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BY GEORGE HOWARD,

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VARIETY.



TRY AGAIN.

'Tis a lesson you should heed,
Try again;
If at first you don't succeed,
Try again;
Then your courage should appear,
For, if you will persevere,
You will conquer, never fear,
Try again.
Once or twice, though you should fail,
Try again;
If you would, at last prevail,
Try again;
If we strive, 'tis no disgrace,
Though we may not win the race;
What should you do in the case?
Try again.
If you find your task is hard,
Try again;
Time will bring you your reward,
Try again;
All that other folks can do,
Why, with patience, should not you,
Only keep this rule in view,
Try again.

From the Youth's Cabinet.

PRESIDENT HARRISON.

Brief Record of his Life.

William Henry Harrison, ninth President of the U. States, was born in Virginia, Feb. 9, 1773.

In 1797, two years after the constitution went into operation, Washington appointed him ensign in the U. States army.

August 20, 1794, he was aid to General Wayne in the battle of Miami, in Ohio, where the Indians were defeated.

In 1797, President Adams appointed him Secretary and Lt. Governor of the North Western Territory.

In 1798, he was chosen a delegate to Congress.

In 1801, when Jefferson was President, he was appointed Governor of Indiana Territory, and commissioner for treating with the Indians.

In 1809, President Madison re-appointed him Governor of Indiana Territory.

Nov. 7, 1811, he gained a victory over 600 Indian warriors at the mouth of Tippecanoe river, where it enters the Wabash, in the present county of Tippecanoe, Indiana.

Sept. 11, 1812, President Madison appointed him Commander-in-Chief of the North Western army,—war with Great Britain having been declared the previous June.

May 1, 1813, an American garrison was besieged in Fort Meigs, near the mouth of the Maumee River in Ohio, 64 miles south of Detroit. The siege lasted five days, and was terminated by the successful sortie of Gen. Harrison.

In September, 1813, he regained Michigan from the British, who had possessed that peninsula about a year.

Oct. 5, 1813, he defeated the British Gen. Proctor, whom he had pursued to the banks of the Thames River, in Upper Canada.

In 1814, and 1815, he was appointed by President Madison a Commissioner to treat with the Indians, and aided in concluding two treaties, one at Granville, Indiana, and the other at Detroit, Michigan.

In 1815, he was elected to Congress from Ohio, where he continued four years.

In Jan. 1818, soon after the death of Thaddeus Kosciuszko, who died in France, Oct. 16, 1817, he introduced a resolution and made an eloquent speech in honor of that Polish General, who had crossed the Atlantic to fight for American liberty, and had bravely but unsuccessfully struggled against the Russian invasion of his native land, in 1792.

In Feb. and March, 1819, he voted seven times for the continuance of slavery in Missouri, Arkansas, and the territory west of it.

The same year he was elected a member of the Ohio State Senate.

In 1824, he was elected Senator in Congress from Ohio.

In 1827, he was appointed minister to Colombia.

In 1829, President Jackson, by his first official act recalled him.

In 1840, he was chosen President of the U. States, by the 234 electors of Maine, Vt., Miss., R. I., Ct., N. Y., N. J., Pen., Ala., Del., N. C., Geo., Miss., La., Tenn., Ky., Indiana, Ohio, and Michigan, while president Van Buren received but 60 electoral votes.

March 4, 1841, he entered upon the duties of his office.

March 17, 1841, he issued his proclamation for an extra session of Congress to convene May 31.

Sunday, April 4, 1841, at half past 12 o'clock in the morning, he ceased to breathe, and a nation were his mourners.

How transitory is human greatness!

Correction.—A paragraph is going the rounds, which states that President Tyler was made Governor of Virginia by the death of the Governor, was made Senator by the death of one before his time expired, President by the death of General Harrison, and his lady is the daughter of Cooper the tragedian. The Richmond Whig says there is not one word of truth in it, except the fact that Gov. Tyler succeeds to the Presidency by the death of Gen. Harrison. His son married Miss Cooper, an elegant and accomplished lady.

Mitchell the Forger.—Bowyer, the New York police officer, has returned without catching the Knavish Ex-Member of Congress, for whom he was in search.—He followed Mr. Mitchell into Ohio, and then found out that he was pursuing the wrong man. The gentleman pursued is said to be a tall Virginian, named Mitchell. Bowyer overtook him at a hotel, arriving after he had gone to bed at night. The officer's importunities induced the bar keeper to awake the lodger, whose appearance in the Bar-room, in no very pleasant humor, caused his pursuer to feel considerably disappointed and chagrined. He made the best explanation he could, and retraced his steps to New York.

The Greatest Natural Curiosity in the World.—The Mammoth Child from New Hampshire—may now be seen at Harrington's Museum. This child although but seven years old, weighs two hundred and twenty pounds—just three times as much as his mother!

Col. Harney, in exploring the everglades of Florida, killed two animals, said to be heretofore fabulous, a sort of sea cow, about 15 feet long, with two flippers; neat weight, 2,500 pounds. It cannot leave the water, but feeds on the grass on the margin.

A Broken Heart!—A young girl, a German, died lately at Baltimore under circumstances deeply affecting. She was engaged to be married to a young man of Philadelphia, who, for reasons best known to himself, communicated to her a short time since, his intentions of abandoning her. On receiving this information she became the child of sorrow and despair for ten days, when reason left its seat, and she became an awful maniac, ceaselessly calling on her lover to "come to her." On the evening of her death, she ordered her "wedding garment to be prepared" saying that she "was to be married at ten o'clock," the precise time of her departure to a world of spirits!—*Baltimore Clipper.*

A man in Texas, whose ear had been lopt off in a fight with the Indians, has had it replaced by one made of India rubber, which looks as good as new, and answers all the purposes of hearing.

Distressing Event.—On Thursday, 1st inst., the ferry flat from Lambertsville to New Hope, with fourteen or fifteen persons and two wagons loaded with goods, was thrown broadside against the second pier from the Pennsylvania side of the broken Delaware bridge, with such force by the rapid current, that the flat was broken to pieces. Torbert Wisner, a ferryman, Miss Caroline Rose, an interesting girl of seventeen, daughter of John Rose, of New Jersey, near Lambertsville and two children of Johnson Pidecock, of New Jersey, were drowned, one an infant of two months old, the other (the only one found) a child of three or four years old. The other persons were taken up by some active watermen, and although some of them were almost exhausted they were all saved.

Divorce in New Hampshire.—The legislators of the Granite State have passed a law defining what shall be cause for divorce between man & wife. It was enacted that divorces from the bonds of matrimony shall be decreed in favor of the innocent party, when the other shall be convicted of a felony and actually imprisoned for the same; or when the other shall become an

habitual drunkard, and so continue to be for the space of three years; or when either party shall so treat the other, as seriously to injure health or endanger reason, or when the conduct of either party shall be so gross, wicked and repugnant to the marriage covenant, as to occasion the separation of the other for the space of three years.

A New State!—The St. Louis Gazette mentions the probability that sometime within the next fifteen years, another star will be added to our constellation, with the title of the State of Dacotah. It will extend, according to that paper, over the Prairie region north of Iowa, stretching, probably, from the Missouri to the Mississippi river, embracing the country watered by the St. Peters, the Sioux, and Jacques rivers, and include a part of the Go-teau de prairie. Its latitude will be the same as Michigan, northern New York, Vermont, and New Hampshire, with a soil far superior to the average of these states taken together.

The Recent Extensive Forgeries.—The way in which they were managed.—The daring and dashing style of the recent forgeries in Louisville, Cincinnati, Covington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New York, have excited the utmost astonishment in the mercantile community throughout the country; and every body is wondering what description of rascality in the financial world will be perpetrated next, as the sailor said when the showman accidentally set fire to a barrel of gunpowder, and blew the audience through the roof.

The most remarkable feature in this affair is, that all these certificates are impressions from the genuine plate, engraved by Rawdon, Wright, and Hatch of this city. We compared the one now left with the Merchant's Bank here, with the original proof in Rawdon's possession, and that gentleman is satisfied it is from the genuine plate. The question then is, how did the scoundrel get seven or more certificates of deposit without the connivance of some of the officers of the Commercial Bank of New Orleans? Again, the body of all the introductory letters is in the handwriting of the clerk of the same bank, who usually writes those letters, and the signatures so exactly resemble Mr. Hall's, that good judges cannot tell the difference. The paper of the letters is of the same tint and quality, and water mark, as that used in the above bank; and there are two kinds of ink used in each letter, one a blue for the body and a black for the signature; both of which correspond with the two kinds of ink used by that bank, as seen in various genuine letters lately received in this city by our banks.

How happened all these coincidences, unless there is an accomplice or connivance in that bank. Again how did this swindler become so completely acquainted with the business of the bank, their manner of transacting it, their bank agencies in the north and west, the handwriting of the officers, &c. without assistance from the bank?

[New York Herald.]

This is one of the most stupendous frauds ever practised in this country—that is, illegal fraud, by an acknowledged rascal: some banking transactions, under the sanction of law, alone throw it in the shade. There has been obtained from the Cincinnati Bank, \$13,000; from the Louisville, \$13,000; and from the New York Bank of America, \$23,000; and \$15,000 was successfully drawn from the Girard Bank—in all, \$64,000, besides others which may not yet have come to light. It is generally believed that the depredator has sailed for Europe, and that he is the same adroit villain whose arrival in the United States, from London, was lately announced in the papers.

We have also learned that efforts were made by this same gang to obtain from the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, and from the Bank of Pennsylvania, of this city, through the instrumentality of duplicate certificates, \$30,000—from one \$17,000, and from the other \$13,000; but that they were unsuccessful in both instances.

Philadelphia Ledger.

U. S. Bank.—Referring to the late expose of this institution, a writer observes: The sum total of the investigation proves, that the bank with its enormous capital, was worse than useless to the regular business men of the country—that its whole energies were used to further ruinous speculations and stock-gambling operations, in which the directors were largely engaged with the funds of the bank, and that they eventually saddled upon the innocent stockholders all their losses—that an enormous amount of expenditure under the immediate eye of Mr. Biddle, is covered with the veil of secrecy, which he refuses to remove, and that in the management of the institution it appeared to be a prominent feature for the directors and a favored few, to help themselves to any amount they wished for, without authority, and without any regular entries on the

books of the bank, of the amount taken, or the nature of their proceedings.

In reference to the same, Kendall's expositor remarks:

Ever since that honest man, Andrew Jackson, caused the public money to be taken out of the keeping of men who are now proved and acknowledged to have cheated the stockholders of their Bank out of about "nineteen millions of dollars" and the people of this Republic out of many millions more, we have heard a constant din about "Executive usurpation" and the union of "the purse and the sword." Many men have been deluded by this cry, and Mr. Tyler may be one of them; but the real object of its cunning authors is to get the public money back into a position where it will have no responsible keepers at all, that it may be used and plundered with impunity. To whom would the President and other officers of the United States Bank have been responsible, if they had squandered the ten millions of public money Gen. Jackson caused to be taken away from them, as they have done the funds of the Bank?

Bank swindling.—It will be seen from the following article from Sylvester's Reporter, that the corrupt system of banking which is carried on in the United States, instead of being any assistance to commerce, is the very thing that is obstructing it to an alarming extent:

Their chief assets consist in discounted notes of ruined speculators, and their sole dependence is that at some future period prices may rise to former rates, and enable them to recover their losses. These are the grounds upon which many of our banking institutions, are now continuing their operations, daily sinking deeper into debt, without active capital sufficient to enable them to meet any demands except the payment of their salaried officers. Their disabled state prevents them from affording any assistance to business men, who begin to perceive their inefficiency, and are contracting their operations within their own means. This will throw trade into its proper channel, limiting transactions to supply and demand, and, consequently, all speculative undertakings must suffer.

Bank Robbery.—The Savannah papers state that the Planters' Bank of the State of Georgia, in that City, has been robbed of \$37,000, consisting of notes of the Bank of various denominations, but principally of notes of \$50 and \$20. The money is said to have been abstracted from the vault of the Bank. A reward of \$3,000 is offered for the detection of the thief.

The State of the Currency.—The Natchez Free Trader of a late date, says: "On Saturday we saw a ten dollar gold piece sold for \$100 in Mississippi Railroad Notes; and on Monday a common Marseilles vest bro't \$100 in notes of the "Mississippi Shipping Company"—This gives us some idea of the condition of the currency in the State of Mississippi.

Disease in Silk Worms.—Gideon B. Smith, the intelligent and ardent advocate of the culture of Silk in this country, has addressed a letter to the Editors of the National Intelligencer, in which he states that by an examination of some plates in a French Journal, he has just received, representing the different stages of the disease, called *Muscadine*, in Silk worms, he is satisfied that it is the identical disease which destroyed a great part of the Silk worms in this country last summer. He announces as a preventive for the disease, the free application of air slaked Lime to the worms, and also to the floors of the cocoonery, and whitewashing all the wood work of the fixtures. The lime should be sifted through a fine sieve on the worms two or three times a week, if healthy, and once a day if diseased, in the morning before the first feeding, and after cleaning the hurdles. The quantity of lime to be sifted on the worms may be just sufficient to whiten the worms and leaves well; and it should be commenced when the worms are half grown, say twelve or fifteen days old. This remedy has, during the past two years, enabled those persons in France who used it, to save and obtain cocoons from ninety-seven per cent. of all the worms hatched.—*Ral. Reg.*

A late Ohio paper gives the melancholy details of the death of two ladies, Misses Bevis and Cunningham, in the vicinity of Amherst. The house of a widow lady, in which they were asleep alone, was burned. The kind and sympathizing neighbors, who immediately collected, spared no pains to rescue the ladies from the devouring element. They procured a ladder, burst in the chamber window—but they were unable to enter, as a dense volume of black smoke rushed out, which, on the admission of air, was immediately followed by the flames. There is no doubt the deceased were suffocated by the smoke before the fire was discovered, as they

were seen lying side by side in bed, after the sides of the house were burned through so as to render them visible.—*ib.*

Distressing Occurrence.—On Monday evening last, a little after sunset, the house occupied by Mr. Schenig, corner of 1 and 18th streets, was discovered to be on fire in the second story. By timely and active efforts the flames were subdued, and when the chamber was cleared of the smoke, the dreadful spectacle was presented of the lifeless body of one of Mr. Schenig's children on the floor, burned almost to a crisp. Both the parents were absent when this sad event occurred. The mother had crossed the street to a neighbor's, a short time previously, leaving directions to the eldest daughter to make a fire; who, having arranged the fuel properly, left a lighted lamp on the hearth, and went to the pump for water. It is supposed her sister, who was about four years old, unguardedly approached the lamp, and finding her clothes on fire, hurried up stairs, and hid herself under the bed, where her remains were found. A babe which was slumbering in its cradle in the same room was rescued uninjured.—*Globe.*

Most Disgraceful.—Elder Knapp, a preacher of the Baptist denomination, has become the object of much insult and abuse, in New Haven, from some disreputable characters in that city. He has been officiating there with it, is believed, the best results. The meetings have been thronged and the most perfect order preserved, until a few "bloods" of that place took offence at his free denunciations of particular vices, and proceeded to violence. Large collections have gathered about the house, an egg, &c. have been thrown against its doors, and other outrages committed, and Mr. Knapp had to be escorted home by officers of the police. The Palladium is justly severe upon these ingracious rowdies, and if the authorities know their duties, the authors of the outrage will be justly punished for their scandalous conduct.—*Northern paper.*

Earthquake at Ammerapoora.—This city is said to have been almost entirely destroyed by an earthquake, which happened on the night of the 23d of March, 1840; 300 persons were killed. The shock lasted two or three minutes, and extended from North to South. The cities of Ava and Tragan are also said to have been destroyed, with many neighboring villages.

Important Trial.—We learn from the Picayune, that Williams, who purchased the felon slaves from Virginia, was arrested in New Orleans with the negroes, has been tried for the offence and the jury not being able to agree upon the verdict, he was held in custody for further trial if the Attorney General saw fit again to prosecute. The evidence seemed to show that he intended to take them to Texas.

An Absconding Sheriff.—Charles F. Alden, sheriff of Morgan county, Ohio, has absconded, lurching his creditors in the sum of about 5,000 dollars.

Bones Well Sold.—It is stated in the St. Louis Pannant, that Mr. Koch, the discoverer of the bones of the Missourian, has sold these gigantic relics for fifty thousand dollars.

The following advertisement, under the head of Wife Wanted, is in the Batesville, (Ark.) News:—

"Any gal what's got a bed, a calico dress, coffee pot and skillet, knows how to make a huntin' shirt, and knows how to take care of children, can have my services till death parts both on us."

Inflammatory Rheumatism.—Simple Remedy.—An exchange paper says: "To all those who are unfortunate enough to be afflicted by this painful disease we would offer for trial a very simple and efficacious remedy, which upon proof has been found to give immediate and effectual relief. It is merely potatoes, boiled soft, and applied as a poultice to the part affected; when it becomes dry and hard, renew the application."

Another new sect is raising its head in Boston under a new name. They call themselves the No-human government Sect, and if we understand them; denounce all civil government as without Divine authority, and therefore inconsistent with the natural rights of mankind.

Among others seen standing on one of the way wharfs, between New York and Albany, waiting for a steamboat to take passage in, was an Irishman. He was hailed by one of the by-standers, who says: "Well, Pat, where are you from?" Pat answered, "And sure I'm from every place but here, and I'll be from here, as soon as the boat comes along."