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The "Turborough Press."

BY GEORGE HOWARD.
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first paid, or they may not be attended to.

Miscellaneous.



FOR THE TARBORO' PRESS.

TO MISS *****.

Will mind disturb'd both night and day.

I now begin to sing;

O muse of never-ceasing strains,

Sweet lines and numbers bring.

O Cupid! thy unerring dart,

Tinged with the dye of love;

Has made a wound upon my heart,

Which time can ne'er remove.

For a voice to soothe the one,

That thinks of thee alone;

But alas! alas! methinks I know,

That tuneful voice is gone.

Over hill and dale I wander far,

And look from heights around;

But sad, O! sad, tis to relate,

Not tuneful voice is found.

Amidst the gaiety of the fair,

Lip for pleasures seek;

Yet pleasure, Miss, is no where found,

But on thy blooming cheek.

Indeed despair, I quit the crowd,

To seek some silent grove;

Where the fond feelings of my heart,

May muse upon my love.

O bird of flight, by far more swift,

Than the mournful cooing dove;

Waft, O! waft these tender lines,

To the beautiful one I love.

But cease, O! muse, thy mournful strain,

Forever cease thy song;

To her, to her, I do declare,

Sublime strains belong.

INDIAN WAR.

TO THE TALLAHASSEE FLORIDIAN
of the 8th, states that Jim Henry's band of Creek Indians which crossed the Chattahoochee, endeavoring to join the Seminoles, has been surrounded in Chickuchattee swamp.—On the 3d inst. they were attacked by the Georgia and Florida troops, and about thirteen of their number killed.—One hundred and fifty had surrendered, and it was expected that the remainder of the party amounting to from forty to eighty would be captured next day.—A large amount of plundered property had been recovered.—The spirited volunteers from Jefferson, Florida, arrived in time to participate in the affair.—They had been called out on one or two occasions by alarms created by the movements of this band of desperadoes towards Florida, and concluded that the shortest way to settle the matter was to go into Georgia and fight them there.

From the St. Augustine Herald,
July 2.

We have heard it surmised that the Indians will experience much inconvenience for the want of provisions; this cannot be the case, but on the contrary they are supposed to have abundance to last them for years. It is estimated that they have driven off from Alachua county alone, not less than 25,000 head of cattle, and east of St. John's river, and south of Julian Creek, 4 to 5000 head more, and the Government estimate of cattle owned by the Indians, is 20,000 and a large number of horses.

With regard to bread stuffs they are equally well supplied

They have carried away almost all the corn from the plantations and stored it; and with the extra labor of captured slaves, in addition to their own, they will be enabled to raise an abundance. From the best information we have, their prospects are very promising. The farinaceous roots, from which they prepare a flour similar to Arrow root, are inexhaustible. Add to these, the planter which they annually gather on the coast, consisting of wrecked property, a considerable portion of which consists of flour. We have been informed that they make an annual journey to the sea coast, after the heavy gales, for the purpose of gathering up the wrecked property, and a number of years ago our informant states that they said they had gathered 1300 barrel of flour, beside other articles of provision at one time.

From the Columbus Sentinel of the 8th instant:

Westward, Ho!—From Fort Mitchell, on Saturday last, the contractors for the removal of the Creeks, had the pleasure of starting sixteen hundred Indians, men, women and children, for Arkansas. The hostile warriors, handcuffed, marching in double file. A long train of wagons conveying the children, and such of the old women as were unable to walk, followed in their wake. Their departure for the west presented a scene on one side, pleasing and gratifying; on the other, solemn and sad.

On the march, the contractors will gather a considerable reinforcement from Echo Harjo's camp, near Tuskegee. At that place, they will find Neah-Micco, Cheemalee, and Jim Henry. The latter has been refused to be given up to the Executive of Georgia, on the score of his being a citizen of Alabama.

The Creek War.—By the Columbus (Geo.) Herald of July 5th, we have full confirmation and further particulars of the termination of the Creek war. It is not, however, yet considered safe for the planters to return to estates, as about 1800 hostile warriors remain in the field unsubdued. The whole number of warriors in the nation is estimated at 5000, of which the following have come in or surrendered: 2500 friendly, also, 300 prisoners at Fort Mitchell; 100 given up at Tuskegee—making 3200.

A letter in the Augusta Constitutionalist of July 8th, from an officer at Fort Mitchell, July 2d, states that, all the chiefs and murderers taken who can be identified will be hung.

TEXAS.

From the New Orleans Bulletin of July 6.

The schr. Col. Fannin arrived this day from Velasco, which place she left on the 29th of June.

By a passenger we are informed that the Mexican troops were advancing toward Guadalupe, where the Texian troops were posted, but who it was presumed would march towards the Colorado, there to await the advancing Mexicans. Col. M. B. Lamar, late Secretary at War, had been raised to the chief command of the army, and Mr. Somerville, appointed in his place as Secretary.

The people were returning from their farms and cotton plantations in great numbers, flocking to their country's standard with the zeal of patriots determined upon the expulsion of their invaders, or death in the conflict.

We are further informed that the schrs. Fanny Butler, Cumache and Watchman had been taken at Copano, by about twenty Texian cavalry, and detained in consequence of being laden with

provisions for the Mexican army. Santa Anna is still at Columbia, on the Brazos, in close confinement, and under a strong guard.

Copy of a letter addressed to Gen. Dunlap, handed us by Capt. Mather, steamboat Privateer, dated, Near Sabine, July 2, 1836.

To Gen. Dunlap: Sir, your favor of the 1st June, reached me last evening, I regret so much delay will necessarily result before you can reach us, we will need your aid, and that speedily, the enemy in large numbers are reported to be in Texas, their forces are estimated at from 8 to 12,000. It is impossible to ascertain, but I think it somewhat exaggerated. We can meet and beat them with one-third the number. The army with which they first entered Texas is broken up, and dispersed by desertion and other causes. If they get another army of the extent proposed, it must be composed of new recruits, and men pressed into service. They will not possess the mechanical efficiency of discipline which gives the Mexican troops the only advantage they have; they will be easily routed by a very inferior force, for a portion of that force, we shall be obliged to look to the United States.—It cannot reach us too soon, there is but one feeling in Texas, in my opinion, and that is to establish the Independence of Texas, and to be attached to the United States. The war has assumed a most deplorable aspect. Priestcraft and fanaticism has been united against all liberal principles, to establish and maintain this, it is necessary that despotism should be created. The God of liberty will crush it, liberal principles will triumph, and Texas must be free.

March as speedily as possible with all the aid you can bring, and I doubt not but you will be gratified with your reception and situation. Come by the most expeditious route, and do not encumber yourself with baggage. Bring with you arms, and forward such aid to Texas as you can. The troops who were driven from Texas, I understand, refused to return under any circumstances. They returned home miserable, naked and disheartened. For minute particulars of our situation, and much important information, I refer you to the Rev. S. Bacon, the bearer of this, who has been actively engaged in the cause of Texas. The path to honor and wealth in Texas, is open to the patriotic and chivalrous.

I am, your ob't serv't and Friend,
(Signed)

SAM. HOUSTON.

The spirit of the West.—Gen. Duval, late governor of Florida, in a letter to Gen. Chambers, published in the Louisville Ky. Journal, says he has resolved to devote his services to the liberation of Texas, and to avenge the murder of his son, Capt. Duval, at Goliad, by Santa Anna. The governor wishes to raise two brigades consisting altogether of 1600 mounted men, and solicits the aid of Kentucky. He says he is making by his profession in Florida \$10,000 per annum, which he is willing to sacrifice with his life for Texas. He calls upon his friend Gen. Chambers of Kentucky to co-operate with him: he promises to go over the state with him and harrangue the people, and believes that 2000 Kentuckians can readily be procured.

The following notice in the New Orleans Bulletin of 29th June, is important—

The Notice that none but cultivators are wanted in Texas, signed "Texas Agency" was inserted by me from information I received

from Texas confirmed by the Commissioners, but as the enemy is rallying again, it is necessary the friends of Texas should rally also.

E. HALL.

General Alexander Ware, formerly of Fayette county, Geo. was murdered in Veilon or Zavala colony, Texas, about the last of May, by a man named Eaton, in company with whom he was travelling. Gen. Ware had 5 or 6000 dollars with him at the time. The murderer was pursued into the United States. Gen. W. has left some negroes and property at San Augustine, Texas. His relatives can obtain information by writing to Col. John Thomas, at San Augustine, Texas, via Fort Jesup.

Progress of Improvement.—We learn that among the numerous establishments indicative of a determination among our citizens to avail themselves of their advantages as a manufacturing community, one has recently been established at Smithfield, Johnston county, which promises important advantages to that section of the State, and ample remuneration to the enterprising proprietors. It is a Turpentine Distillery, on a large scale, erected by Col. John McLeod and Turner Reavis, Esq. It has just gone into operation, and its actual product was one gallon of Spirits of Turpentine in 40 seconds. This is at the rate of 900 gallons a day, estimating the day at 10 working hours. It is supposed that it will consume all the raw material collected in that county. The proprietors of this and every other establishment, calculated to promote our prosperity, have our best wishes.

Fayetteville Obs.

Cotton Factory.—A new Cotton Factory with 500 spindles, has been erected in the town of Fayetteville, by Charles P. Malette, Esq. and is now in full operation.

Raleigh Standard.

Death by Lightning.—In Robeson County, on Wednesday evening the 6th instant, the chimney of the house of Mr. Moses Warwick, Jr., was struck by lightning, and Mr. McKay Powell, who was sitting before the fire, was instantly killed, and Mr. Warwick, and Kenneth Britt, sitting at each side of the fire, were wounded, the former badly, (but it is thought he will recover,) and the latter slightly. About ten days before, the house of Mr. John Jenkins, in the same County, was struck by lightning, his clock and several other articles of furniture destroyed; but none of the family injured.

A trial for a breach of marriage promise took place at Cincinnati a few days ago, which excited no little interest. The Whig informed us that the fair plaintiff in the case was a young lady of only sixteen, and the defendant a gentleman of the sober age of forty-five. The lady was a sister-in-law to the defendant and resided in his family. Having clearly made out her case to the jury, they gallantly rendered a verdict in her favor of five thousand dollars damages!

How to grow rich....Buy a piece of land for \$250, and in two or three years after sell it for \$250,000. This was actually done by Governor Duncan of Illinois, who two years and a half ago purchased a piece of land in Michigan City, which cost him \$250, and has just completed the sale of it in New York for \$250,000!—more than doubling the principal every day he had the land in possession!

A Fortune Easily Made.—A paper published in Jacksonville

Illinois, complains bitterly of the conduct of a protege of the Hon. Wm. L. May, a member of Congress, recently made a bold stroke for an immense fortune.

It appears that the land on which the principal part of Chicago is built was entered by a gentleman at the Danville Land Office before the Land Office at Chicago was opened for business, although the law, establishing the office at the latter place, was in force at the time. The entry at Danville was considered illegal by the individual, and under this impression he re-entered the land at the Chicago office. There are various opinions in relation to the validity of his claim, but he seemed very sanguine of success. That part of the town to which he lays claim, with the improvements, is said to be worth seven millions of dollars. He has gone to Washington to establish the priority of his claim, and with the expectation of being, on his return, the richest man in Illinois.

Balt. Chronicle.

Indian Corn.—The Columbia S. C. Hive contains a detailed account of an interesting experiment made by a Mr. Camak, of Georgia, to raise Indian corn without the aid of tillage, simply by covering the surface of the soil with leaves. The leafy covering is intended to supersede the necessity of tillage, by preserving moisture in the soil, and at the same time prevent its hardening or being washed by the rains. The process is truly a reasonable one which is but imitating nature; for such is precisely the process of vegetation in the state of nature: The earth is protected by a thick covering of leaves from the injurious effects of the sun and rains, and by its gradual decomposition, the soil is fertilized and made light and porous.

The only objections which seem to be anticipated against Mr. C.'s method is the probable deficiency of heat, and the liability of the leaves to be scattered by the wind in very dry, or to be washed away in very wet weather.

From a printed document lately received from Bogota, we learn that the Congress of New Grenada have granted to Mr. Charles Biddle the exclusive privilege, for fifty years, of carrying goods and passengers in boats by steam or other artificial means on the river Chagres, and to associate persons with him, under the title of the Transportation Company of the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans.

Nat. Int.

The rail road from Richmond to Petersburg is about to be commenced. Provision for the line between Fredericksburg and Alexandria will follow in due course, and thus complete the entire chain from Baltimore to the Roanoke.

The Alleghany Magazine, published in Pennsylvania, states that a well was dug, some years since in the great valley between the north and south mountains in Franklin county, Pennsylvania, and another 30 or 40 rods distant, in Cumberland county, the bottom of which, at the depth of 36 feet deep, in each, suddenly gave way, and a torrent of water flowed up. A lead, with 50 fathoms of line, was sunk without finding any obstruction, and the wells remain in the same state at present. The presumption says the written, is, that there is a subterranean lake in that quarter, extending under the base of the vast primitive ranges of mountains between the Susquehanna and Pittsburg on the Ohio.

Mr. Jacob Baker, of Blue Rock township, Ohio, in conse-

quence of a quarrel with the members of his church, went home and shot himself through the body with a rifle.

A statue to the memory of Robert Fulton, is to be erected in the New Orleans Exchange. This tribute is a just one. There is no place more indebted to the genius of Fulton for its wealth and prosperity than the city of New Orleans.

Dr. Roberts, of Manchester, Vermont, killed himself by discharging the contents of a musket into his side, on Sunday last. He formerly practised medicine in Natchez, Miss., where he became disappointed in love, since which time he has been subject to melancholy and alienation of mind.

Manufacturing Companies.—Our northern friends occasionally indulge in a puff at the success of their well known energy and enterprise. We would call their attention to the dividends for the last half year declared by two of our Manufacturing Companies. Twelve or eight per cent. is hard to beat.—Petersburg Int.

Emancipation.—A late letter from the venerable Mr. Madison, in answer to an enquiry relative to the condition of certain emancipated negroes in Prince Edward, Va. states they are idle, vicious, and given to every species of dissipation—in consequence of which they have annually decreased. These people were more than twenty five years ago liberated by Richard Randolph, at which time they numbered about one hundred, and were settled upon parcels of land of from 10 to 20 acres, apportioned to each family. As long as the habits of industry acquired whilst slaves lasted, they lived with some degree of comfort; but those habits soon were thrown aside and slothfulness and crime crept in amongst them, which was transferred to the present descendants who are profligate and corrupt, and a pest and serious tax to the neighborhood in which they are at present settled.—N. Y. Star.

The Blacks.—Go where we will among our house-keeping friends, we hear complaints of the want of good servants, and not infrequently of the impossibility of getting any help at all. But if we take a stroll through particular sections of the city, or through the alleys and lanes in almost any section at any hour in the twenty-four, we shall see hundreds, and almost thousands, of blacks of all sizes and ages idling away their time, doing nothing and looking as miserable as filth and idleness might be expected to make them. Were the young blacks put out, and kept to work, as they ought to be, instead of being brought up to theft and beggary, they might supply us with the best of servants and the improvement be not less beneficial to them than to the whites; as it is, however, they are constantly annoying us (especially in the winter season) with their thefts, begging, and impudence. The blacks of this city are certainly less industrious, less cleanly, less civil, and less HAPPY, than the negroes upon the plantations in the South...Phil. Com. Herald.

It is rumored, says a Toronto, U. C. paper, that the Episcopal Methodists and Primitive Methodists of Canada, are about to unite in preserving the Episcopal form of government, but with the improvement of a delegation to conference, composed of one third ministers and two thirds laymen.

The Cod and Mackerel fisheries have this year fallen much short.