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Miscellaneous.



SONG OF THE AMERICAN GIRL.

Our hearts are with our native land,
 Our song is for her glory;
 Her warrior's wreath is in our hand;
 Our lips breathe out her story.
 Her lofty hills and valleys green
 Are smiling bright before us;
 And, like a rainbow sign is seen
 Her proud flag waving o'er us.
 And there are smiles upon our lips
 For those who meet her foe;
 For glory's star knows no eclipse
 When smiled upon by woman.
 For those who brave the mighty deep,
 And scorn the threat of danger,
 We've smiles to cheer—and tears to
 weep
 For every ocean ranger.
 Our hearts are with our native land,
 Our song is for her freedom;
 Our prayers are for the gallant band
 Who strike where honor leads them.
 We love the faintest air we breathe,
 'Tis freedom's endless dower,
 We'll strive for him a fadeless wreath
 Who scorns a tyrant's power.
 They tell of France's beauties rare,
 Of Italy's proud daughters;
 Of Scotland's lassies—England's fair,
 And nymphs of Shannon's waters;
 We heed not all their boasted charms
 Though lords around them hover;
 Our glory lies in Freedom's arms,
 A Freeman for a lover!

Post Office Department.—The Boston Gazette gives the following abstract of the Report of the Post Master General. We find it impracticable to give the Report entire:

Total amount of the receipts for the year ending 30th June, 1834, \$2,823,749—total expenditure, 2,910,605—balance against the Department, \$86,855.

Gross revenue for the year ending 30th, Nov. 1835, \$2,993,556,—total expenditure, 2,757,350—balance in favor of the Department, \$236,206.

In the first part of 1835, additional allowance were authorized, as is alleged, amounting, on the 1st of May last, to about \$157,000, which have since been suspended, and do not enter into the foregoing statement. If finally admitted they will reduce the balance in favour of the Department that year to about \$79,000.

On the 1st of July last the whole debt of the Department was \$1,064,334, viz:—due to Contractors \$792,351; do the Banks 272,000. Amount due the Department, estimated to be good, and cash on hand, \$1,040,681. Balance of debt \$23,700. If the suspended allowances be added, the debt will be \$180,700.

The accounts of the Postmasters for the quarter ending 30th September last, (says Mr. Kendall) have been so far examined as to show, satisfactorily, that the increase of gross revenue over that of the corresponding quarter of last year, is about 12 per cent. The annual saving in the recent letting of contracts, was about \$30,000. Predicated on an average increase of revenue throughout the current fiscal year of ten per cent, and on a saving of \$25,000 when the contracts recently let shall be executed with necessary alterations, an estimate of the

gross revenue and accruing responsibilities for the year ending 30th June, 1836, indicates the following results, viz:—Gross revenue \$3,292,692; total expenditures, \$2,816,465—leaving a balance in favour of the Department of \$476,227—sufficient to pay off the debt of the Department, and leave a considerable amount applicable to an extension of mail accommodation.

Here is the account Mr. Kendall gives of the Department when he took possession of it.

When the undersigned took charge of this Department, his attention was immediately called to the condition of its finance: but it was soon found that no satisfactory account of its debts or its means could, within any short period, be obtained from its books. It was only perceived, from current incidents and detached accounts, that the unsatisfied demands of contractors from every quarter of the country, were daily accumulating; that there was a debt of near \$300,000 due to Banks; that the outstanding acceptances of the Treasurer exceeded \$390,000; that a considerable portion of the revenue of some of the large offices, for the present calendar year, had been anticipated by drafts discounted in Banks, which they had been instructed to pay at maturity; that additional allowances had been recently authorized to a considerable amount; that to provide the means to meet the demands on the Department at Washington, created by the system of acceptances, upwards of two thousand of the most considerable post offices had been directed to deposit their income in banks; and that these means proving insufficient, the Department was subjected to continual embarrassments, in devising ways and means to meet its engagements. At the same time, it was believed on all hands, that the current revenue of the Department considerably exceeded its current expenditure, and that the aggregate of debt was in progress of diminution. In the state of things, it was deemed expedient to make an effort to extricate the Department from its embarrassments.

The amount of the old debt remaining unpaid on the 1st of this month was \$467,304; 205,000 of which is due to Banks, and the rest to contractors and others. The Bank debts due in Baltimore and Boston, amounting to \$67,804, were paid in October. The old debts due to contractors are now paid as far as presented, and Mr. Kendall thinks that the Bank debt can all be paid by April next.

Mr. Kendall states that his experience has confirmed his prior impressions, that the Post Office Department requires re-organization; and he makes many suggestions on the subject. It is worthy of consideration, he says, whether it would not be expedient to change the rates of letter postage, making them conform to the national currency, in gradations of 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, and 30 cents. Such a provision would save almost half the labour now required in the examination of accounts in the Department, and prevent numberless errors.

About a column of the Report is taken up with some sensible remarks in relation to the distribution of abolition publications in the Slave States, by Northern fanatics, through the agency of the Post Office.

The Document is altogether a highly satisfactory one, and will gain for Mr. Kendall "troops of friends."—*Boston Gaz.*

Rail Road in the valley of the Roanoke.—We are glad to perceive by a report of Mr. Hugh Waddell, to the Legislature of N. Carolina, that State is disposed to

co-operate zealously with Virginia in the construction of this important work. The route of the road is from Evansham, up the valley of the Roanoke, to intersect there the present rail roads from Portsmouth and Petersburg. Afterwards to cross the Appalachian chain at the most depressed point, thence along the great southwestern valley to the neighborhood of Knoxville, Tennessee; thence to Nashville or the Muscle Shoals, to connect with the New Orleans and Nashville road. The western counties of North Carolina, which abound in lime, iron and lead, and which products are now in a measure unavailable for a want of market, would be greatly benefited by this work. The northern counties also are deeply interested, as they will thus find a more speedy market for their tobacco in the ports of Virginia, as that always has been their best market for this article, which is not raised in sufficient amount in North Carolina to have a character of its own, separate from that of Virginia. Exclusive of lime, gypsum and lead, 150,000 tons are now annually transported on the route which this rail road will take. The immense advantage which it will give to this transport trade, may be conceived from the fact that teams from the western parts of North Carolina and Virginia, now require 50 days to reach Baltimore, whereas by the rail road the produce will reach Richmond, Petersburg and Norfolk in two, and thence to Baltimore by rail road or steamboat in one day more.

N. Y. Star.

New Southern Route.—We announced a short time ago that Wm. H. Thompson, Esq. of this Borough, was about to run a new line of travel between Norfolk and Edenton, in connexion with the line previously established from Edenton through to Washington; it will be seen by his advertisement that this new route is now in complete and active operation.—Passengers are taken hence on the Portsmouth and Roanoke Rail Road to Blackwater river, a distance of 34 miles, where they take the new steam boat Fox, Capt. Middleton to Edenton.—The route is continued from Edenton by the steam boat Bravo, Capt. Smith, to Plymouth and Jamestown, on the lower Roanoke, and thence by four horse Coaches to Washington, Newbern and Wilmington. The travelling between Norfolk and Edenton, heretofore performed in stage coaches is thus accommodated with the most agreeable and expeditious mode of conveyance, by the agency of steam, that great lever of all modern improvements. We cordially wish the enterprising proprietor the most successful results from an undertaking promising so much public usefulness and comfort.

Norfolk Herald.

Longevity.—On Saturday last, John Suflee died in this Borough, in which, though a native of Africa, he had resided nearly a hundred years. We have no date by which to establish the precise period of his coming to this place, but from the best sources of information within our reach, we should fix it about the year 1740; and being then 25 years of age, he must have numbered one hundred and twenty years at the time of his decease. His death may be said to have been hastened at last; for it was caused by a severe burn which he received during the late cold weather from his bedding having accidentally caught fire while he was asleep.—*ib.*

Texas.—The Telegraph and Texas Register, is the title of a newspaper, quarto form, of ele-

gant typography, just commenced at San Philippe de Austin. The prosperous condition of Texas is but little known we believe—there are already 60,000 inhabitants in the province, nearly to a man Americans, and the exports of cotton this year amount to 10,000 bales!

Cotton has been raised during the past year at Kaighn's Point, New Jersey, nearly opposite Philadelphia. The seed was planted late, but the plants attained the ordinary growth, and the pods were well filled.

Our New England brethren, it would seem, are cultivating Tobacco with no little success. The N. York Daily Advertiser says—"It is surprising to see the great quantity of Tobacco that is constantly arriving from Connecticut River. The Bunker Hill brought down, last trip, fully equal to fifty hogsheads. We learn that it is not only cultivated extensively along the banks of the Connecticut river, but that it commands a much higher price in this market than any other American Tobacco."—*Balt. Amer.*

Virgil A. Stewart.—We have carefully examined the mass of evidence collected this fall, by Virgil A. Stewart, to sustain his own character and the truth of the statements contained in the Murel Pamphlet, and give it as our unqualified opinion that he is fully sustained in every important particular, to the satisfaction of any court of law in the United States.—*Nashville Courier.*

"The Illustrious dead."—Our attention was directed, a few evenings since, by a valued friend to the great number of distinguished men who had died in North Carolina within the last fifteen years: it is a sad retrospect, and forcibly tells us what, indeed, we may read in every thing around us, "what shadows we are and what shadows we pursue." We begin the melancholy list with the name of Archibald Henderson, the pure—the gentle—the powerful—he that was called by another great man the *Ajax* of the Bar in North Carolina: Then comes the name of his illustrious brother, the late Chief Justice, the Hon. Leonard Henderson: with him the rest of the Court in which he presided, the Hon. John Louis Taylor and the Hon. John Hall, all of whom, faded from amongst us in less than three years. Then there was the gallant—the fierce—the accomplished John Stauly. There was Bartlett Yancy, an able advocate and a sound and a most useful statesman. There was Joseph Wilson, a powerful and gifted orator. We come then to Moses Mordecai, James F. Taylor, and Gavin Hogg, who all certainly stood pre-eminent at the Bar. Nor must we forget to mention Henry Seawell, a giant in intellect. There then was the Tacitus of North Carolina, beautiful and polished alike as a speaker and a writer, Hon. Archibald D. Murphy. There was the Hon. Francis Locke, and there was William C. Love, both men of excellent minds. There was the Rev'd Dr. Caldwell of the University, "Ah me, that virtue thus should die and learning too." There was the sagacious—the profound—the cultivated Peter Browne, and finally, Jos. A. Hill of Wilmington: If this were a suitable occasion, we fain would render a suitable tribute to the genius and virtue of a beloved friend; but our intention was simply to tell over the great names that have perished from amongst us in a brief limit of time, and what a catalogue! Seventeen great men in less than fifteen years, have gone down to Death.

Salisbury Watchman.

We find the following extracted from the Manchester (England) paper:—

"It appears that the women are employed in the pits in this district, to drag the coals in tubs, from the place where they are got by the miners, to the edge of the pits, where the tubs are fixed to a rope and drawn up to the bank. The women thus employed have a leathern belt fixed round their waists, in the front of which is a hook, and to this hook a chain, about three-quarters of a yard long, is affixed, which passes between their legs, and the other end is attached to the wagons on which the tubs are drawn," &c. &c.

We feel no disposition to be sentimental upon the fact that women are harnessed, in the coal mines of England, to wagons, nor upon the peculiar mode of harnessing which the *operatrixes* have adopted, and which is described in the above extract. Doubtless it is the result of the curse upon the sons of men, which, in this instance, has been extended to the daughters, that "by the sweat of the brow," &c. Our purpose in noticing it, is to say that public opinion, as well as the interest of master, effectually prevents female slaves, in the Southern States, from being employed in any way similar to that above described.

Raleigh Star.

Prospects a-head!—Ladies! this year is the leap year—you can choose husbands for yourselves, and on Valentine's day no true man dare refuse you. But be it leap year or not—one word of advice in your ears—"look before you leap," for all are not as lucky as the wise man of Gotham, whose exploit we remember to have heard thus recorded in our nursery tales:

There was a man in our town
 And he was wondrous wise,
 He leap'd into a briar bush
 And scratch'd out both his eyes;
 Now when he saw his eyes were out
 With all his might and main,
 He leap'd from out the briar bush
 And scratch'd them in again.

Now, my dear creatures, take the parable above to your hearts—marriage is the briar bush—you may leap in—and if you do, you may scratch out your own eyes, (or your husband's as the case may happen,) but you may try with all your might and main, there's no leaping back again, as Pope, or some other of the British Classics, elegantly observes, "there's no plaster for that broken shi," so take care of the Calends of February, or else "beware the Ides of March."—*N. Y. Star.*

Information for Abolitionists of the United States.—The Jamaica Chronicle says, not a vessel scarcely arrives without a fresh importation of preachers, psalm books, and bibles, and yet every day the negroes are becoming more licentious and corrupt. Singing psalms at the chapels is made an excuse and cloak by the apprentices for laziness. They do not many of them work over two hours a day. The streets of Kingston once famed for their orderly quiet, are now nightly the scenes of drunken debauchery, negro drumming and dancing—under the mask of preaching and singing at the evening conventicles. "Jamaica," says the editor, "soon promises to become as pestiferous a sink of vice and corruption as the most libertine enthusiast can desire."

Go Ahead!—We learn that Crockett has raised a company of volunteers for the purpose of joining the Texians.—He intends to take Santa Anna's head, and wear it as a watch seal.

It is stated from Mississippi that a discovery has been made of "fraudulent speculation on the public Lands of the United States, amounting to a million and a half of dollars.

A Novelty.—Quite a large newspaper sheet has come out at Toronto, gratis, called by the droll name of "the Welland Canal." Every column is filled with disclosures and exposures, relative to that great work—showing that there has been a vast deal of gouging private speculation.

Latest from Texas.—Cessation of Hostilities.—The New Orleans Bee of 25th ult. gives it as news worthy of credit, that General Cos, the Commander in Chief against the Texians, after having been shut up in San Antonio, had surrendered with the whole of his forces. The war, therefore, has ceased for the present, and the delegates have repaired to the Texian Convention, on the Washington. General Melia, who recently left New Orleans, with a small party, is supposed to have mastered the garrison of Tampion. It is rumored that many of Santa Anna's most influential officers and friends have declared against him. His army will not fight against Alvarez, Melia, and the other chieftains now in the field. It is supposed, therefore, that he himself will come out in opposition to centralism; but endeavor to keep at the head of affairs.

The Pennsylvania Inquirer states, that the exchange clerk of the Commercial Bank, whilst on his way from the Bank of Pennsylvania to the former institution, on Friday last, dropped a pocket book containing upwards of \$15,000, which was subsequently picked up by a young girl, and returned to the Bank, the officers of which liberally rewarded her with a donation of \$1000.

A great Crop.—The Lancaster (Ohio) Journal says that at the Agricultural fair held at Circleville on the 26th and 27th of October, Mr. Asabel Reuick, of Pickaway county, Ohio, received the premium of \$10—for the best acre of corn grown in the usual way, containing 157 bushels and one peck. We learn that the field from which the above acre was selected contains about 40 acres and that the average crop of the whole will be upwards of 140 bushels to the acre.

Forty-two negroes, emancipated by the late Gen. Samuel Blackburn, of Barb, arrived in Richmond on the 13th ultimo, on their way to Norfolk, where they would take passage to Liberia.

One of the State Banks in Vermont, having been suspected of a violation of its charter, a committee was appointed by the Legislature to overhaul its affairs and report thereon, to that body. In their report, the committee among other developments of the mysteries of banking, state that "the banking room of this institution is a wooden building occupied as a store; that the place of deposit for the notes, bills, papers, and specie of the bank, is a wooden desk; and that the books of the bank consist of one or two sheets of paper pinned or stitched together."

A young mechanic of Woburn, Mass. has invented a machine to peg boots by water. The machine is a very neat piece of work, and is said by good judges to be a superior invention.

The Pensacola Indians, "down East," have advertised their Governor and Lieut. Governor as unworthy of trust, and caution all persons against noticing any of their official acts hereafter. One of the Governor's chief faults, was a remarkable fondness for his subject's squaws.