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 BY GEORGE HOWARD,
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Miscellaneous.

INDIAN WAR.

The summer campaign.—The Floridian of July 16, says—Arrangements are in progress for an expedition to the Withlacoochee, as soon as the requisite force can be assembled. It will be commanded by Gen. Call. The object is to destroy the growing crops of the Indians. One thousand mounted men from Tennessee are expected to arrive here by the 25th instant, who will be joined by the regulars, and the militia and volunteers of Florida. Col. Warren, of Duval county, lately surprised a party of Seminoles and killed seven, and wounded another.

Creek War.—A friend has just handed us a letter from Columbus dated the 25th instant, by which it appears that the anticipations that the war was terminated, have been premature. We presume, however, that this body of Indians comprises all the hostiles that now remain. The letter says—"It appears that the war is not yet over in this section. An express arrived here this morning from Fort McCrary, stating that a battle was fought near that place yesterday, between 98 men of Major Allford's command, and about 200 Indians. The whites lost, 6 killed and 15 to 20 wounded; the Indians 12 to 15 killed—number of wounded unknown. The whites stood their ground nobly until their ammunition was exhausted, and then retreated.

General Sandford, at the head of 6 or 7 companies of mounted men, are now parading and will be off immediately for the scene of action."

P. S. The Herald, from Columbus, just received, says that this battle was fought at Quarles' plantation 22 miles below Columbus. These Indians are undoubtedly on their way to Florida. There also appears to be Indians remaining in the Chickasawatchee swamp.—*Geo. Messenger.*

Massacre.—A correspondent of a St. Louis paper gives the horrible details of a massacre among some half breed Indians near Fort Union, at the mouth of the Yellow Stone river in June. A half breed family, named Duchamp, had murdered another half breed Jack Ram, for which the half breeds of the neighborhood and some French voyagers determined to exterminate them, for which purpose they attacked a block house in which the Duchamps were. The Duchamps understanding that no quarter would be given them, became desperate and reckless of consequences, and defended themselves to the last with determination. A Frenchman contrived to set fire to the block house, and the wind being high, the flames spread with great rapidity. The yells of defiance of the inmates could be heard amidst the crackling of the flames, and they could be seen calmly and deliberately watching an opportunity through the smoke and flames, to bring down their opponents with

their rifles, of whom they killed eight and wounded several. The Duchamps, with the exception of a few small children, were completely exterminated.—*N. Y. Star.*

Singular and sudden death.—The Louisville City Gazette of a late date says: Mr. White, of the firm of Woodruff & White, of this city, while examining a bee hive yesterday morning, was stung on the temple by a bee, and immediately expired. He was in the enjoyment of good health in the morning, and was buried in the evening.

A fellow who has been travelling through the Eastern country, under the plea of doing business and making frequent deposits at the various banks, and in the hours of business contrived to overdraw his account, has been arrested at Boston. Already the following Banks have made charges against him for the respective amounts to their names: Hancock Bank \$440; Traders, \$300; Banker Hill \$150; Nahant, Lynn, \$250; Fairhaven, \$250, which he at various times overdraw under the names of Charles Adams, Samuel Drew, John Brown, John Brooks, Jas. Brooks, and Samuel Brooks.

Count Constantine Bretos, who figured here a long time ago, is moving about Baltimore to the serious annoyance of boarding house keepers and tailors—with whom, on the strength of his formidable mustachios he contrives to get up a bill, which they can never contrive to get paid.

We learn by the Cincinnati Evening Post, that the abolition press of Mr. James G. Birney, was destroyed on the evening of the 12th July. The excitement was great, and a handbill was posted up in every part of the city, warning the incendiaries to desist. The handbill concludes thus: "Every kind of expostulation and remonstrance has been resorted to in vain; longer patience would be criminal. The plan is matured to eradicate an evil which every citizen feels is undermining his business and property."

It is said that the business of Cincinnati has received a vital stab, in consequence of "the wicked and misguided operations of the abolitionists." Interest, then, it would seem, is accomplishing that which principle should effect.

Copper Mines in Virginia.—The Fredericksburg Arena says, in the county of Fauquier the Phenix Company have just commenced operations under the most flattering auspices; also, the United States Copper Mining Company in the county of Orange, on the eastern side of the Blue Ridge. This vein is said to be 50 feet wide and 5 miles long.

If there are rogues in the South who put stones in their cotton bags, there are knaves in the North who make use of false weights in the purchase of their wool. An agent of a manufacturing establishment in Augusta, in Maine, (not Georgia) who was strongly suspected of this ingenious method of lightening the loads of the farmers, came near the other day being tarred and feathered.

The Sussex Register says, Jno. Brown a native of Ireland, but for the last fifty years a citizen of New Jersey, died in Mansfield, Warren county, on Wednesday, the 22nd ult. aged one hundred and forty years!

The Boston Galaxy says: that on some of the land on which the speculators have been operat-

ing, the humble bees have to get down on their knees to get at the clover, and the grasshoppers get on a mullen stock, and look over forty acres—with tears in their eyes.

New method of Printing.—A new process is now in practice in the United States, to transfer the impression of common type from a printed sheet to a metallic plate. The printed sheet, well wetted, is placed between two smooth and polished iron plates, which are then heated and submitted to a sharp pressure, and the letters are thus re-produced on the metal. The plates are then wetted with nitric acid applied with water, which hollows the parts not impregnated with ink, and leaves a kind of stereotype, which has at least the advantage of being extremely economical.

Mr. William Dukehart, of Baltimore, has invented a new method of making harness. Sewing is done away with, and copper rivets used. It is said to be more durable and economical.

The New Orleans Advertiser states that Mr. Caldwell has authorized his agent in Europe to offer Madame Malibran, the distinguished vocalist, ten thousand pounds sterling for one year, to play in the Italian and English Opera in the United States.

Bots in Horses.—A traveller informs us that the stage drivers on the routes leading from Albany to the western parts of the State of New York, in giving water to their horses on the road, mix a little wood ashes with their drink, which they say, effectually preserves them against the bots.

Chain suspension Bridge over the Niagara.—Acts of incorporation have been obtained from the Legislature of New York and Upper Canada, for the erection of a bridge from Lewiston to Queens- ton; books for subscription to the capital stock were opened in New York on the 7th ult. They will remain open for ten or twelve days. Able engineers have given their opinion that the work is not only practicable, but that it will be ultimately profitable.

Our climate is hard enough, but Canada must be intolerable. In winter, buried in snow and the mercury freezing; in summer, burnt up with droughts and the thermometer at the roasting heat of 98 degrees. Below Quebec, the crops are so ruined that the parishes are threatened with starvation.—*N. Y. Star.*

Encounter between a Bull and Locomotive.—As a locomotive was passing along the track of rail road near Coatesville, Penn. a bull that had broken from its pen, made a desperate onset on it. The concussion killed the bull on the spot, and his carcass pushed along some distance before the engine could be stopped. The cars were thrown off the track but no one injured.—*ib.*

Black Hawk.—Extract of a letter from Lieut. B. S. Roberts, 1st Regiment of Dragoons, commanding at Fort des Moines, to the Secretary of War, dated 14th July, 1836:—

I see by reports in the eastern papers that a letter has been received at the War Department stating that Black Hawk has again become hostile, and has circulated the wampum belt amongst the western Indians, and consider it my duty to inform the Department that the report is without the slightest foundation. Black Hawk and his family are at this time in their Lodge within two hundred

yards of my quarters, and have been, for the last year, encamped within five miles of this post. He has only been absent, during this time, five or six weeks, on the Des Moines river, near Keokuck's town, raising corn. The old man is becoming very infirm, and should he be disposed, would not be able to carry on another war against the whites. He, however, is perfectly conquered, and knows too well the force of the whites, to involve his own or any other nation in war with them.—*Globe.*

The Cherokee Indians residing within the chartered limits of North Carolina, and in Union county, Georgia, have, through their delegates formally assembled, published a declaration of peace. They state that their condition is entirely dissimilar to that of the hostile Creeks; that they have made considerable advancement in the arts of civilized life; that dependence on the chase for a precarious subsistence is no more known among them; that their interests and predilections and institutions are all on the side of peace—that they have no military system, nor military supplies; and that they have no connexion with the belligerent tribes. By war, they say, they have nothing to gain, and every thing to lose.

Demand for labor.—There never has been a time, within our remembrance, when the demand for labor throughout the country was so great as at present; and, of consequence, there never was a time when the price of labor was so high. The demand is not confined to any one class of workmen, but extends to every class, farmers included. Although thousands of laborers and artisans are imported every year from foreign countries, they seem but as a drop in the bucket, and the demand goes on, unabated and increasing.

Journal of Com.

Riot in Boston.—The New York Commercial of Tuesday afternoon says: From various letters received this morning, we learn that while the examination of the two negro women, who had been enticed away from their owners, now on a visit at Boston, was proceeding yesterday before Judge Shaw, in that city, a mob, consisting of blacks and whites, broke into the court room, knocked down the officers, rescued the prisoners, and carried them off in triumph in a coach.

The police officers are pursuing the ringleaders, and a number will be arrested. The city is now in considerable excitement on the subject.

TEXAS.

New Orleans, July 18.—By the schr. Julius Cesar, which arrived yesterday from Texas, we have information that renders it very doubtful whether the Mexican army will really prosecute further operations for the present at least against Texas.

From Texian spies sent for the purpose of reconnoitering the enemy, it is ascertained that the Mexican army has not advanced, and that its numbers are continually diminishing by desertion.

The Texians are in fine spirits, and have no lack of arms, ammunition and provisions, and with force sufficient to repulse the invaders with great slaughter. Santa Anna had solicited by letter the amicable interposition of Gen. Jackson, and had conveyed to the Mexican Government his opinion, that the conquest of Texas was impossible, and that the Independence of Texas should be recognized.

The schr. Brutus, Capt. Hurd, was at Matamoros, blockaded by the Mexican brig of war Vencedor

del Alamo, but would soon be relieved by the schr. Invincible, Union, and other vessels, that had proceeded there in tow of the steamboat Ocean, for the purpose of capturing the brig. The steam boat was laden with volunteers, and for her protection there was raised a breastwork of cotton bales.

The Mexican brig will in all probability fall a capture to the Texians.

It seems that the Vencedor had been despatched from Vera Cruz, in order to protect the schooners Cumanches, Fanny Butler and Watchman, which were stored with provisions for the Mexicans. Finding that the Texians had already intercepted the said vessels, and appropriated their cargoes to their own use, she very wisely proceeded to take if possible what Texian vessels might fall in her way. It may not however prove a judicious step.

From all the information received, and which we believe to be substantially correct, we are firmly of the opinion that the Mexicans will suspend active hostilities against the Texians for the summer, and we shall not prove very bad prophets if it should not turn out, that their troops will be entirely withdrawn from the limits of Texas, and the independence of this republic fully secured.

Foreign.

Late from Europe.—Liverpool papers to the 27th June, have been received at New York.

The trial of Lord Melbourne, Prime Minister of England, for an alleged crim. con. with the Hon. Mrs. Norton, resulted in his acquittal.

Reform of the Lords.—Mr. O'Connell has placed the following notice of motion on the order book of the House of Commons for Monday, the 27th instant: "To move that it be referred to a committee to inquire and report whether it be not necessary for the public weal of this realm to reform the House of Lords, by extending the principle of representation in the peerage, and altering the quality of electors and the mode of election."

Nothing decisive from the contending parties in Spain.

The Cotton markets continued dull, without any material variation in prices.

Abolition in France.—On the 25th of May there was a very animated discussion in the Chamber of Deputies, upon the subject of Slavery in the West India Islands, Guadeloupe, Martinique, and the Isle of Bourbon. Some of the speakers were in favor of immediate and unconditional emancipation, without paying the slightest regard to the rights of the proprietor or to the fitness of the slave for freedom. Others were in favor of understanding the subject before they acted, and of doing nothing precipitately. The speeches of the first were dogmatical and inflammatory, and in all respects mischievous. The other speakers, though not hostile to emancipation, were hostile to the absurd and ridiculous views of those who, under the mask of philanthropy and religion, would involve the colonies and the colonists, white and black, in one common ruin.

Suppression of Gambling Houses in Paris.—The French Chamber of Deputies have passed an important vote, suppressing all the gambling houses of the capital, from January, 1838. The company which had farmed these establishments, had hoped to parry the menaced blow by volunteering to suppress such gambling houses as were frequented by artisans,

and where the stake was as low as a franc. The Home and Finance Ministers deprecated the loss to the revenue, and proposed a more gradual suppression. But the Chamber decided upon adopting the motion of M. Gaetan de la Rochefoucauld, which fixed the commencement of 1838, as the term of permission to such houses.

Constitutionnel.

Drowning of a Coal Mine in France.—A frightful disaster occurred recently at the coal mine of Gresenil, near Framieres. The miners had observed for some time that the coal was unusually moist. The observation was made to a director, who paid but little attention to it, and ordered the work to be continued. A few days after the miners were at work to the number of 180 or 200, when, all at once, a blow of a pickaxe made an opening for an impetuous torrent, which rushed out like a river 120 metres (136 yards) above the floor of the galleries and filled them in an instant. All aid was unavailing against such an irruption, and but few workmen escaped. The pumps and engines were set to work, but in vain. Yesterday they had recovered only the dead body of a young woman. Whole families have been engulfed in this catastrophe. A father, who was working with his three sons, endeavored to push the youngest upon a ladder, who escaped; but he could do no more; the torrent rushed in with such rapidity, that he could neither save himself nor his other sons.

Paris National.

Surgical.—Doctor Duval, orthopedical practitioner in the civil hospitals of Paris, has performed frequently of late, and always with success, an operation by which club-feet, the most deformed, and which the machines could not cure, are set perfectly straight at the end of thirty or forty days. This operation, which had not been performed before at Paris, is not painful. Among those cured by Doctor Duval, are some who had been lame thirty years. The Academy of Sciences, and the Royal Academy of Medicine, have appointed committees for the purpose of examining the excellent results obtained by this physician.

Journal du Havre.

Troubles in Palestine.—The Austrian Observer of the 14th June has intelligence from Syria of the 17th. A mutiny broke out a few days before in Jerusalem, and some tumultuous excesses were committed. It was suppressed with difficulty, and the German papers say that the prospects of the Egyptians are gloomy. Vagabonds, criminals, deserters, and refractory conscripts from all Palestine have gathered at Karak, beyond the Dead Sea. They are supported by the Bedouin Arabs, and the company assembled at Karak resembles that which haunted the cave of Adullam during the flight of David, in drawing to itself all that is discontented or distressed throughout Palestine. Their number is estimated at from 13,000 to 15,000 men. They have a sufficient supply of arms, ammunition, provisions, and horses, and it is thought that it will be impossible to dislodge them. Anarchy, robbery, and murder, appear to prevail in all of Syria.

Red Ants.—It is said green or dry sage leaves, scattered plentifully about places infested with red ants, and permitted to remain during the season, will completely extirpate these troublesome insects. As the proposed remedy is a simple one, it is certainly worth trying.