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BY GEORGE HOWARD,

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DOMESTIC.

American Canals and Rail Roads.

For the following sketch of the situation and length of some of the principal Canals and Rail Roads in the United States and the Canadas, we are indebted to a correspondent.

Some of those works are completed, some surveyed, & some not commenced.

The common way of travelling on these Canals, is in covered boats, called canal boats, which are dragged along the bank on the tow-path by one to three horses. These boats are divided into three different apartments, called the forward and aft cabins; the centre is reserved for merchandize, and for the horses, &c. The accommodations on board of some of them are equal to those of the first hotels in New England. They are accompanied with a part of a band of music, library, &c.

Erie and Hudson Canal, connects the waters of the four great Lakes of the West with those of the Atlantic; length 362 miles; 40 feet wide on the surface, 23 at the bottom; 4 deep, with 33 locks.

Chesapeake & Ohio Canal, 360 miles.

Pennsylvania Canal commences at Middleton, on the Susquehanna, and passes up the river, westerly to the Alleghany Mountains, crossing those with a Railway of about 50 miles, thence to Pittsburgh, a distance of 320 miles.

Ohio State Canal connects Lake Erie with the Ohio, at the mouth of the Scioto, 306 miles.

Miami Canal connects the Ohio river at Cincinnati, with Lake Erie at Maumee, 260 miles.

Santee Canal, from Charleston to Columbia and Cambridge, S. C. 130 miles.

Hudson and Delaware Canal extends from the Hudson to Lackawaxen Canal district; 140 miles.

Pennsylvania and Erie Canal, from the Alleghany river near Pittsburg, to the town of Erie, on Lake Erie; 125 miles.

Schuylkill Canal connects Philadelphia to Mount Carbon Anthracite Coal Mines, 111 miles.

Morris Canal connects the Delaware river at Easton, Pa. and is intended to facilitate the transportation of Lehigh coal to New York; length 36 miles.

Conestoga Canal, from Lancaster, Pa. to the Susquehanna river; 31 miles.

Pennsylvania and Ohio Canal connects the Ohio river at Beaver, Pa. about 80 miles.

Delaware Canal extends from the Delaware river at Easton, to Bristol; length 80 miles.

Union Canal connects the Schuylkill at Reading, Pa. with the Susquehanna river at Middleton, 73 miles.

Farmington Canal leaves Long Island Sound, and when completed with the Connecticut river, at Northampton, Mass. 65 miles.

Lehigh Canal extends from Mauch Chunk Coal Mines to the Delaware river; 47 miles.

Blackstone Canal extends from Worcester, Mass. to Providence, R. I. 45 miles.

Champlain Canal, 64 miles long, connects Champlain Lake with Erie Canal 5 miles above Albany.

Oswego Canal connects Lake Ontario with Lake Erie Canal, 33 miles.

Middlesex Canal, 30 miles long, connects Harbor with Merrimack river, is an inland communication with the interior of New Hampshire.

Little Schuylkill Canal extends from the Coal Mines to the Little Schuylkill river, 27 miles.

Dismal Swamp Canal connects the waters of Chesapeake Bay with Albemarle Sound, 22½ miles.

Seneca Canal connects Seneca Lake with Erie Canal, 20 miles.

Cumberland and Oxford Canal, connects Portland, Me. and Sebago Lake, 20 miles.

Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, from the Delaware river to Elk river, which discharges into Chesapeake Bay, 18 miles, breadth 60 feet. It is calculated for vessels of a draught not exceeding 10 feet.

Crooked Lake and Conewango Canal both enter Seneca Lake.

Louisville and Portland Canal, at the Falls of the Ohio, 4 miles, cut through the solid rock.

Corondelet Canal connects Lake Pontchartrain with the Mississippi river.

James river and Kanawha Canal.

Illinois and Michigan Canal.

Among the Canals in the Canadas are the Rideau, the Welland, and Lachine. The Welland Canal is 43 miles long. It opens a sloop navigation across the peninsula, from the mouth of 12 mile creek in Lake Ontario, to the mouth of Grand river, in Lake Erie.

Lachine Canal, 7 miles long, connects Montreal with the village of Lachine.

It is estimated that there are now in the United States, completed and projected, about 3000 miles of Rail Road, among which are—

Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road, connecting Baltimore and the Ohio river, 350 miles.

Charleston and Hamburg Rail Road, 135 miles.

Philadelphia and Susquehanna Rail Road, connecting Philadelphia and Columbia, 80 miles.

Lexington and Ohio Rail Road, 75 miles.

Camden and Amboy Rail Road, 50 miles.

Ithaca and Owego Rail Road, 29 miles.

Lackawaxen Rail Road, 16 miles.

Albany and Schenectady Rail Road, 16 miles.

Mauch Chunk Rail Road, completed and in use, 9 miles.

Quincy Rail Road, near Boston, now in use, 6 miles.

Ponchartrain Rail Road, connecting New Orleans with this Lake, 4½ miles.

Portsmouth Jour.

The United States and Alabama—Case of Owens.—We have been favored (says the Charleston Courier) from an authentic source, with the following state of this unpleasant affair:—

The territory inhabited by the 'Creek Nation,' belongs to the United States, by actual purchase, although it is included in the limits of *what will be* the State of Alabama. When it was purchased of the Indians, it was provided by a clause in the treaty, that "the Indians should be the possessors up to a stated time, (about three years hence) and that each of those who cultivated farms, should have a 'reserve' of 300 acres to dispose of, after it (the reserve) was surveyed, as he pleased." The Indians, therefore, are still possessors of the soil. An act of the Legislature of Alabama divides the "nation" into counties; and because the President did not formally object to this, some of the Alabamians say that the State properly owns the soil. This act has induced many of the whites to settle in the 'nation.' Many of them settle among the Indians for the purpose of making money in the most expeditious way, viz: by cheating them out of their 'reserves' and negroes. In this class was Owens. Ma-

ny of them forcibly dispossess the poor unprotected Indian of his horse and cultivated lands. Owens had the unenviable honor of being of this class also. The Indians have a right, granted by the treaty, of complaining of those who thus 'intrude' on them. They complained among others of Owens. It was proved, that he had dispossessed one man of his house and farm, and a young girl of another farm of 100 acres of valuable land, and broke her arm for complaining; and with others, (among them a dentist) robbed the Indian graves—the dentist, for the teeth, and Owens for the silver ornaments and beads, which are always buried with the Indian dead, and these he afterwards sold in his shop. For these acts of violence and robbery, and other outrages, the U. S. Marshal informed Owens, that he must leave the 'nation.' This he refused to do. While those charged with his removal were attempting to eject him, he endeavored to blow them up the house, but failed; and afterwards when summoned to surrender, he drew arms, and was shot. The Marshal had previously extended to him all the indulgence in his power; and on one occasion obtained his promise to go; but his wife urged him to remain. This is the man, about whom, and this is the true state of the affair, about which, some are endeavoring to create a difficulty with the general government! The nullification, that the Alabamians contend for, is not South Carolina nullification, nor any thing like it. South Carolina resisted an act of the general government that she alleged to be unconstitutional—the Alabama nullifiers assert a claim to what does not, and never did belong to their State—a clause in the Constitution of the State, positively disclaiming, in favor of the U. States, *any right to the Creek lands.*

Gunpowder Plot.—The following most foul and diabolical plot is copied from the New York Journal of Commerce:—About four months ago, Edward Wilcox, Esq. of Westerley, Rhode Island, and late Lieut. Governor of that State, received by a sloop from New York, a leather trunk, with a label attached, stating that it came from a relative in this city. Something, however, excited the suspicions of Mr. Wilcox, that it was not a friendly present, and cautiously raising the lid a very little, he discovered cords within, so situated as to strengthen his suspicions. He therefore set the trunk aside, until more should be known. A few days ago some young men determined to open it. They cut the cords carefully and opened the trunk, when it was found to contain two horse pistols, with the muzzles buried in upwards of thirty pounds of powder. The cords were attached to the triggers in such a manner that if the lid had been raised a few inches, the whole would have exploded, and dreadful must have been the effect. The pistols have been sent to this city, in the hope of tracing out the murderous villain, who, to gratify his malice against an individual, would not only have taken his life, but in all probability the lives of a whole family.

A Fact.—A friend has just returned from Montreal, where he purchased a beautiful broad cloth coat for \$23. The same coat in Richmond would have cost him \$45. Such are the beauties of our Tariff system. Such the real and infamous exactions it imposes upon the consumers in the United States.

Richmond Enquirer.

The Boston Forgery.—Charles Brown, of Boston, formerly of the firm of Brown & Ellis, but more recently a broker in that city, has perpetrated forgeries to the amount, as is stated, of more than one hundred thousand dollars, and escaped with the profits of his crimes. He left a letter to a mercantile house whose name

he had used, announcing the freedom he had taken with their credit, and assuring them that any efforts to pursue him would be fruitless. His augury, in that particular, has been thus far veracious, for at the latest advices, no clue has been obtained of the direction in which he had gone. It was generally supposed that he had made for New York, to take passage thence for Europe.

Shocking Murder.—A letter from Pensacola, under date of 23d inst. details the following barbarous proceedings:— "A most horrible and cold blooded murder was committed on the body of the Mayor of this city, on Saturday evening last, by a vagabond. It seems that the fellow kept an unlicensed grog shop, and had been repeatedly warned by the Mayor to close it, to which warning he paid no attention. On Saturday a constable was sent to close the door of his shop, which was done while he was at dinner. When he returned, on finding the door closed he walked off, uttering threats of vengeance, and too truly did he execute them. He procured a gun and loaded it heavily with duck shot, and went in search of his devoted victim—he met him near the office, took deliberate aim, and killed him on the spot. The wretch is now in confinement. The excitement is very great, especially among the Creoles, who would tear him to pieces were he not so well guarded.

Pedestrianism.—The Boston Evening Gazette says:—Col. Haskett, of South Carolina, finished his undertaking, of walking two thousand miles in seventy days on bread and water, on Friday. He has, as will appear by his certified report, exceeded the distance nearly four hundred miles, and gained in weight 2½ lbs. He has visited nearly all the New England States, and will return home on his abstemious diet, travelling on foot. He is in perfect health and good spirits, and presents a living example of the good effects of temperance. He will before his return, visit Salem and several other towns in our vicinity, and then proceed south to Philadelphia, at which place, to comply with the wishes of some professional gentlemen, he will undertake to walk forty miles a day, for six days, on a prescribed amount of food. After this, it is said, he will prepare for publication his notes on diet, and publish them, to be distributed gratis in the places he has visited.

A Merry Making.—A man named Getter was hung lately at Easton, Pennsylvania, for the murder of his wife. It is computed that there were from 15 to 20,000 persons present at the interesting spectacle; in addition to which the Brigadier General had ordered all the volunteers of the county to parade, and a thousand of them were under arms in full uniform. The rope broke on the first trial, and it was not until after the lapse of twenty minutes that the executioner was able to bring the culprit again to the beam, so that the crowd had the unexpected gratification of seeing the operation performed twice on the same individual. The Easton Whig says that the town was a scene of continued carousing, laughter and merriment, and men were lying dead drunk in every direction.

Died, in the Seneca village, on the 19th ult. Mary Jameson, the "white woman," aged 91 years. She was taken captive by the Indians in her childhood, and in spite of all entreaties and persuasions, remained with them to the day of her death. A book, giving an account of her captivity and sufferings has heretofore been published, which will hereafter be perused with much interest, as illustrative of the character of the "Red Man of the Forest."