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BY GEORGE HOWARD,

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VARIETY.



FOR THE TARBORO' PRESS.

EMBLEMATICAL.

Gay little butterfly, Where wander'st thou? Stay, do not flit me by, Rest with me now.

H. D. W.

From the Globe.

THE NEW NATIONAL DEBT.

Federal Whigery has been in power one year, and already one of its great measures—perhaps the greatest, for it is the foundation of all the rest—a national debt, is fastened upon the people.

The Special Mission.

The Washington correspondent of the Harrisburg Gazette says:— "It is whispered, and I think with good cause, that there are other and secret objects calculated to be obtained by this visit."

a contract, it is said, to advance so much money as was necessary to defeat the will of the people by the election of General Harrison, and as that was accomplished, the Wing party now in power stand credited on the account current between them and the brokers with \$1,500,000 as the amount of good which the latter received from that election, although an inscrutable Providence defeated, by death, the consummation of their unholy designs, which would have been perfected if Harrison had lived.

From the Raleigh Standard.

MONEY MARKET.

Since our last, Virginia Bank Notes are evidently inclined to grow worse, though they can yet be disposed of at from 4 to 5 per cent. discount below North Carolina; but they must necessarily go down still further, as the time approaches for the resumption of our Banks, which, as we have before stated, we feel very well assured will and must now take place on the first of May proximo; as we believe our other North Carolina Banks are as ready and willing to resume, on the early day named by the Bank of the State, as that Bank is; and unless this manifestation is for effect, merely a put off on the people as a disposition to act fairly and honestly, in the redemption of their notes; when, in fact, it is not intended to do so, (which we are unwilling to believe) the Banks of the old North State will soon be in their proper position—which we hope they will ever hereafter maintain, as in good faith and good morals too, they are bound to do.

Our Banks are doing very little or no new business, so that the pressure in money matters is not at all abated, and we really hope that this very proper course in the Banks, to put themselves in a position to pay their debts before they extend their loans, will teach our people a homely lesson—to earn their money before they spend it?—(we wish we could get ours after we have earned it) which is the true specific against hard times and Bank suspensions.

We quote this week

Table with 2 columns: Bank Name and Rate. Includes entries for Farmer's, Exchange and Bank of Virginia, Banks of Western Virginia, Exchange on New York, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Petersburg, and other places in Virginia.

These quotations are made on North Carolina Bank Notes, which are 3 to 4 per cent. below specie.

Table with 2 columns: Bank Name and Rate. Includes entries for Bank of the State, Cape Fear, Raleigh R R Bonds, Raleigh & Gaston R. R., Wilmington & Raleigh R. R., and New York and Philadelphia quotations.

Table with 2 columns: Bank Name and Rate. Includes entries for New York State, Penn'a, Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, and United States Bank of Philadelphia.

So it appears that the credit of the Old North State is yet above that of the three largest and wealthiest States in the Union, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and New York; and thus it will always be with honest people and honestly managed institutions.

How sad the change.—The Governor of Louisiana has offered a reward of \$500 for the arrest of "one Edward Yorke," President of the Exchange Bank, who is a defaulter to a large amount, and who has run away. The Picayune, noticing the proclamation of the Governor, says: "A few short weeks since, and this same 'one Edward Yorke' was one of the principal men

who controlled the finances of the State, and guided the councils of the city—he is now advertised as a fugitive from justice.

Bank Robbery.—The New Orleans Picayune of the 3d inst., contains a letter, which states that the branch of the Union Bank of Louisiana at Thibodauxville, was robbed on the night of the 30th ult., of about \$40,000. The banking house was a framed building, resting on a brick wall, or underpinning, about four feet from the ground. This wall the burglar broke through, and he then cut a hole through the floor under the vault, into which he ascended, and the money there lying open, not locked up in a box or case, was easily gotten at and borne away.

A man named Houston was suspected—he had absconded.

The New Orleans papers state that a report had reached that city that the waters of the Tennessee river were unusually high, and that seven houses had been swept off from the village of Eastport; several houses from the village of Waterloo; and that Hamburg was all under water. Houses along the banks of the Tennessee have been carried off.

Bishop England died in Charleston on the 11th instant. He was the most distinguished member of the Catholic persuasion in this country.

Horrible Suicide.—Mr. John W. Craddock, of Charlotte, Co. Va. committed suicide on the 25th March. The deceased was a young man of about 19 years of age. He shot himself with a pistol; the ball entering his right temple, passed entirely through his head. A letter was found about his person which declared it not to be a hasty act, but that it had been determined upon since the evening of the 16th ult. when he was called upon to witness the only lady he ever loved, married to another, and that lady his affianced bride.

Michigan.—The Legislature of this State has passed an exemption bill in favor of debtors—and a tolerably sweeping one it is. It exempts household furniture to the amount of \$250—two cows—five pigs—ten sheep—a yoke of oxen, with chains, &c., or a span of horses, &c.—a horse and dray—all necessary farming utensils—a library worth \$150—rooms, six months provisions, &c. In short, leaving the debtor comfortably situated and sweeping away from the creditor, in many cases, pretty much all on which he could rely for the collection of his demand. One effect it will doubtless have—to increase the difficulty of incurring debts at all.

Dr. Mott, of New York, has come out in favor of the use of Tobacco; he says it is a preventive, or perhaps a cure of Laryngeal Phthisis and Bronchitis. If that is the case, there will be less difficulty in answering the question why the clergymen fifty years since were not troubled with bronchial complaints as much as they now are, as we believe in olden time, few clergymen neglected the weed in all its forms, and a pipe some two feet long was almost as necessary to clerical dignity as was a large white wig, a cocked hat, or a cane; but tempora mutantur, and pipe, cocked hat, cane, and wig have gone.—U. S. Gazette.

Singular Suicide.—A correspondent of the Highland (S. C.) Sentinel relates a very remarkable case of suicide. The writer states that Capt. James Pettit, residing near McNairs, in Polk county, (Tenn.) committed suicide on the 16th of February by blowing out his brains with a rifle. He placed the muzzle of the gun directly between his eyes and discharged it by a string attached in some way to the trigger. He had no white family, nor was there any person on the premises except his negroes—27 in number. A jury of inquest was summoned, and the manner in which the deceased came to his death settled; after which a portion of the jury took charge of his effects. They got his keys, and upon opening his trunk found his will, written six days previous, by which two of the jury then present were appointed his executors, (one of whom is the friend who communicates the intelligence.) They also found in the same trunk ten thousand dollars in gold and silver. The purport of the will was, that his negroes should be freed, and all of his personal effects, together with the cash on hand, divided amongst them. The money was deposited in one of the Banks at Athens for safe keeping, and the executors took charge of his other property.

Awful Disaster!—The Steam Boat Medora, recently built by the Virginia and Maryland Steam Navigation Company, and intended to ply between Baltimore and Norfolk, was about to leave the wharf at the former port a few days since, upon an excursion for the purpose of testing her qualities. A number of respectable citizens who had been invited, were on board.

Just as the boat was about to leave, the boiler burst, and awful to relate. Twenty-three persons, as far as had been ascertained up to the date of the account, were killed, and a great number wounded and mangled in a most shocking manner, some of whom since died, and others were despaired of.

The Ohio river was low on the 7th inst. but the navigation was uninterrupted. The Republican of that date says—

A small sale of Whiskey took place at the Canal, at 10 1/2 the lowest notch it has ever reached in this city. If it continues to fall much longer at this rate, it will become as flat as Texas money, and not worth quoting—thanks to the glorious efforts of the Washingtonians.

Death of Mr. Michie.—We copied, a day or two since, from the Richmond Star, a notice of the death of Mr. Michie, not far from that city. The Star of a subsequent date states that the circumstances of his death were very peculiar. He has a daughter about ten years old; and since his death one of his negro women has brought forward a will, which she says was given her by her master with directions to hand it to his executor in case of his death. This has been done, and a clue is no doubt afforded by it to the cause of his murder. By the terms of his will, several of his female slaves are set free, with their offspring, and a large portion of the estate set apart for them, or perhaps, their support and education. In case of his daughter's death, all his slaves are to be set free, and the estate divided among them. These facts, it is believed, were known among the slaves, and no doubt led to his murder by them. Phil. Enquirer.

The Indians.—The Burlington, Iowa, Gazette says: "We understand that the principal chiefs of the Sac and Fox nations of Indians have made application to the War Department at Washington to be permitted to visit the seat of Government, with the view of concluding a treaty for the cession of a portion of the country at present owned by them, to the General Government. A gentleman well advised of the sentiments of the Indians, and direct from their country, assures us that they are not only willing, but anxious to sell a portion of their lands, say one-half."

Singular Incident.—A Locomotive arrested by Worms.—On the completion, a few days since, of the rail way, on the Tressel and Bridge over the Congaree Swamp, and river, a general migration of the Caterpillars, of Richland, took place towards the St. Matthews shore. An army of worms, occupying in solid column, the iron rail for upwards of one mile, presented, as was supposed, but a feeble barrier to the power of steam. A locomotive, with a full train of cars loaded with iron, and moving at a speed of from 10 to 12 miles an hour, was arrested notwithstanding, at midway in the swamp by these insects, and through the agency of sand alone freely distributed on the drawing wheel, was it able to overcome them. It was a sanguinary victory in which millions were crushed to death; though the caterpillars maintained their ground and enjoyed a triumph in resisting for a brief period, even the power of the Locomotive. Patriot.

A Tall Proprietor.—Stephens the traveler mentions in his work on Central America, a Planter who owns 200,000 acres of land—ten thousand head of cattle—one thousand mares and mules—700 horses—four volcanoes—7 large rivers—and 300 boiling springs. From the top of one of the volcanoes, the owner can light his pipe, and see the Pacific and Atlantic Oceans at one view!

As a faithful chronicler of events, it becomes our unpleasant duty to record an outrageous, and for our orderly and quiet city, an unusual breach of the peace on Sunday evening last. Mrs. Zolpah Huther, in a violent outbreak of ungovernable rage and passion, to which she is unappreciably prone, inflicted three dangerous wounds on her husband with a dirk. The weapon passed twice from the back through into the lungs. Mr. H. lies in a most precarious state, and as the matter will no doubt be the subject of a judicial investigation, we forbear further comment.—St. Augustine paper.

Oregon Territory.—This vast Territory, lying on the Pacific Ocean, is now occupied by Indians and partly by the great Hudson's Bay Fur Company, an English concern, and England is setting up a claim, and it is believed, tampering with the Indians to join her in resisting the settlement of it by Americans.

In view of all these things, a bill has been brought forward in the Senate, for the settlement of the Territory by American citizens, and for extending over it, the laws of the U. States. The bill authorizes and

requires the President to take possession of the said Territory, and establish a line of military posts, for the maintenance of American authority. Six hundred and forty acres of land will be granted to every white male inhabitant, 18 years of age, who will cultivate and use the same for five consecutive years.

Iron War Steamer.—We notice with pleasure that the Bill appropriating \$250,000 for the building of an iron steamer for harbor defence, has unanimously passed the Senate. We sincerely hope the House will in this important matter act as unitedly. In this matter England is far in advance of us. There is safety in a balance of power whatever may be our prospects.

A mob was collected about the Baltimore Exchange, on Friday the 26th ult. It appears that a large number of laborers, discharged from the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, had received a check upon the Bank of Baltimore for their wages, which not being paid on presentation, was returned to the office. They were then off red Virginia money in place of it, but this they refused to take, and having met at the Exchange, a committee was appointed to wait on the President of the Company which commi tee returned, and reported that the President would cause them to be paid to-day in bankable funds. Under this promise they separated for the time.

Matters in Philadelphia.—We learn from the Philadelphia papers that housekeepers all over the city, who have been aving in the most genteel style, are breaking up and selling out their furniture, taking smaller houses and adapting their expenses to their means.—Good furniture may now be purchased for one fourth its value.—Hundreds of families are seeking board as the most economical means of living. The same thing is now taking place in New York. Many families are deserting their fashionable houses for those of more contracted apartments and humble appearance. These must certainly have the effect to teach all reflecting men the danger there is in living "beyond their means."

The following item of news does not hold out much promise to the tariffites, who hope to see the sale of American cotton supplanted in Europe by that of India, that they may have at once a monopoly in the purchase, as well as in the manufacture of the Southern staple.

Cotton in China.—The New York Herald says—"A vessel in this port is at present, we understand on good authority, taking in a cargo of raw cotton for Canton. It is a low priced cotton, laid in at 5 and 6 cents per pound. This fact proves that whenever cotton falls in this country to a certain point, say 6 or 7 cents, a new market for American cotton can be found in China. And so far from cotton ever reaching the United States from India, we can, at low rates, compete with India at her own doors, as it were, in the cultivation and shipment of Cotton."

Mexico.—The New Orleans Bulletin of the 6th inst. says that Campeachy papers of the 4th inst. contain a statement of the force of the Mexican army. The actual force on foot and mounted was upwards of 40,000 men, some of them not thoroughly drilled, but they were under a rigid discipline. The army was then stationed at Vera Cruz, 1,600 in Yucatan, 1,000 in Puebla, 1,000 in Vera Cruz, 1,000 in Uloa; 22,000 in the capital, and the remainder at various points. No mention is made of a probable movement of the army upon Texas; and, indeed, it is not a few of them can safely be spared from their present locations.

The New Orleans Courier states the authority of a letter, written in Tampico, that Santa Ana has purchased two steamers in England, manned and armed for fight, in addition to the City of Dublin steamer lying at Vera Cruz. Two corvettes were also about to pass under the Mexican flag.

The Campeachy papers also state that a great struggle is preparing for the next Presidency, the candidates being Santa Anna, Valencia and Paredas, and with every probability that the former will succeed.

Texas, Mexico, and Great Britain.—The New Orleans Bee says:—It is an ascertained fact, that the money (\$6,000,000) was furnished by British capitalists upon a mortgage of church property, to carry on this war, and in fact, the funds passed through the hands of Mr. Packenham, the British Minister in Mexico, for that purpose. The express condition of the loan was the invasion of Texas; and, Santa Ana, in obedience to the behests of the English cabinet, has inscribed Abolition in the broadest letters upon his banner. We utter nothing lightly in a matter so grave.