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The "Tarborough Free Press,"

BY GEORGE HOWARD,

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Advertisements, not exceeding 16 lines, will be inserted at 50 cents the first insertion, and 25 cents each continuance. Longer ones at that rate for every 16 lines. Advertisements must be marked the number of insertions required, or they will be continued until otherwise ordered, and charged accordingly.

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

DOMESTIC.

LIST OF PUBLIC ACTS

Passed at the first session of the twenty third Congress, ending June 30, 1834.

Making appropriations for the Military Academy of the United States, for the year 1834.

Making appropriations for the support of the army for the year 1834.

Regulating the value of certain silver coins within the United States.

Making additional appropriations for certain harbours, and removing obstructions in the mouths of certain rivers, for the year 1834.

For the relief of sundry citizens of the United States who have lost property by the depredations of certain Indian tribes.

Making appropriations for the Indian Department for the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four.

Making appropriations for the Naval service, for the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four.

Making appropriations for Indian Annuities, and other similar objects, for the year 1834.

Making appropriations for the Revolutionary Pensioners of the United States, for the year 1834.

Concerning the gold coins of the United States, and for other purposes.

Making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic expences of Government, for the year 1834.

Further to extend the term of certain pensions chargeable on the Privateer Pension Fund.

Making appropriations, in part, for the support of Government for the year 1834.

To extend the time allowed for the discharge of the duties of the commission, for carrying into effect the Convention with France.

Regulating the value of certain foreign gold coin within the United States.

To change the boundary between the Southeastern and Western land district in Territory of Michigan, and for other purposes.

For the relief of certain inhabitants of East Florida.

To revive and amend "An act for the relief of certain insolvent debtors of the United States," passed on the second day of March, eighteen hundred and thirty one, and an act, in addition thereto, passed on the fourteenth of July, 1832.

Supplementary to the act entitled "An act to carry into effect the Convention between the United States and his majesty the King of the Two Sicilies, concluded at Naples on the fourteenth day of October, 1832.

To enable the Secretary of State to purchase the papers and books of General Washington.

To authorize the removal of the Custom from Magnolia to St. Marks, in Florida.

To equalize representation in the Territory of Florida, and for other purposes.

For the reappropriation of an unexpended balance of a former appropriation for the payment of the Georgia Militia Claims, for the years one thousand seven hundred and ninety two, and one thousand seven hundred and ninety three,

and one thousand seven hundred and ninety four.

Giving the consent of Congress to an agreement or compact entered into between the State of New York and the State of New Jersey, respecting the territorial limits and jurisdiction of said States.

Making additional appropriations for the Armory at Harper's Ferry, for the year 1834.

To amend an act passed on the twenty ninth day of May, 1830, entitled "An act for the relief of the owners of sundry vessels sunk for the defence of Baltimore."

Making appropriations to carry into effect certain Indian treaties and for other purposes.

To attach the territory of the United States, West of the Mississippi river and North of the State of Missouri, to the Territory of Michigan.

To provide for the organization of the Department of Indian Affairs.

Making appropriation for certain fortifications of the United States for the year 1834.

Making appropriations for the Public Buildings and grounds and for other purposes.

For the better organization of the United States Marine corps.

To increase and regulate the pay of the surgeons and assistant surgeons of the army.

To procure a bust in marble, of the late Chief Justice Ellworth.

For the completion of the road from a point opposite to Memphis, in the State of Tennessee, to Little Rock, in the Territory Arkansas.

Concerning the duties on lead.

Authorizing the election of certain Wabash and Erie Canal lands in the State of Ohio.

For the repairs of Mars Hill military road, in the State of Maine.

To establish a port of entry at Natchez, in Mississippi, and creating certain ports of delivery, and for other purposes.

Concerning naval pensions and the navy pension fund.

Authorizing the President of the United States to cause certain roads to be opened in Arkansas.

To provide for rebuilding the Frigate Congress.

Authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to make experiments for the safety of the Steam Engine.

Authorizing the purchase of live oak frames for a frigate and sloop of war, and for other purposes.

To authorize the President of the United States to direct transfers of appropriations in the naval services, under certain circumstances.

Authorizing the construction of a Bridge across the Potomac, and repealing all acts already passed in relation thereto.

Authorizing Edmund Brook to remove to the District of Columbia two Slaves owned by him prior to his removal from Virginia.

Authorizing a sum of money to be distributed among the officers and crew of the late private armed brig General Armstrong.

To suspend the operation of certain provisos of an "act to alter and amend the several acts imposing duties on imports," approved 14th July, 1832.

An act in addition to the "act more effectually to provide for the punishment of certain crimes against the United States and for other purposes;" approved March 3d, 1825

Authorizing the Governors of the several States to transmit by mail certain books and documents.

For the benefit of the City of Washington.

To regulate trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes, and to preserve peace on the frontiers.

Making appropriations for building

light houses, light boats, beacons, and monuments, for the year 1834.

Making appropriations for the improvement of the navigation of the Hudson river, in the State of New York.

To continue further in force "An act to authorize the extension, construction and use of a lateral branch of the Baltimore and Ohio rail road into and within the District of Columbia."

To authorize Gazaway B. Lamar to import an iron steamboat, in detached parts, with the necessary machinery, and working utensils therefor, into the United States, free from duty, and to provide for the remission of the same.

To enable the President to make an arrangement with the Government of France, in relation to certain French Seamen killed or wounded at Toulon, and their families.

To authorize the correction of erroneous selections of land granted to the State of Indiana, for the purpose of constructing the Michigan road.

Limiting the time of advertising the sales of the Public Lands.

For the continuation and repair of the Cumberland road.

To revive the act entitled "an act to grant preemption rights to settlers on the public lands," approved May 29, 1830.

To prohibit the Corporations of Washington, Georgetown and Alexandria, in the District of Columbia, from issuing promissory notes or bills of any denomination less than ten dollars, after the period therein mentioned; and for the gradual withdrawal from circulation of all such notes and bills.

Supplementary to the act to amend the several acts respecting copy rights.

For establishing the northern boundary line of the country purchased of the Chickasaws by the treaty of 1832.

Making compensation for certain diplomatic services, and for other purposes.

To relinquish the reversionary interest of the United States in a certain Indian reservation lying between the rivers Mississippi and Desmoines.

To provide for the payment of claims for property destroyed by the enemy while in the military service of the United States during the late war with the Indians on the frontiers of Illinois, and Michigan Territory.

To complete the improvements of Pennsylvania Avenue.

Concerning tonnage duty on Spanish vessels.

RESOLUTIONS.

Resolution directing certain Books to be procured and furnished members of the 23d Congress.

Giving the right of way through the property of the United States at Harper's Ferry, to the Winchester and Potomac Rail road Company.

For distributing returns of last Census.

Fixing a day for the adjournment of Congress.

Joint Resolution manifesting the sensibility of the two Houses of Congress and of the Nation, on the occasion of the decease of General Lafayette.

From the Baltimore American.

A subterranean Indian Village has been discovered in Nacoochee Valley in Georgia, by gold miners, in excavating a canal for the purpose of washing gold. The depth to which it is covered varies from seven to nine feet; some of the houses are embedded in a stratum of rich auriferous gravel. They are 34 in number, built of logs from six to ten inches in diameter, and from ten to twelve feet in length. The walls are from three to six feet in height, forming a continuous line of street of 300 feet. The logs are hewed and notched, as at the present day. The land beneath which they were found, was covered, at its first settlement by the whites, with a heavy growth of timber, denoting a great antiquity to those buildings, and a powerful cause

which submerged them. Cane baskets and fragments of earthenware were found in the rooms. The account is contained in a letter to the editor of the Southern Banner, from which the following further particulars are extracted:

The houses are situated from 50 to 100 yards from the principal channel of the creek; and as no further excavations have been made, it is more than probable that new and more interesting developments will be made when the land is worked for gold.

A great number of curious specimens of workmanship have been found in situations, which preclude the possibility of their having been moved for more than a thousand years. During my mining operations last year, I found, at one time, about one half of a crucible, of the capacity of near a gallon. It was ten feet below the surface, and immediately beneath a large oak tree, which measured five feet in diameter, and must have been four or five hundred years old. The stratum, of quartz gravel, in which the vessel was imbedded, is about two feet in thickness, resting upon decomposed chlorite slate.

It is not difficult to account for the deposit of those substances in alluvial soil, for the hills are generally very high and precipitous, and from the immense quantity of rain which falls, the streams are swollen to great height, sweeping every thing with them, and frequently forming a deposit of several feet in thickness in a season; but some of diluvial land is from 10 to 50 feet above the present level of the streams. These deposits exhibit appearances of as great attrition as those recently formed.

There was a vessel, or rather a double mortar, found in Duck's Creek, about five inches in diameter, and the excavation on each side was nearly an inch in depth, basin like, and perfectly polished. It was made of quartz, which had been semi transparent, but had become stained with the iron which abounds in quantity in all this country. In the bottom of each basin was a small depression half an inch in depth and about the same diameter. What its use could have been, is difficult to conjecture. Some suppose it was used for grinding paint, &c. or in some of their plays or games. The high finish, and its exact dimensions, induce me to believe it the production of a more civilized people, than the present race of Indians.

Respectfully yours, M. S.

The Locusts—and their Nature.—
"Have the locusts appeared generally throughout the southern States? In many parts of the Northern Neck of Virginia, we believe, they have not been seen. We observe, too, that it is stated they never appear on the mountains.

Alex. Gaz.

The locust has not appeared at all this year, in lower Virginia. They appear in different climates in North America, in different years; but (except that some years there are a few scatterers) always in every region, after an interval of seventeen years. In Eastern Virginia, their last general appearance was in 1826—the last before that was in 1809—both of which, we and thousands besides, well remember—the last before that in 1792, and so back once in seventeen years, as far as memory and record reach. In the Gentleman's Magazine, (we forget for what year) there is a learned account, tracing their re-appearance after an interval of 17 years, to the earliest settlements in Virginia, and we knew a person who remembered them from their first appearance after the year 1739, to their appearance in 1809, nor was there within the period, an instance of their appearance (except a few scattering on the year after the general appearance) but after the lapse of 17 years. They are harmless, and the story we see of injury from their bite, is fictitious. Hogs, squirrels and birds, fatten upon them.

They will re-appear (if the world lasts so long) in this part of Virginia, in the year 1843—that is, seventeen years from 1826. Where they remain in the interval, is one of nature's secrets. Probably that time is required, to bring the posterity of the last generation to maturity.

Rich. Whig.