



The Tarborough Press,

BY GEORGE HOWARD,

Is published weekly at *Two Dollars and Fifty Cents* per year, if paid in advance—or *Three Dollars* at the expiration of the subscription year. For any period less than a year, *Twenty-five Cents* per month. Subscribers are at liberty to discontinue at any time, on giving notice thereof and paying arrears—those residing at a distance, must invariably pay in advance, or give a responsible reference in this vicinity.

Advertisements not exceeding a square will be inserted at *One Dollar* the first insertion, and 25 cents for every continuance. Longer advertisements in like proportion. Court Orders and Judicial advertisements 25 per cent. higher. 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.

VARIETY.



FOR THE TARBORO' PRESS.

TO W. N.

Reflections on a pack of Cards.
Age, there's the rub.—Shakspeare.

This pile of pretty painted things,
My simple tribute craves;
Although among the *Queens and Kings*,
I see a set of *Knaves*.

Yet in some other courts, *I wist*,
The great and simple mix;
For *Knaves* among the good enlist,
To play off their odd tricks.

Young hearts oft dream of wishes crown'd,
(Dear Mary, once as I did);
But when they wake, alas! have found
That honors are divided.

The diamond eyes that beam'd but bliss,
Once held me in command;
And all I hoped or asked was this,
To bless me with a hand.

Oh! what a *shuffling* and a *strife*,
Succeeding years reveal;
Men toil within an *ace* of life,
To leave behind a *deal*.

There's no revoking death's stern lot,
When each last card is play'd;
And sorrowing friends surround the spot,
That closes with a *spade*.

FOR THE TARBORO' PRESS.

TO R. N.

Stand aside; the noise they make
Will cause Demetrius to awake.
Midsommer Night's Dream.

Act 1st—Scene 1st.

Up stairs—12 o'clock at night—the author lying
in bed—a mosquito flying round the room.
Enter "skeeter"—the author rising gently from
his couch.

Buzz on—buzz on, thou *sappy* little fly,
Whizz round this room as much as you please;
But if you bite me, you're as sure to die,
As unrepence is for a pound of cheese.

Scene 2nd.

The author in the same position—listening for the
tormentor—but he had sloped.
Enough was said—*scarcely* had I spoken,
When the tormentor fled away;
I *spos*e he thought he'd get a limb broken,
So he'd better leave without delay.

THE INDIANS.

Perhaps the most interesting documents which, from year to year, accompany the reports from the several Executive Departments of the Government, are those from the office of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, exhibiting the condition, population, moral improvements, &c., of the various Indian tribes.

The American people taken in the mass know but little of what their Government is doing with their Red brethren of the wilderness; they know but little of the deadly wrong, the deep indignity, the many excessive cruelties, they are daily and hourly suffering at the hands of those who claim to be their superiors and guardians; but little either, of the many and praiseworthy efforts that are making to ameliorate their unhappy condition.

The documents transmitted to the present Congress, furnish much valuable information—a portion of which we take the trouble to condense for the benefit of our readers. We will begin with the tribes west of the Mississippi, known as the Western Territory, under the general superintendency of Capt. William Armstrong.

Cherokees.—This tribe has a constitution, ratified by the people, and printed laws based upon equality of rights. The government is considered permanently established. They are the most enlightened of all the southern tribes—having paid more attention to the education of their people, and had more thorough acquaintance and intercourse with the white people.

The country of the Cherokees is fertile, producing corn, oats, wheat, grasses, &c. Salt, lead, and iron are found, and will probably in time be further developed. The Cherokees raise a large number of cattle, sheep, and hogs; various kinds of mechanics are also found among them.

The greatest evils to which these Indians are subjected, are those growing out of the introduction of that curse of the human race—ardent spirits. Population of the tribe, about 25,000.

Choctaws.—This tribe, like their brethren, the Cherokees, have made great efforts to throw off the Indian life. They have a general inclination for education. They, too have a written constitution, which has lately been printed both in the English and Choctaw languages, and circulated throughout the nation. The General Council convenes on the 1st Monday in October of each year. The council about to convene, at the date of the report, is represented as likely to be a very important one, as the Chickasaws were about to come into the council with them. This body is the only representative body in the nation, and consists of forty members, elected according to population. It has a speaker, clerk, gallery, committee rooms, &c. Members are allowed two dollars a day, and mileage, for their services.

The country owned by the Choctaws, is between the Arkansas & Red Rivers, & lies principally within the cotton region. The staple of cotton is cultivated by numbers of the Indians—1000 bales being the estimated product of the nation for the year 1841. There are several cotton gins and grist and saw mills in the country. Population 15,000.

Chickasaws.—These are partly amalgamated with the Choctaws, speaking the same language. The country assigned to them is on the Red River, beyond the Choctaws, where they are much exposed to the depredation of the scattered and marauding tribes. The Chickasaws do not appear to get along so well as their brethren the Choctaws.

Population 5,000.
Creeks.—The Creeks are divided into Upper and Lower Creeks, under one chief, Roly McIntosh. They have not advanced as far as the beforenamed in written laws, but are yearly improving. They have lately passed a severe law against the introduction of spirituous liquors.—They have a great wish to educate their people; have several blacksmiths and other mechanics; also some schools at which their children receive a useful education. Population 20,000.

Seminoles.—These Indians are properly a part of the Creek Nation, differing but little from them in language and customs. Their location is between the North Fork of the Canadian and Arkansas rivers. This country is represented to be very rich, though not very well watered. The Seminoles have but lately emigrated from Florida, and have not yet had time to make that advancement in education and civilization, that has been made by some of the other tribes.

Senecas and Shawnees.—Population about 500.

Quapaws.—Population 500. These tribes are included in the Neosho sub-agency. They have made considerable improvement, have blacksmiths and farmers among them, and a grist mill, at which flour is manufactured in considerable quantities. They have also a saw mill.—Their country is situated between the Cherokees and the State of Missouri, and is rich, healthy, and finely watered.

Sacs and Foxes.—These Indians have a farm of 177 acres under cultivation, on the Iowa river, which produced last year, many hundred bushels of corn, oats, potatoes, &c., for distribution among the poor and needy. The Sacs and Foxes are but little reclaimed from savage life, they imitate but few of the virtues of civilization, whilst they are prone to imitate its worst and most destructive vices. These tribes are situated within the Territory of Iowa. John Beach, Esq. is the Agent. Agency seventeen miles west of Fairfield. Population 6000 to 7000.

Sioux.—A. J. Bruce, Superintendent at St. Peters, reports, that if any change has taken place in the condition of these Indians, it has been decidedly for the worse. Whiskey appears to be all they desire, and they will sell all else they may have to obtain it. Men who can thus batten on the gains obtained from the degradation of the ignorant savages, are too despicable to be called human beings. Unless giving or selling liquor to the Indians is made a high offence, punishable by fine and imprisonment, it will be utterly impossible to save them from total annihilation. The Sioux appear to be the "Ishmaelites" of the North West. Population near 23,000.

Osages.—The country of the Osages is watered by the Arkansas, Verdigris, and Neosho rivers. It abounds with prairie and woodland, and is represented as very rich. The tribe subsists principally by hunting, though the women cultivate some corn, while the men are engaged in the chase. They have but little law, if any, among them—frequently rob their neighbors who are more honest than themselves—and for some years past have drank more whiskey than formerly. They are generally at war with the Pawnees. Population 4,300.

Chippewas.—This tribe is the remnant of that once powerful nation which inhabited Michigan, and whose chief, Pontiac, was so much feared by the early English settlers of Detroit and Michilimacine. They are now much scattered—number 3000 or 4000 souls, have made some advances in civilization.

Besides the tribes above enumerated, there are many smaller ones, the last remaining remnants of once powerful nations which inhabited the eastern slope of the great Mississippi Valley. In consequence of the grasping avarice of their Anglo-Saxon conquerors and self constituted guardians, they have been removed to eke out a miserable existence among a people who knew them not. After these, again, there are others, who inhabit the extensive plains east of the Rocky Mountains; and who still retain their primitive barbarism—Arabs of the Prairies. Of these, we may enumerate the following as the most important.

Tribes.	Population
Pawnees,	12,000
Cumanches,	20,000
Pagans,	30,000
Appaches,	20,000
Assinboins,	16,000
Gros Ventres,	17,000
Entaws,	18,000
Crows,	700
Black Feet,	30,000

The report of the Commissioner contains a statement showing the number of Indians indigenous to the country west of the Mississippi, to be 228,000—besides about 80,000 who have been removed from the east of that river. These, together with those still east, (being about 25,000) make the total number of Indians within the territory of the United States about 333,000.—*Banner and Pioneer.*

From the Philadelphia Inquirer of Tuesday.

A Serious riot in Philadelphia.—Several Persons Injured.—A dreadful riot and fight occurred yesterday morning in the vicinity of South and Seventh streets. It seems that a Temperance Society, composed of colored persons, determined yesterday to walk in procession, the object, as is said, being two fold, to celebrate the Temperance cause, also the Anniversary of the Slave Emancipation in the British West Indies. They mustered in considerable force, probably fifteen hundred in number, carried banners and wore badges, the principal marshals being mounted. The crowd of lookers on was also large. Some of the banners, it is said were rather inflammatory in their character, and had little to do with Temperance. Much misrepresentation was also circulated as to their objects and designs, and a considerable excitement was the result. The fray was first commenced by boys. They threw stones at some of the colored people, who retaliated, when white men took part with the white boys, and the disturbance soon became general. Men and women mingled with it—brickbats were thrown in showers, a number of persons were knocked down, and several of both colours were seriously if not fatally wounded.

The principal fight occurred in St. Mary Street above South, and between Sixth and Seventh. About two hundred persons were engaged in it, and it raged most violently for a time. The blacks fought with desperation, and drove their assailants back more than once. They were ultimately compelled to fly, or take refuge in their houses. The procession was torn into confusion, and most of the banners were beaten to pieces. A white woman was knocked down with a brickbat and much injured—a white man was stabbed in the eye and had an arm broken; three or four of the blacks were also frightfully cut and mangled, and there were reports that more than one life was lost. The shops in the vicinity were closed, and for a time the scene was frightful. The Mayor was on the ground early with his officers, and exerted himself in the most praiseworthy spirit.—Several of the ringleaders were arrested and committed.

We passed through the battle field about four o'clock in the afternoon. Groups of persons, of both colors, were assembled at the corners, fights occasionally took place, and ever and anon crowds would rush in various directions. The stores and houses in the neighborhoods of Lombard, South, and Fifth Sixth and Seventh streets were closed, and apprehensions were expressed lest further outbreaks should take place. Several arrests had just been made by the Police Officers—principally of white persons; and one or two of them were rescued. We observed with mortification that the officers were pelted with brickbats as they proceeded along Fifth street by Walnut. They nevertheless behaved manfully and worthy the agents of the law.

At one time, about 12 M. there could not have been less than five thousand persons either in or about the scene of excitement. A butcher early in the morning, was violently assaulted by some blacks in Seventh street by Shippen, and his man

was dreadfully injured. We had the account from his own lips, and he affirmed that he was passing quietly along when he was attacked. The court at the west of the African Church in Lombard street above Fifth, was crowded at one moment with assailants, who battered the doors and windows of the houses.—The tenants, colored people, were driven out, and but for the interference of the Police the houses would no doubt have been torn down.

The most exaggerated stories as alleged outrages were in circulation, and these served not a little to add to the excitement.

The half grown boys were evidently the principal mischief makers.

The scene in the vicinity of Sixth street and Small was deplorable.—Human beings, of both colours and sexes, were there seen in conditions of misery, wretchedness and alarm, melancholy to contemplate. They knew not at what moment a rush might be made upon them, and hence they trembled not only for their little stock of worldly goods, but even for their lives.

The police officers were scattered about, and as far as we could discover, conducted themselves becomingly. The numbers, however in the event of anything like a general fight were greatly against them.

It was reported that a sailor (white,) was sadly injured—that a dirk was found upon a black who was arrested; that a colored child was killed. But the reports were so numerous, and many so utterly unfounded, as we took the trouble to ascertain, that we think it right, until the excitement subsides, to caution the public against attaching too much importance to many of the stories that are put into circulation.

Further Particulars.—Lives Lost.—

A little before five, we again visited the scene of tumult, and in Sixth and Shippen streets, we saw a white boy carried along, the blood streaming from one of his legs, he having been shot by a negro in a neighboring alley. It appears that several boys went up this alley, and were busy in the general excitement, but we could not learn that they had committed any violence. Two shots were fired out of different windows upon them, and three of the boys were wounded. One is reported to have since died—but we cannot vouch for the truth of the statement. A large crowd of white persons soon collected in the alley, and a negro having been seen on a roof, the house was entered, and efforts were in progress to capture him, with evident intentions of taking summary vengeance. Mr. Harman Yerkes soon appeared on the spot, ascended to the upper part of the house and took the negro, who gave himself up on learning that Mr. Yerkes was a Police Officer. Mr. Y. then endeavored to escort him through the alley assisted by another person, probably an officer. The negro was struck over the head by the nearest of the crowd, but Mr. Y. succeeded in getting him to the corner of Sixth street and Washington Square—where a large body of persons met the police and negro, took him by main force, struck him down with pieces of wood, trampled upon him, and he was dragged to the office at length by some constables who came to the rescue, but we learn that life at the time was all but if not quite extinct. It seems also, that another negro had been taken by some of the bystanders near the scene of action, and killed in Lombard street. His dead body was conveyed to the Mayor's Office; and we fear that before we go to press, we shall be compelled to add some further accounts connected with these deplorable circumstances. We indulge a hope, however, that the efforts of the proper authorities will prove effective.

Postscript.—The Disgraceful Riots Continued.—A Church, Hall, and Houses Burned.—Philadelphia was a scene of deep excitement last night, especially in the vicinity of the riots, embraced within Fifth and Seventh and South and Pine streets.

Some of the scenes just before sundown were appalling. Our account in another part of our paper, left off at 4 o'clock. At 6 we repaired again to the spot, and remained there for several hours. Before sundown, the black males had utterly disappeared. But when one was discovered, he was chased by thousands, knocked down, jumped upon and struck with bludgeons.—We witnessed a scene of this kind at the corner of Sixth and Lombard streets, just before dark. A tall mulatto came rushing forward for his life, a crowd screaming at his heels. He fell just at the corner as he crossed the street. We saw one man jump upon him, and several others strike him as he lay. He regained his feet again and bounded forward, running down Pine street, and dashing through the entry of a house.—The family within were dreadfully alarmed, the crowd paused for a moment, and we believe the poor wretch escaped. Not long after, we saw another man, said to be white, with his clothes half torn off him, and his shirt sleeves bloody, also pursued by a crowd. He sought refuge in a store at the corner of Pine and

Sixth, his object being as he said, to escape the police. At sundown, the crowd must have extended to 5000 or 7000, a large portion being of course, mere spectators. The Mayor and Sheriff had a body of police there, but they seemed as a handful compared with the multitude. The greatest object was the "Beneficial Hall," a four story brick building, not finished, in Lombard street, below Seventh, and surrounded by a cluster of frames. The Police filed in front of it; also thousands of persons. The design it was proclaimed on all sides, was to set fire to it. False alarms were raised frequently throughout the evening; but about 9 o'clock, and to the surprise of many, the flames were seen circling through the roof, and in less than ten minutes the whole building was on fire. The walls fell on all sides with tremendous crashes, and it was feared that some of those below, were either killed or wounded. The frames adjoining were mashed in, and were also injured by fire and water. The Hall was utterly destroyed. No efforts were made to save it. The firemen were on the ground in force, and played on the surrounding property.

About 10 o'clock, the little African Church in St. Mary's street below Lombard, and between Sixth and Seventh, was also set on fire, and burnt to the ground, with one or two adjoining frames. While those properties were burning, the excitement of the crowd was comparatively calm. The spirit of disorder seemed appeased for the moment. Thousands of spectators looked on quietly, while hundreds round expressed themselves pained and shocked at such deplorable scenes. The picture indeed, was a most melancholy one for the character of Philadelphia.

Numerous arrests were made in the day and in the evening, and cases of distress of the most touching and heart rending character, passed under our immediate observation.—Mothers were in agonies of fear and apprehension, while children screamed with fright.

The stars shone brightly and beautifully, while the work of destruction and outrage was in progress below. At a very late hour the throng was still large, and fears were entertained that the work of vengeance was not yet done.

One of the blacks supposed to be killed recovered somewhat in the course of the evening. The boys who were shot with fire arms, were, as we understand, taken to the hospital, and their wounds were only slight.

An apparition.—The Concord Statesman publishes a singular story, related by two persons under oath, of a confession recently made by a person named Samuel Mann, of Benton, N. H., while on his death bed, of having aided 40 years ago in the commission of murder. The two persons who relate the story were watching with the deceased on the night of his death, and the most remarkable part of their story is, that before the confession, a strange looking man suddenly appeared in the chamber, standing directly between them and the bed, the room being at once lighted up with "an unearthly crimson light," and looking at the sick man. The sick man was dreadfully frightened and agitated, made the confession above mentioned, describing the place, but not the names of parties, and immediately died. The stranger disappeared, and the witnesses were tremendously frightened. In consequence of this story, an old rumor has been revived of the murder of a carpenter named Hogdon, by a man named Noyes, who is since deceased, to which murder it is conjectured that Mann was an accessory.

Cholera in India.—Perhaps the indisposition of the Anglo Indian Government to prolong the war may be strengthened by the appearance of a new and most fearful enemy—the cholera—of whose ravages in various portions of India the most distressing accounts are given. At Calcutta, Bombay and in the Deccan this pestilence was raging fearfully; and we have before us, in one of the Irish papers, a letter from an officer of the 22nd regiment, stationed at Camp Kurrachee, which says that in the course of one month there were buried, from that regiment alone, the band-master, sergeant-major, three sergeants, a hundred and twenty men, twelve women and twenty children. "To bury nine men a day" he says, "was our allowance; sometimes three in a grave.—One hundred and sixty recruits from England having joined, it whipped them off very fast."

N. Y. Com.

["The Madison (Indiana) Courier says: "our mayor is a cabinet-maker, our marshal a blacksmith, the city attorney a plasterer, the secretary a carpenter, the assessor a pattern maker, the collector a tobaccoist, three of the nine councilmen are tailors, two are carpenters, one a machinist, one a wagon-maker, one a mill-wright, and one a fan-mill maker. Let any other city in the United States beat us, if they can. Who will say we are not working-men?"