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BY GEORGE HOWARD.
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DOMESTIC.

An ignominious termination of a noble spree.—The public were some weeks since advised, through the press, of the arrival at Boston of a splendid yacht, belonging to the Marquis of Waterford, in which its noble owner and others of the British nobility were passengers. The arrival of those distinguished visitors in this city, was also duly announced, and the hospitalities of our citizens were not slow in being tendered them. Yesterday, the Marquis of Waterford, Hon. John Beresford, Lord Roselyn, and Colonel Dundas, dined with one of our most estimable citizens, and bore evidence on leaving, we are informed, of his usual unbounded cheer.

The exhilaration of spirit implied by the guests incited in their predilection for "spree," and sundry unfortunate wayfarers who haplessly came in the way of their midnight migration homeward, received probably for the first time in their lives, striking testimonials of a nobleman's passion. Passing down Washington street, near Morris, they attacked, unmercifully beat, and nearly denuded, and offensive passer by. Two street lamps that had the presumption to stand by order of the Mayor and Corporation, were next assailed and demolished, as was also a neighboring window which, lacking a shutter, exposed its nakedness to their heroic canes, stones, and other missiles. About this time a plain republican watchman, named William Carter, found himself suddenly in contact with these noble revellers, and undertook to arrest the progress of their demolitions, and the chivalrous enactors.

This plebeian interference did not appear to sit well on the noble stomachs of the gentlemen, and they gave token of their dissatisfaction by a copious discharge of hard names, angry oaths, and peltings with their fists—at the same time putting the offending Charley in the knowledge of who he was interfering with. The unsophisticated watchman, however, had never received any instructions to spare Lords or Marquises of any kind who he found trespassing, and giving an alarm rap, two others of the same school came to his assistance; but before they arrived he had not only suffered much in body, but also in mind, by reason of the comparative nakedness to which the affray had reduced him. When his comrades came, they made a simultaneous charge on the Marquis, the Lord, the Colonel, and the Honorable, and compelled them to fly. The latter sprang into a boat, converted the oars into bludgeons, and resumed the contest; but the watchman proved too many for them, and they were conducted, prisoners of war fairly captured, to the watchhouse.

When the Police Office opened this morning, four silly looking young fellows, somewhat the worse for the night's debauch and encounter, were placed before the bar, and the Marquis of Waterford, Lord John Beresford, Lord Roselyn, and Colonel Dundas of

the Royal Guards, answered to their names. The magistrate, Justice Hopson, straightway informed them of the offences of which they stood charged, which they in no very mild terms denied, and made some high toned remarks, which rather served to put the magistrate on his "reserved rights." He soon made out a commitment for them, and they were escorted to Bridewell by some fifteen or twenty watchman. Here their ill brooked degradation led them into a squabble with the keeper, in which the noble Marquis was floored as was also one of his companions. Here they remained several hours; but were finally liberated through the interference of his Honor the Mayor and British Consul, after paying Carter, the watchman, \$20 for injuries received, and listening to a most cutting rebuke from the magistrate.—*N. Y. Times.*

Horrible Business.—A letter from Corvinton, (Tenn.) published in the Worcester Palladium, says: "The negro stealer takes the negro to the lower country, sells him for \$800 or \$1000 cash, then tells the negro to run away and meet him at a place appointed, where they divide the money. He takes him to another section of the country and sells him again; the negro runs away, and they again divide the money. After having sold the negro in this way several times over, he takes him into the woods, murders him, and takes the whole of the money."

Horrible Outrage.—On Saturday last, a fine little girl, aged about 13, named Ann Smith, was decoyed away from her parents' house, in Eldridge street, near to Walker; and after a long search, she was found on Monday by her relatives in the cellar of a house in Sixth Avenue, lying very ill, and the victim of a dreadful outrage, which was committed by a ruffian named Robert Miller. It appears that this wretch had been in the habit of supplying her father's family with provisions, and that having formed his infernal design of destroying the child, he assumed the name of John Gardner. On Saturday he went to the house, and the family being absent, he persuaded the child that her mother had directed her to go to the cellar above named, and wait till she came. Accordingly he met her there—detained her till dusk, and ultimately violated her person. The poor child was too ill to leave the place till carried away by her friends. A. M. C. Smith arrested Miller yesterday, and he was committed to prison. Bail in the sum of \$1000 is required.
N. Y. Gaz.

As it should be.—A case was last week tried at Montreal, before the chief justice and a special jury, which excited considerable interest. It was an action for \$2000 damages against a person Trudeau, for driving his cart against the gig of the widow Strake, by which she was thrown out and severely injured. The jury gave a verdict of \$400 damages.

Professional Rivalry.—Professor Olmstead, of Yale College, is exhibiting at Boston a stove, which, if report speaks without extenuation of its merits, "takes the shine off" Dr. Nott's entirely. Besides other advantages, it is said that the Yale professor's invention emits no fumes, and that ashes cannot escape from it; also, that the construction is so simple that a child can regulate it; the unsightly appearance of pipe is avoided, and the whole can be afforded for \$10.

Atrocious Murder.—The body

of the mail carrier, between Tampa Bay and Camp Kink, Florida; has been found in a pond most shockingly mutilated—the bowels ripped out, the head scalped, the jaws broken in, a musket ball through the chest, and the hands tied behind. The murder took place Sept. 11th, by a party of Seminoles, and the body was accidentally found by discovering a flock of turkey buzzards hovering over it. The mule on which the carrier rode, was also found cut to pieces. Detachments of the U. S. troops in pursuit of the murderers have not yet discovered them.

A follower of Sam Patch.—Within the last week a man by the name of Scott has been jumping and diving from the mast heads of vessels at this village, to the amusement of such as take an interest in Patchism. His first performance was notified by handbills to take place on Tuesday, the 22d inst. when some hundreds attended at the river, but no Mr. Scott came. The next day, however, he arrived and jumped, which he repeated on Monday last. Between the jump and dive on each occasion he employs himself in taking up collections, by carrying his hat among the spectators. This jumping and dive is the very antipode of ballooning, but one is about as useful as the others. The Aeronaut goes from the ground into the air—the jumper ascends as high as masts will enable him, and leaps into the water.
Poughkeepsie Paper.

Gen. Duff Green, intending to remove from the city of Washington for the purpose of engaging in other pursuits, has placed the United States Telegraph under the editorial charge of Dr. Edw. R. Gibson, who has for several years been connected with that journal.—*Pet. Int.*

The Comet.—Such persons as are desirous of seeing the Comet, may be gratified any evening for some days to come, by their taking the trouble to examine, soon after 7 o'clock, the Northern part of the Heavens, where, immediately within the cluster of stars which form the Constellation Ursa Major or Great Bear, it is distinctly visible. Last night it was particularly bright.—*ib.*

A case of Abolition Tracts says the Norfolk Beacon "has been stopped at the Custom House of New York. It is said that funds to the amount of £6,000, have been received from the British Manumission Society, by the abolitionists, and that £50,000 more were at the service of the Anti Slavery Society."

From the Southwestern Frontier.—The last Arkansas Gazette contains an extract of a letter from Fort Gibson, of the 25th August, communicating the following information: "General Arbuckle is absent on the prairies, with four companies of infantry, under the command of Maj. Birch and the dragoons, under Maj. Mason, trying to make a treaty with the Comanche and Pawnee Indians. We have not heard from him, officially, since his arrival, at the treaty ground. The health of the troops, I understand, is better than usual at this season of the year, and I hope it will continue."

The Gazette adds: "Our correspondent also mentions a report brought in by an Indian runner from the treaty ground, that, when he passed the command, about ten days previous, on its way out, Gov. Stokes, one of the commissioners appointed to effect a treaty with the Indians, was supposed to be dying. He thinks there is too much room to fear it is so, from

the fact that Gov. S. was in a very low state of health when he started out with the command on the 7th."

We are happy to be able to give later and more favorable information, than that contained in the Gazette paragraph. We received a letter from Fort Gibson yesterday under date of 2d Sept. which says, "Messrs. Penewit and Thompson have just come in from the Prairie, and report that the troops left the Treaty ground on the 24th August, and will be here in a few days. Gov. Stokes, the commissioner, has much improved in health. All well."
Nat. Int.

The officers of three of the Banks at New Orleans have united in offering a reward of \$2000 for the apprehension of James M. Crosby, late a dealer in china and glassware in that city, who has absconded after committing extensive forgeries.

Robbery.—The Louisville Journal of the 28th ult. says—"The dwelling house of Oliver Keen, Esq. of Lexington was robbed, a few nights ago, of about \$20,000 in money and due bills, besides many papers of value.—A reward of \$800 is offered for the money and papers."

Summary punishment.—The Dayton (Ohio) Journal states that a man was seized by the populace and punished with forty lashes for stabbing five horses in the market, whilst he was in a state of intoxication.

From Tahiti.—The whale ship Kingston from Tahiti, arrived at Holmes' Hole, brings intelligence that the British ketch Henry Freeling, fitted from England by the society of friends, was there in June, reviewing the state of the islands, and the conduct of the English missionaries, who it is stated, are very unpopular with the natives, in consequence of the heavy fines imposed on them for non-attendance at church. The natives are very much dissatisfied with the government of the queen. The heir to the throne, a youth about three months old, died in June.

Murder.—We learn from the Flemingsburg, (Ken.) Whig, that Alfred Hunt was shot by Nathan Hodge, on the 20th ult. in that town. The ball entered the back part of the left shoulder, and it is supposed took a direction to the heart. Hunt expired in a minute or two afterward. No reason is given for this outrage. Hodge was arrested the next day and is now in jail.

Texas.—A letter from Texas, dated Sept. 6th, according to the Philadelphia Gazette, gives information that a Convention was to be held in that province Oct. 15th, composed of five members from each jurisdiction, to consult on the public safety, and a hint is thrown out that there will be drawn up a "Declaration of Independence." This would not at all surprise us, and things must naturally take this course. The writer of the letter states, that Texas, from its numerous Indian tribes, would never have been settled by the Mexicans; but the Americans more brave and hardy, have planted flourishing towns there. So he might have said did their forefathers in the United States. The same blood—the same love of liberty lives in their veins, and they must and will be free in spite of Santa Anna, whose minions it appears are endeavouring to excite against the American settlers, the discontented North American Indians, chiefly Cherokees, Shawnees, Kickapoos, Delawares, Cos-

hates, and Alabamas, who have taken up their quarters there. But the Texonians do not fear them nor the Spaniards combined. From Red River, and from Mississippi and New Orleans, they are promised abundant reinforcements, and if it is decided to strike the blow, no one can doubt it will be successful, over-turning in its consequences perhaps Santa Anna's would-be-consolidated empire, his priesthood and his myrmidons.—*ib.*

An atrocious outrage took place a few evenings since in Madison near Vine street, Philadelphia. A young female of 18, sitting with her mother in the apartment of her employer, was approached by two young villains and struck on the head so violently, as to cause inflammation of the brain and delirium, fortunately not proving fatal.

Gold Mines.—We have often said, that we would sooner discover a bed of iron or copper ore, or a good coal mine, than a gold mine; but if nature has planted them in our soil, it may be well to notice them as they are discovered. North Carolina, we all know, is rich in gold mines, and a branch of the mint has been erected for convenience in that State. We are not so well informed as to the Virginia mines, but a writer in the Richmond Whig, has given us an insight of the wealth of the Old Dominion. It is only 6 years since the discovery was first made of gold mines in Virginia, though small masses of this metal had previously been discovered on the surface in various places. But such was the ignorance of geology and mineralogy, that no one suspected that but a few inches below the plough share were embedded rich deposits of gold, and that the rocks scattered here and there were studded with grains of the same metal. In 1829, explorations commenced—some few profitable deposits were found, but much labor was uselessly expended from ignorance of mining. The prospect of wealth brought adventurers from abroad, who professed experience in South America and Mexico mining, but being unacquainted with our geology, their efforts were abortive and general discouragement was the consequence. Regular mining, however, was soon commenced by a Fredericksburg company on Grasty's plantation in Orange county. Nothing was found. A New York company commenced what was called the "Orange Mine," in the immediate neighborhood; and were also unsuccessful, though the stock had been sold at several hundred per cent. in advance before the ore had been tested. Several mines were purchased by this company at 60 or \$70,000 each. After expending over \$115,000, the company suspended their operations and discharged 70 or 80 of their hands.—Speculators only made a profit—a general dismay and reaction took place. But in a short time several mines of real value were discovered, and two or three are now in successful operation. The Rappahannock mine in Stafford, three fourths of which brought \$75,000 is one of them—also the United States mine in Orange, valued over \$150,000. Booker's mine in Buckingham is another. Several mines in Fauquier are put in operation by a London company, and already 90 correct miners have been sent out. A mine of great value has recently been found in Louisa, called Walton's, supposed to be richer than any in the United States, or perhaps in the world. An agent is in London to dispose of the stock. Within a few months several mines have been discovered

in Fluvana, Goochland, &c. Operations are on a small scale. Hughes', the best which is in Fluvana, does not yet require working on regular mining principles, yet the profits with a few hands are enormous, and must bring immense fortunes to the proprietors. The declination of the vein in this mine is 45 degrees, and is carried to the water level about 80 feet, and the one between that and the surface raised on an inclined plane. So abundant is the ore near the surface, that for years pumps and horse whims will not be required. The gold is scattered through the soft slate and gravel, and all that is required is washing. Most of the surface mines have been worked out, and veins will hereafter be sought for. The average product of Walton's mine is \$6 for every bushel of ore—Hughes & Busby's rising \$3. Hughes' yield \$300 to \$1000 per week. The Whig recommends very properly Americans to invest in the Virginia mines, otherwise they will fall into the hands of foreign capitalists.
N. Y. Star.

Another Grand Rail Road Project.—We learn from the New Orleans Bee, that it is in contemplation in that city to connect New Orleans with the Gulf of California on the Pacific by a rail road to run through Texas via Natchitoches and Nacogdoches and the gorge of the Rocky Mountains. It is computed, that by extending the contemplated rail road from New Orleans to Natchez and thence to Richmond, there would be a continuous rail road of 1600 miles from New Orleans to New York, which would be travelled in four days! Should the rail road to California be effected, steam ships would communicate from the latter to China, Persia or the East Indies and thus not only cut up the East India Shipping of the Northern States, but render the projected route across the isthmus of Panama, unnecessary. Such a short and direct route to the Pacific, would also neutralize the efforts of the British Government to open a route through the Mediterranean, the Euphrates river, the Red Sea and the Persian Gulf.—*ib.*

A young fellow at Cannonsburgh, Pa. says the Pittsburg Visiter, was recently conducted to the mill-pond in that vicinity, by his neighbors, and there made to perform sundry involuntary ablutions. He had attempted to beat his own sister, a very respectable and amiable young woman. No one will object to the application of this statute from the new penal code; and as for the brute himself he may think himself happy in escaping with a tect skin instead of a *wed* one.

A poor tavern keeper, named Wilmarth, at Taunton, Mass. having sold liquor without licence, was cast in jail for the recovery of the penalties, \$350, chiefly at the instigation of the Temperance men: On Friday evening, a mob gathered & threatened to demolish the jail and the houses of the members of the Temperance Societies, but the magistrates promptly quelled the disturbance.

Cholera among the Indians.—Accounts from the Council Bluffs represent the cholera as making great ravages among the Pawnee and Otto tribes.

Snow.—On the 20th ult. there was snow, accompanied with hail and rain, a little this side of the Alleghany mountains between Bedford and Somerset. Another hard winter is prognosticated by some good observers of the weather in past years.