



## The Tarborough Press,

BY GEORGE HOWARD,

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Letters addressed to the Editor must be post paid or they may not be attended to.

## VARIETY.



### WHAT IS TIME?

What is Time! An open river,  
On whose tides few sunbeams shine,  
Running headlong on forever,  
Who can its dark depths define!

What is life! A stream that's gliding,  
Smiling like a sunny clime,  
Far away in sparkles riding,  
Mingling with the waves of Time.

What is Hope! A gleam that borrows  
All the brightness of its ray,  
From the yet unborn to-morrows,  
Cheating on, from day to day.

What is Love! A dream that brings us  
Vision'd joys of heavenly birth;  
False, as a bird, the songs it sings us,  
Floating as the flowers of earth.

What is Death! The ocean's billow,  
Rearing high its mighty wave;  
Time, and Life's reposeful pillow,  
Love and Hope's engulfing grave.

### I DON'T THINK I'M UGLY.

I don't think I'm ugly, I'm only just twenty,  
I know I should make a most excellent wife,  
The girls all round me have lovers in plenty,  
But I, not a sweetheart can get for my life.

It is not because I am not worth a penny,  
For lasses as poor as I've dozens to win,  
That I should have none and the others so many,  
I vow and declare it's a shame and a sin.

### THE BANKS.

The General Banking Law, which has been so long under discussion in the Assembly, was got out of Committee on Wednesday last by a vote of 79 to 22, and passed its third reading on Thursday by 86 to 23. It is now before the Senate, and will probably be passed with essential modifications. As it stands, it provides that any number of citizens may combine to establish a Banking Association, under certain general and facile provisions. All branches of the business of Banking, except the issue of notes, is thus thrown open to all. Preliminary to the issue of notes, the Bank must deposit with the Comptroller State Stocks to the amount of \$50,000, and Mortgages to an equal amount on improved, unincumbered Real Estate within this State, which shall be worth, exclusive of buildings, at least twice the amount of the mortgages. These Stocks and Mortgages being deposited with and conditionally transferred to the Comptroller, he shall issue to the depositors \$100,000 in bills struck from a uniform set of plates, to be procured and kept by him, so that all the notes of one denomination issued under this law shall be precisely alike, and known to all persons beyond the danger of imposition from counterfeits. The Notes will be of such denominations as the Bankers may require—to be printed, of course, at the expense of the issuers, countersigned by the Comptroller or his deputy, and signed in chief by the Banker or Association issuing them, by whom they are to be redeemed on demand in specie. In case of a failure to do this, the holder may protest them and present them to the Comptroller, who is authorized to sell at auction the Stocks and Mortgages deposited with him by the issuer or issuers sufficient to pay them, and thus cancel the notes. These are the general outlines of the project, which, it will be seen, contemplates a radical change in the entire system of our State Currency. No interference with our existing Banks is contemplated; and there is no reason why the two systems shall not move on side by side harmoniously, until experience shall demonstrate their comparative utility and safety.

Sylvester's N. Y. Reporter.

**Michigan**—The Legislature of this State, by a vote in the House of 30 to 18, has suspended the operations of their new General Banking Law so far as to prevent the formation of any more Banks during the current year. The system is found unsuitable to the present condition of Michigan, and conducive only to the multi-

plication of a very indifferent order of shin plasters, in great abundance. We believe the present number of Banks in the State considerably exceeds that of the churches, and is four times above that of all the seminaries of learning above the grade of common schools. In short, the system is too free altogether, resembling Madame Frances Wright D'Arasmont's scheme of Matrimony.—*ib.*

**'Free Banking' in Michigan.**—The 'Wild Cat' system recently adopted in Michigan does not seem to afford all the advantages that were anticipated. We find a notice in the Detroit papers from the Bank Commissioners that the following institutions have forfeited the public confidence:

The Bank of Lapeer,  
Farmers' Bank of Genesee County,  
Farmers' Bank of Sandstone,  
Jackson County Bank,  
Exchange Bank at Shiawassee, and  
The Wayne County Bank.

The Bank of Manchester is also said to be in a rotten condition. The Farmers' Bank of Genesee is said to be even worse than its comrades in iniquity; though we should judge that its notes are just about as good as any of them. These are all Free Banks. The Commissioners do not appear to have examined all the others.—*ib.*

**Failure!**—The Farmers' Bank of Canton, Ohio, stopped payment March 28th. The Directors lay all the blame of the disaster to evil reports which had obtained currency, the effect of which it was impossible for them to counteract. They add, "the affairs of this institution have been once before settled without loss to the community, and we hope to do it again."—*ib.*

The New Mississippi Union Bank, with a capital of fifteen millions of dollars, is to be put into immediate operation.—The principal Bank was located by the Legislature at Jackson, the seat of Government, and the managers have since located seven branches—one at Macon, Noxubee County, with a capital of \$1,800,000, one at Aberdeen, Monroe County, with a capital of \$1,000,000, one at Lexington, Holmes County, with a capital of \$1,900,000, one at Tallatoba, Tallahatchie County, with a capital \$1,300,000, one at Vicksburg, with a capital of \$1,500,000, and one at Liberty, Amite County, with a capital of \$2,000,000.—*ib.*

**Villainy**—A trick which would not have disgraced Barrington himself was played off in this place last Tuesday, by a sharper, who by means of a forged order, obtained from on board the packet schr. Portsmouth, Captain Shinn, from New York, two boxes of merchandise, which he had drayed to the wharf of the Charleston steamboats, at the upper end of the town, taking care on their way to have the marks obliterated and others substituted. As the steamer Georgia did not leave till Saturday afternoon, the boxes were stored in the depot till the hour of her starting, and then put on board, and carried off without suspicion. The rogue deposited with Capt. Rollins of the Georgia, certificates of Bank Stock in Wheeling, Va as security for his passage money, which were said to be genuine. The goods in the boxes were consigned to Messrs. Cook & Brother of Portsmouth. The trick was not discovered until Monday morning, when the Georgia was probably at Charleston.—*Norfolk Herald.*

The Merchants of New York now purchase their cotton at Mobile with the Bank bills of the State of Alabama, which they receive on making their collections of debts. Bills of Exchange are not now drawn as the rates are enormous, and many of last year remain protested.—*ib.*

**Curious Discovery.**—An extract of a letter from a London chemist mentions a discovery by a gardener of a means of producing intense heat without any apparatus. The apparatus is contained in an urn, which may be suspended in a room like a lamp. The heat can be so increased as to melt the vessel containing it. The means of producing this heat is yet a secret with the inventor.

**A Brave Girl.**—In this State, no minor can obtain from the county commissioners' courts a license, without first obtaining the consent of his or her parent or guardian, and without such license, cannot marry in this State. Young couples frequently fly to the opposite side of the Mississippi, where no license is required.

These "runaway matches," as they are called, are very frequent. A laughable occurrence of that kind happened a few

weeks ago, which has made much sport in this region.

A Miss—, about 17 years of age, who is the heiress to an estate valued at \$10,000, lately ran away in company with a bridesmaid and her lover, who was nearly thirty. Her guardian believing the man totally unworthy of her, had refused his consent. When they reached the bank of the Mississippi, the ice was running furiously in the river; but the young lady expecting every moment her guardian would arrive there in pursuit, urged her lover to lose not an instant in pushing the boat from the shore. His courage seemed to have a good deal abated; but he, with the owner of a large skiff, and the bridesmaid embarked with his intended bride. They had nearly reached the head of an island, about a third of the distance from the opposite shore, when the current became more rapid, the cakes of ice very large, and their situation extremely dangerous. The lover, excessively frightened, and for getting of every body but his own dear self, bawled out in the most piteous accents, "Oh! I shall be drowned!—I shall be drowned!" and bitterly reproached his lady-love as the cause of his probable death. She uttered not a word, but her courage and presence of mind seemed to increase with the peril. A tremendous cake of ice fairly captured the boat, but it was so large that all got on it, the lover rendering her no assistance at all. It bore them to the head of the island, and a good fortune would have it, the chute between it and the Missouri shore was frozen over, and they crossed it without difficulty, reached a tavern near the river, and, after changing their wet garments and becoming warm at a good fire, the lover hinted to the young lady that it was time now for them to have the knot tied, as the magistrate had arrived for that purpose, and was in the next room. She gave him a most withering look of contempt, and declared she would never unite her destiny with one who was so selfish and cowardly. It was in vain that he attempted by entreaty and argument to change her resolution. She was immovable; and replied to him with scorn.

A few days afterwards, she returned to the house of her guardian, thankful that she had escaped marrying a man whose only object was her fortune.

Her lover returned to this side of the river also, but such showers of ridicule and contempt were bestowed upon him that he found it best to decamp, which he did a few nights ago, leaving behind him a host of unpaid debts.—*Illinois Backwoodsman.*

**Abduction.**—An express arrived in the city this morning, from Erie, Pa., bringing intelligence of a most extraordinary outrage committed at place on the night of the 5th inst. The particulars as stated in handbill, published in relation to the affair, are as follows:

As Miss Hamot, daughter of P. S. V. Hamot, Esq. of that place, was returning from a party, in company with a young man of Mr. H's family, about 11 o'clock at night, they were assaulted on the sidewalk by Robert C. Bristol, Captain of the steamboat James Madison, and four other persons; the young man was forcibly secured, while Miss Hamot, amid screams for aid, was forced into a back close at hand, with the loss of her bonnet and other articles of clothing, and then driving down to the harbor, where she was put on board the Madison. The boat appears to have been in readiness for the purpose, with steam up, and forthwith pushed out into the lake, with lights extinguished.

Chase was immediately given in the U. S. Revenue Cutter, and the steamboat Thomas Jefferson was got under way as speedily as possible; but for the darkness it was impossible to discover the course taken by the fugitive boat.

The Madison was not fully in a condition for sea, having only part of her buckets in, and but little wood on board. Hence Bristol is supposed to have pushed across the lake for Canada.

The affair seems to have made quite a stir at Erie, and from the respectability of the parties; and the novelty of using a steamboat of 700 tons on such an enterprise, together with the attendant circumstances, have caused it to excite some little sensation here.

We can hardly credit the fact that Capt. B would have pursued such a suicidal course as this, and incline somewhat to the opinion, that it may turn out a mere "Gretta Green" business after all.

Buffalo Advertiser.

The Legislature of Massachusetts, the most numerous deliberative body in the United States, the popular branch counting 600, and the Senate 40, passed in the former House by a vote of 229 to 106, the bill to prohibit the sale of ardent

spirits, in less quantities than fifteen gallons, except by licensed apothecaries and physicians, for medical purposes, or for the use of manufacturers and arts. The attempt to include wine and beer, and even cider in the prohibition, failed.

The Legislature of Tennessee, at its last session, have entirely prohibited the retail of spirituous liquors in lesser quantities than one quart. They have also passed very severe and heavy penalties for the carrying and use of Bowie knives.

**A Fact for the Abolitionists.**—During our late visit to New York, we met with a mulatto man who was some years since a slave in North Carolina. He is now passing as a white man in New York, and doing a profitable business; but in spite of this, is anxious to return to the South. In other words, he prefers being a Negro in the South, to being a white man in the North.—*Pet. Int.*

**Fate of the Patriots.**—Two of the Canada patriots, Messrs. Lount and Matthews tried at Toronto for high treason were convicted and sentenced to death March 28th by Chief Justice Robinson of Upper Canada. John Anderson was to be sentenced on the following day. Jno. Montgomery has been convicted and recommended to mercy. Sutherland also, has been found guilty, and was to be executed immediately.

**Upper Canada.**—We learn that Gov. Marcy has received a very friendly letter from Sir Geo. Arthur, the new Governor, expressing a desire that all the amicable relations that hitherto subsisted between that province and the U. States, may be immediately re-established.

**The lost Parent Found.**—In our last, we inserted a letter from a little girl, enquiring for information respecting her absent father. Through the public press, the letter reached the ears of her only remaining parent, and has been answered by him, through the same channel. His reply is dated from Charleston, South Carolina. Our young readers will no doubt be much gratified with the knowledge of this fact. They will rejoice with little Harriett Billings, that the lost one has been so speedily found.—*Religious Tel.*

**Blasphemy.**—The sentence at the Boston Supreme Court on Abner Kneeland for Blasphemy, is postponed at his request in consequence of the condition of his wife. The whole of this trial should be spread before the public. Who, in this country, are the arbiters of blasphemy? Is there any persecution in this matter? Are felons that rob the widow and orphan by rag banks to go unhung and a man to be incarcerated for mere opinion sake? *N. F. Star.*

**Infamous Outrage in Michigan.**—The Ann Arbor State Journal of March 15th, states that on the night of the 12th, the Presbyterian Church in that village was forcibly entered and numerous depredations were committed, such as breaking lamps, destroying the hangings of the pulpit, and some other acts of too brutal and revolting a character to be publicly mentioned. The Trustees of the Church have offered a reward of \$100, and the Town Council another hundred for the apprehension and conviction of the perpetrators of these infamous acts. The next day the excitement was so great that a public meeting was held, and the act unanimously denounced as execrable. Yet it is boldly added, that there is a class of destructives in that town capable of being guilty of any atrocity.—*ib.*

**Two fatal affrays in Kentucky.**—On the 20th, at Mills Point, on the Mississippi, an affray took place between Dr. Ferguson, a Physician, and Mr. Rivers, a lawyer, in which the former being worsted procured a rifle and shot Rivers dead. A brother of Rivers hearing of it sought Ferguson with a rifle, and after wounding him rushed upon him with a pistol and despatched him.—*ib.*

**Strange Death.**—The Cincinnati Whig of the 4th inst. says, a keeper of the blooded horse, near the Brighton House, a few miles from the city, was instantly killed on yesterday, by the horse biting him in the jugular vein. We have not learned the name of the unfortunate person.

**New Printing Machine.**—Mr. Thomas Trench of Ithaca, New York, is constructing his patent Printing Press at the Speedwell works near Morristown. The *Jerseysmen* mentions that it is to be attached to one of the Paper Mills in the place, &c. describes it as follows:

The Press takes the paper from the Paper machine, prints it on both sides, and passes it through drying cylinders, which presses it smooth; thus in one operation

and in the space of three minutes, the pulp is taken from the mill and a book of 350 pages is ready for the binder. The paper is printed in one continuous sheet, thus a whole edition can readily be printed, rolled up and sent any distance. Mr. Trench had on his press 'Cob's Juvenile Reader,' of 216 pages, of which he presented us a sheet of 70 feet, neatly printed, and which can be examined at our office.

This new printing machine will cause a complete revolution in the art of printing, and greatly diminish the price of standard works and school books. Hereafter, we suspect, orders will be given for Bibles, Spelling-books, &c. &c. by the mile instead of volume, as in former time; but be that as it may, a sheet of five miles in length can be made with nearly the same ease as one of fifty or a hundred feet.

**Georgia.**—A common school system has been adopted by the Legislature, by which \$500,000, heretofore set apart as a poor school and academic fund, together with one-third part of the surplus revenue, is constituted a fund to be devoted to the support of common schools.

**The Cherokees in Georgia.**—It would appear from some statements in the Savannah Republican that the Cherokees are determined to follow their leader Mr. Ross, and not remove May 23d as it was intended they should to the new home destined for them out of the limits of the States. Mr. Reagan who has just been among them to enroll the names of such as would go, says, in eleven towns in Georgia containing 2000 Indians, at least three fourths refuse.

**Origin of "Yes, Horse."**—A gentleman travelling through the pine woods of Georgia, arrived at a settlement towards evening, at one of the houses of which he stopped for the night. There happened to be a ball in the neighborhood, and he being a stranger, was, as a matter of course, invited. During the evening, the gentlemen regaled themselves with whiskey and "gin-wine" New England, and the ladies amused themselves with eating roasted potatoes—(which were handed round in place of cakes and wine,) taking the peelings with their finger nails. Concluding to dance, the gentleman stepped up to a young lady who was busily employed in disposing of an enormous potatoe, and politely asked her if she would dance with him in a set just forming? to which she replied: "Yes, Horse, if I know myself, I goes it. Here, Sal, (speaking to a friend beside) hold my tator, while I trots a reel with this 'ere fellow!"

**A Wedding Ride.**—It is said that horses were not introduced into the Colony of Plymouth until twenty years after the landing of the Pilgrims. The *Exeter News Letter* relates, that when one John Allen was married to Miss Priscilla Mullens, the belle of the Cape and Colony, he determined to bring his bride home in a style becoming a gentleman; so he put a ring into a bull's nose, and mounting the animal, he rode thus to the wedding. Miss Priscilla might well be vain of such a husband, and so mounting the bull, in moving home, she ambled gently along, her gallant spouse leading him by the nose, and walking by the sides of his valuables; his wife and bull! The gentleman who led and the lady who rode says the same authority, were the ancestors of some of the first families in the country—including two Presidents of the United States.

**Duelling.**—Lord Brudenell, son of the Earl of Cardigan, ran away with a married lady, who was divorced, and he married her, and she is now Lady Brudenell. But his Lordship, after the first escapade, was somewhat surprised that he did not receive a challenge from the injured husband, and he was so anxious to make reparation, that at last he wrote to offer it. His note was worded as follows:—"Sir; Having done you the greatest injury that one man can do another, I think it incumbent upon me to offer you the satisfaction which one gentleman owes to another in such circumstances." The reply was this:—"My Lord, in taking off my hands a woman who has proved herself a wretch, you have done me the greatest favor that one man can do another; and I think it incumbent upon me to offer you the acknowledgments which one gentleman owes to another in such circumstances." This man took a cold-blooded view of the case, but he was right; revenge, in such a case, is no reparation, and the unworthiness of the cause must completely neutralize its relish.

American Monthly Magazine.

**A Long Tail.**—The tail of Queen Victoria's dress measures 16 yards, and weighs 20 pounds. The Duchess of Kent has the high and mighty honor of carrying the latter end of it, assisted by three Right Honorable ladies of nobility. One account says that Victoria has a course, awkward figure, a large flat foot, beefy ankle, and that her face is as ugly as sin.