



### The "Tarborough Press,"

BY GEORGE HOWARD.

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### Miscellaneous.

**Bank and Specie Capital of the United States.**—The condensed statement of the condition of all the Banks, at different intervals, in the United States, shows the immense increase of Banks and banking capital in the last twenty five years.

In 1811, there were in the United States 89 Banks with an aggregate capital of fifty two millions and a half, and fifteen millions and a half of specie. In 1816, the number of Banks had increased to 208, the capital to eighty-two millions, and the specie to seventeen. In 1820, the number of banks were 308, capital one hundred and thirty millions, and specie twenty. In 1830, the number of Banks was 320, capital one hundred and forty-five millions, specie twenty-two. And in 1835, the number was 558, capital two hundred and thirty-one millions, specie forty-four.

Balt. Amer.

**Banking Capital of New York State.**—The amount of chartered capital \$34,781,000 added to that now asked for \$27,205,000, makes a grand total of \$61,986,000—Near Seventy Millions of dollars!

**State Banks.**—Every state is about to have its Mammoth Bank. This is certainly conformable to the principle of state sovereignty. In Maine, we perceive the question it agitated of a State Bank of 8 millions, to be loaned of foreign capitalists, at 4 per cent. The mother central and a branch in each county.

The Governor of Louisiana has approved the bill pledging the credit of the state for a loan of twelve millions of dollars for the Citizens Bank of Louisiana.

Thos. Pike, Jr. late paying and receiving teller of the Market Bank, Boston, has been convicted of stealing \$3700 of the said bank, the purloining of which he for a long time artfully concealed by false entries.

**Maryland in Liberia.**—A late arrival at Baltimore has furnished the American of that city with intelligence from this colony of emancipated American blacks, founded by the Marylanders. The town of Harper adjoins that of the principal town of the Cape Palmas tribe, the streets communicating; the two ports being under the guns of the colonists' fort. The natives nightly availed themselves of this proximity to commit thefts on the colonists. Dr. Hall, the Governor of the latter, has arranged the matter amicably with Trueman, by appointing the principal head men of the tribe, who now speak English, justices of the peace and constables. They form a very able judiciary, such as it is, and are very proud of their office and vigilant in their duty; making most capital tip-staffs and thief-catchers.

**Discriminating rascals.**—The store of S. S. Smith, at Wood-

ket, (R. I.) was broken open on the night of the 4th inst. and robbed of about \$200 worth of goods. The thieves then proceeded to the stable of a Mr. Harris, and took out a valuable horse—not finding a sleigh to suit them there, they proceeded to another stable, and selected one of the best of a large lot, supplied it well with whips, buffaloes and overcoats, harnessed in their horse—made off—and have not since been heard of.

Boston Post.

**High Prices in the West.**—We are informed, by an intelligent gentleman from the West, that the prices of Pork, wheat, and provisions generally, were never known so high scarcely as they are at his moment in Kentucky, Mississippi, and the adjoining states. Pork, for example, running alive in the streets, brings \$7 a hundred; and wheat from \$2 to \$3 a bushel. At Chicago, we have already known that pork was selling for \$25 a barrel. At Louisville, Kentucky, and other places along the Ohio and Mississippi, we learn that the prices are equally exorbitant. The explanation given is this: During a few years past, the Atlantic states, in the South, have turned their attention to the more valuable culture of cotton, tobacco, rice, &c. and meanwhile the Western states have been filling in to an almost incalculable extent, with the flood of emigration constantly setting in that direction.

Thus, Indiana, two or three years since, contained about 300,000, and now has 600,000 inhabitants. The population of the whole Union has gone on increasing rapidly. Thus the demand for grain and provisions and live stock has been greatly increased in the states for example along the valley of the river Ohio, where they are most abundantly produced, and, secondly, the demand has been further increased by the attention of the planter, in the cotton growing states, being almost exclusively directed upon that and the other precious staples of the South.

**Wine at Sacrament and Temperance Societies.**—For two years past a warm controversy has been kept up between the friends of temperance and the advocates of total abstinence, which has produced as much excitement as a reasonable portion of the liquor itself undoubtedly would have produced, and some very singular doctrines have been broached in the progress of discussion. It has been seriously doubted and strenuously denied, that the use of wine is recommended or spoken favorably of in the Bible; and if wine is at all recognised in the sacred book, it is an unfermented liquor, and a very pious and worthy wine merchant of this city, has been at some pains to import wine manufactured, as he imagines, without alcohol, and for the communion table and the use of the religious—what he calls the pure juice of the grape.

At a recent meeting of the temperance society in New Jersey, the question was discussed whether wine should not altogether be prohibited, and Mr. Frelinghuysen, the late Senator, was in favor of the total abstinence doctrine. This led to an extravagant and in some respects unwarrantable discussion, respecting the nature and quality of the wine miraculously produced by the Saviour at the marriage of "Cana in Galilee," and it was contended that the wine then made was a fermented liquor. This led to an angry argument, and Mr. Matthias, a member of the society, denied with great indignation that the wine, thus suddenly and miraculously produced, was a fermented liquor. "No, sir," said he, "the wine which

our Saviour made did not contain a particle of alcoholic substance."

We thus see to what such useless discussions lead. That the use of wine is familiarly referred to in several parts of the scriptures, cannot be doubted. Patriarchs, legislators, kings, priests and generals, all partook of it. It is spoken of as one of the rich products of the land: the proof of its fertility. It is used at all festivals and rejoicing—fermented wine, as we use it at the present day. Solomon says "wine gladdens the heart; but Solomon, with all his wisdom and glory. Moses and the prophets, the judges, the patriarchs, and the apostles, were but men, as we are, full of frail mortality; sinful as we are; sinning, probably, as often as we do, but repenting, probably, more frequently, and more sincerely. We must not attempt to carry a good measure into effect, by perverting the truth. It is the abuse of wine, not its use, that is complained of. The cause of temperance, and a better cause cannot exist, must not be sustained by striving to prove that wine was not used by the distinguished personages spoken of in holy writ.

Unfermented liquor, or wine free from alcoholic substances, was only used, in those times, as it is used at the present day: at the passover; the wine over which the blessing is said; the wine, probably, used at the last supper; and the wine that should be used at the communion table.

To three gallons of water, five pounds of bloom raisins, (the stones or pits extracted) are added; the whole placed in a stone jug, with a narrow mouth, covered with a fine linen rag, and placed near the fire constantly, for eight or ten days, and then racked off, produces a pure wine, free from all alcohol, and precisely the liquor used in old times for sacred purposes, and the article which many at this day are anxiously in search of, and which those, to whom the Law and the Prophecies were confided, will make, as usual, early the ensuing April, for the annual celebration of the Passover.—N. Y. Star.

**Leeches**—(not political).—The Massachusetts Medical society have offered a reward of \$500: for the best 1000 leeches, propagated in this country from a foreign stock. It is a matter of great moment to have these valuable remedial agents of domestic growth, and cheaper than the imported article. In this, Europe has pre-eminent advantage over America. We have leeches enough, heaven knows, and some suck deeper than vampires—but the medical leech in America is not of the right quality. An attempt has been made to use them in Philadelphia, but we believe without entire success.—ib.

**Correction.**—We stated a few weeks since, on the authority of the Zanesville Gazette, that Nathan Sharp, the great head of the Shaker establishment near Lebanon, Ohio, had decamped with one of the sisters of the community, and about \$100,000 in money; and that he had also mortgaged the Shaker property to the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company, at Cincinnati. From the following, which we copy from the Cincinnati Gazette, it will be seen that the statement published in the Zanesville paper, proves to be incorrect:—"N. Sharp was one of the Trustees of the Shaker Society, and their active business agent. He has separated from them, and they have some difference of a pecuniary character, about an amount of money, less than ten thousand dollars, which the parties expect to adjust amicably, though, possibly, it may lead to litigation. The Shaker property is not mortgaged to the Trust Company for one cent, either by N. Sharp, or any one else."

### Improvement in Fire Arms.

A Mr. Colt, of Connecticut, has exhibited in this city, (says the Globe,) a newly invented rifle and pistol, of admirable construction. The chamber contains tubes for several charges of powder and ball; it may be made to contain from 6 to 10. In cocking the gun to shoot, the chamber revolves on an axis, and brings in succession every tube in the chamber into line with that of the barrel; and when discharged, the act of cocking brings the next tube into position, until all are discharged. All the tubes may be recharged as quickly as a single gun of the ordinary structure. This new improvement of War has been shown to the President, the Secretary of War, and the Navy, many officers of both the army and navy, and is considered the most efficient instrument of the kind ever invented. We made an experiment with the rifle pistol, and found it as sure in firing, and accurate to the aim, as the best of the common construction.

We are informed that Mr. Colt has already obtained a charter from the New Jersey Legislature, and is about to organize a joint stock company, with a capital of \$300,000 for the purpose of manufacturing rifles and pistols, for private use, and that in a few months his guns will be in the market.

**From Florida.**—News received at Charleston, from St. Augustine, Feb. 7, states that in consequence of the volunteers having left General Clinch, who was therefore more pressed by the Indians, all the regulars and some of the volunteers at St. Augustine, would be sent on to him.

Gen. Scott arrived at St. Augustine, Feb. 7, with 110 regular troops. We may now expect a blow will be struck.

On the arrival of the Charleston and Hamburg volunteers at St. Augustine, the young ladies and matrons of the latter place, appointed a committee to offer their services in whatever way they could contribute to their wants and comfort.

The volunteers at St. Augustine have established a little weekly Gazette, edited by A. G. Mackey, and M. M. Cohen. It is full of puns and jokes. The motto is "Appetitibus sed non victu parati." A debating club has also been established in the garrison. Among the questions are "Is it constitutional to compel a man to volunteer."

The weather has been, as we might have anticipated from what has occurred in all the north, unusually severe. The land of flowers and verdure, which St. Augustine was through all the winter, has been suddenly blighted by the depression of the thermometer to 28 degrees. This freezing temperature is felt more keenly by the Floridians, because they are totally unaccustomed to it, and still more so by the Indians and negroes, who are yet more incapable of resisting the cold than the whites. Their torpor and inaction for some time past, confined in their wigwams and hovering over their fires, may thus be in some measure accounted for. At St. Augustine, where as in the West Indies, such a thing as laying up fuel, except for cookery, is never thought of, there has been of course a great scarcity of fuel, and, in consequence wood monopolized by a few merchants, was selling at 5 a 6 dollars a cord. Families were suffering much. Corn \$1 25 cents per bushel—Flour \$11 per barrel. Wood, from the disturbed state of the country, could not be procured from the interior.

**Lynch's Law.**—The Rodney (Mississippi) Telegraph, of the 15th ult. says: We scarcely know how to notice a transaction which occurred at Fayette, in this county, on Saturday night last.

Our readers will recollect that some time since we noticed the murder of Mr. McGown by a man named Spinney—that he was arrested and lodged in jail to await his trial. It came on at the last term of the Circuit Court, but owing to some informality in the indictment (the true cause of all these difficulties) he was remanded to the prison to appear at the next session of the Court. Instead of awaiting the time allotted for his second trial, and giving him once more the uncertain chances of the law for his condemnation, a number of the citizens of Fayette and neighborhood went *en masse*, (after having been refused by the keeper, the keys of the gaol) and broke open the doors with sledge hammers, seized the unfortunate, wretch and hung him *instantly*. The cause we understand of this summary proceeding, arose out of the fact that Spinney had been heard to assert, that if an opportunity had been given him he would, with undying revenge, follow up all who had been instrumental in his conviction.

None, we presume will pretend to condemn the punishment which this hardened villain received; but we must say that the manner and method of bringing such men to justice, as now pursued, will ultimately lead to consequences, the extent of which we cannot calculate. The innocent will suffer with the guilty—our towns will be laid waste by the torch of the incendiary, and our lives endangered by the revengeful murderer or defeated gambler.

**Abolitionists.**—The last number of "Human Rights," a New York abolition paper says: "The number of Abolition Societies on our list is now four hundred."

**Driving Extraordinary.**—The Newark (N. J.) Advertiser of the 11th ult. says: Two of our famous "whips," Messrs. John Pouden and Abraham Smith, proved to the town yesterday beyond cavil, that "some things can be done as well as others," difficult of belief as it may be, and in making the demonstration, won as much applause as ever greeted the triumphal car of Napoleon. In truth, Napoleon, renowned as he is for marvellous exploits, never drove *twelve* in hand, though the thing was successfully achieved by these veterans yesterday. They had two noble teams of six span each, and drove to Elizabeth town in gallant style, followed by a retinue of sleighs, and were handsomely greeted with an entertainment by mine host at Sander-son's Hotel.

**Extensive Fire.**—The New York Star of the 18th ult. says: This morning, about 4 o'clock, a fire broke out in the Methodist Book Concern in Mulberry street, between Broome & Spring streets, which was totally destroyed, together with the adjoining two story frame house. An immense amount of property has been destroyed, and some hundreds of poor persons thrown out of employment at this cold season. One work nearly finished, with the plates, it is said, was valued at \$60,000. The whole amount lost, we understand, is near \$230,000, of which only \$20,000 was insured.

**Villany Exposed.**—A Montreal paper, gives us the denouement of the tale of scandal recently published in New York, under the title of "Awful disclosures of Maria Monk." Instead of an eloped Nun, recounting the horrors of the Convent, the heroine of the tale is a Protestant young girl, who has been four years past under a Mr. Hoyt, once styled a Reverend Methodist preacher, and connected with Canadian Sunday Schools. The paper quoted above gives at full length the affidavits of the mother

of the girl, who is also a Protestant, and of several other individuals, who had no motive to favor Catholic institutions. The disconsolate mother testifies on oath that she had been solicited by the seducer of her child to swear that she was a Nun, and that the father of the infant was a Catholic clergyman—that a promise had been made her of a comfortable provision for herself, and for her unfortunate child and offspring—if she would only make that. The poor woman had virtue enough to reject the base proposal; and thus the Rev. Mr. Hoyt, who had returned from New York, for this purpose, accompanied it is stated, by the Rev. Mr. Brewster and Judge Turner, failed in the object of his visit. A Methodist Preacher of the place, immediately disclaimed all connection of the society with Rev. Mr. Hoyt, and, in a letter published in the papers, expressed his regret that any credit had been given to a foul charge emanating from a source so polluted.

The Boston Pilot says: We are ready and willing to declare upon oath, that the extracts we have seen in the New York Transcript, Boston Morning Post, Salem Gazette, and other respectable periodicals, purporting to be extracts from the disclosures of Maria Monk, &c. are to be found, word for word and letter for letter, (proper names only being altered,) in a book translated from the Spanish or Portuguese language, in 1781, called "The gates of hell opened, or a development of the Secrets of Nunneries," and that we, at present, are the owner of a copy of the said book which was loaned by us a year or two since, to some person in Marblehead or Salem, who has not returned it.

**Authentic news from the Moon.**—Messrs. Gruithausen and Schroeter, eminent astronomers of Munich, spite of the sneers cast upon them, state positively, that they have discovered that vegetation on the surface of the Moon extends to 55 degrees south latitude, and 65 north latitude; secondly, that from the 50th degree of north latitude to the 74th of south latitude, there are evident traces of animated being; high roads [not rail roads] in various directions; a colossal edifice near the lunar equator, and a metropolitan city in the neighborhood, and a horn-work fortification.

**Recognition of the Independence of the Spanish Republics.**—The Cortez of Spain have, it is now positively affirmed, recognized the independence of the South American Republics. This they have virtually done for many years, but the formal acknowledgment also on the part of Spain should have promptly taken place in the beginning. If the mother country had then taken warmly by the hand the colonies that separated from her into governments of their own choice, what a brilliant harvest might she not have obtained by the special privileges that would have naturally been accorded to her in commercial treaties and in all the interchanges of trade. The infusion of the gold of South America into the coffers of the Escorial, would have continued uninterrupted as it had done since the time of Columbus, for the almost exclusive monopoly of the market for the manufactured articles of Spain, would have brought rich returns of the valuable raw produce of the republics—their cottons, sugars, hides, &c. themselves an inexhaustible mine. That auspicious moment has gone by and the commerce of these extensive and fertile dominions once under the Spanish yoke, is now shared by America, England and France. Still the mere nominal recognition by Spain of their independence is important in a national point of view.—N. Y. Star.