In a suit for damage against the Champlain Transportation Company, in Washington county, N. Y., last week, caused by the sparks from one of their steamboats setting fire to C. & W. W. Cook's saw mill, a verdict was given for \$7,485. The plaintiffs alleged that the accident was owing to a want of proper care and attention on the part of those who had the boat in charge, & that the catastrophe might have been avoided by lessening the fires, or keeping further out into the channel—and so thought the jury.

A Drunken Murderess.—The "Providence Chronicle" gives the following instance of the horrible effects of intemperance, which occurred in that City last week. A fine little girl of five years of age was so severely beaten by its mother as to cause its death. The child was found dead in its bed, with the blood running out of its mouth, nose and ears, the body covered with bruises, and its clothes sticking to the wounds by the blood. One ankle was out of joint and one severely bruised.

Murder and Confiscation in the Indian country.—A Mr. Vore, a licensed trader in the Cherokee nation, his wife and a traveller of the name of Stevens, were murdered on the military road in the Cherokee country on the night of the 15th Sept. The object is stated to have been probably plunder, as the house of Mr. Vore was burned, and an attempt made to burn the bodies of those murdered in it. Three men by the name of Starr, supposed to have been the perpetrators of this foul deed, were shortly after arrested, and while on their way to jail under a guard of seven men, made their escape.

Gold Mines in Cuba.—A great deal of interest seems to have been awakened in Cuba, on the subject of discovering and working mines, occasioned by the facts published by Mr. Ramon de la Sagra, in his Physical, Political, and Statistical History of that Island. The researches which he has made prove that gold, supposed not to exist in that island, is to be found in large quantities. The copper mines that have been known since 1787, and which since that period have furnished to the Government bronzed cannon, now furnish a metal upon which is placed the highest estimate. Already, in the eastern portion of the island, the working is very considerable, and new companies are forming to engage in a similar branch of industry in the centre. Numberless discoveries have been made in the vicinity of Puerto Principe, and are eliciting the attention of speculators.

We learn from the Niagara Courier that a body of Prussians, consisting of 86 families and nearly 400 persons, have purchased over 1800 acres of land in the town of Wakefield, N. Y., on which they have already founded a settlement and commenced improvements.

Meteoric Showers.—According to the theories of professor Olmstead, and of M. Arago, of the French Academy of Science, and other learned persons, we shall have a recurrence of the phenomenon of meteoric showers on the night of the 12th or 13th of the present month—so that all who feel an interest in witnessing this beautiful display should be on the look out from 12 o'clock until day-light on the night mentioned. It is possible that meteors may be seen on both of the nights stated, and perhaps for a week preceding or succeeding, according to the condition of the atmosphere.