



The Tarborough Press,

BY GEORGE HOWARD.

Is published weekly at Two Dollars and Fifty Cents per year, if paid in advance—or Three Dollars at the expiration of the subscription year. For any period less than a year, Twenty-five Cents per month. Subscribers are at liberty to discontinue at any time, on giving notice thereof and paying arrears—those residing at a distance, must invariably pay in advance, or give a responsible reference in this vicinity.

Advertisements not exceeding a square will be inserted at One Dollar the first insertion, and 25 cents for every continuance. Longer advertisements in like proportion. Court Orders and Judicial advertisements 25 per cent. higher. Advertisements must be marked the number of insertions required, or they will be continued until otherwise ordered and charged accordingly.

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

VARIETY.



FOR THE TARBORO' PRESS

TO JULIET.

Hail! thou sweet and lovely beam,
Of brightest beauty from the skies;
Like some creature of a dream,
Passing my enchanted sight.
Yes, the tender green-field flower,
To that cheek a lustre shed;
And gave it all the magic power,
To blush in beauty—mellow red.
Sweet charmer of life's toilsome way,
Thou art beautiful and bright;
As the sun of summer's day,
As a ray of holy light.
Like some bird of early spring,
Ever sprightly, cheerful, gay;
Would that pleasure's golden wing,
Around that heart may ever play.
Beauteous creature, on thy cheek
Blush the lovely hues of day;
Lovely creature, thou art sweet
As the rosy breath of May.
Sweetest creature, all the world,
All the beauty, all the grace—
Yes, all perfection that's on earth,
Centre in thy form and face.

ORLANDO.

DEATH'S FINAL CONQUEST.

By James Shirley.

The glories of our birth and state
Are shadows, not substantial things;
There is no armor against fate:
Death lays his icy hands on kings;
Sceptre and crown
Must tumble down,
And in the dust be equal made
With the poor crooked scythe and spade.
Some men with swords may reap the field,
And plant fresh laurels where they kill;
But their strong nerves at last must yield,
They tame but one another still.
Early or late
They stoop to fate,
And must give up their murmuring breath,
When they, pale captives, creep to death.
The garlands wither on your brow,
Then boast no more your mighty deeds;
Upon death's purple altar now
See, where the victor victim bleeds:
All heads must come
To the cold tomb,
Only the actions of the just
Smell sweet, and blossom in the dust.

From the Ithaca N. Y. Journal.

A FEARFUL RIDE.

The Ithaca and Owego rail road, as it comes into this village, descends in less than half a mile nearly 500 feet by means of two inclined planes. The cars on their arrival at the upper engine houses are detached from the locomotive and permitted to descend to the lower engine house under the control of brakes. From the lower engine house, which is at the top of the first inclined plane the passengers are brought to this village by stage. This is because of the great steepness of the lower inclined plane; it descends 450 feet in the distance of 1760, or, nearly at an angle of 45 degrees to the horizon. No person of sane mind would venture his neck by going down this inclined plane, as in case of the car becoming detached in descending, it would inevitably be dashed into atoms.

On Saturday last the car containing eleven passengers, was detached at upper engine house, but it was found that the brakes did not operate, and that the car was hastening with constantly accelerated rapidity toward the brink of the lower inclined plane. The forward brakeman leaped from the car for the purpose of throwing it off the track by means of a beam, but he stumbled and failed in his object. The other brakeman sat at his post like a hero, calling to the passengers to jump and save themselves. On went the car with dreadful rapidity, and one by one the passengers threw themselves out.

The Hon. Amasa Dana, leaped from the car as it passed through the lower engine house, and there also the brakeman sprang for his life. One man alone was unable to escape before the car, which was already outstripping the wind, made the plunge down the lower plane. The whole length of this was traversed almost in an instant.

About 100 feet from the bottom the car left the track, dashing to pieces the iron wheels on which the engine rope plays, and splintering the beams which bound the tracks together, until it reached the foot of the plane, where it was dashed into a thousand fragments. One of the car wheels was shattered to pieces, the heavy iron axle broken, and scarcely any one piece of the body left entire. We saw the wreck, and if a bomb shell had burst in the car it could not have more completely demolished it. In the midst of the fragments the man who descended with the car was found, his arm broken above and below, and his head severely fractured. Medical assistance was at once rendered, & there is some hope of his recovery. His name is Babcock, and he is a relative of Mr. Eber Babcock, of this village. During the delirium occasioned by the blow, the wounded man kept constantly repeating words as if endeavoring to stop a term of hours.

Judge Dana was but slightly hurt, although several of the passengers who sprang from the car were severely but not dangerously injured.

M. B., whose escape with life is little short of a miracle, was at the time our paper went to press, gradually improving, and confident hopes are entertained of his recovery.

The New York Tribune says that the Catskill and Canajoharie Rail road was sold on Friday on a State mortgage of \$200,000. It brought only \$11,600! The Ithaca and Owego Railroad was sold at the same time on a State mortgage of \$315,700. It brought only \$4,500! So that the State loses on its advances to these two minor works about \$500,000, though the first is finished for 28 miles from Catskill, and the other completed.

Villany.—The Petersburg Intelligencer states that the Engine and Train of Cars from the South were thrown off the Petersburg Road on the night of the 17th, when about a mile from Town. Some friend in human shape had placed two beams of wood across the road a short distance of each other. The first beam failed to cause the intended injury, as the "cow lifter" attached to the Engine threw it off the track, but the second threw off the Engine and Car attached to it. There were several passengers in the Cars, but we are happy to say that no one sustained any injury.

Florida War.—The last Charleston Mercury has news from St. Augustine, by which it appears that so far from hostilities having ceased, they have attacked two houses and killed eight persons, and wounded others. The scene of all this was within a few miles of Santa Fe. (Mineral Springs.) The Indians numbering about 25, have gone South, pursued by about 500 regulars; and they may as well pursue an ignis fatuus.

The volunteer companies of Maryland, Virginia, Pennsylvania, and the District of Columbia, held the largest military encampment, at Baltimore, on the 20th inst., ever held in this country. Rigid discipline, as if in regular service, was maintained.—The Baltimore papers teem with the magnificence of the scene. The President of the U. S. went on to review them.

The Havana correspondent of the Charleston Mercury, says that, from appearances, Molasses may soon be bought there for the value of the cask!

Good hams lately sold in the Cincinnati market at 3 cents per lb. The common price however, is 4 or 5 cents.

The Coming Crop.—The Cincinnati Chronicle estimates the wheat crop of the U. States for 1842, at one hundred and twenty millions of bushels, or thirty millions more than in 1839, as ascertained by the last census. The conclusion is that the price of wheat and flour will be quite low, even less than \$2 90 or \$3 per barrel, the price at that place in 1840.

Resumption.—Six of the Banks of New Orleans resumed specie payments on the 16th inst. Considerable run was made at first, which soon abated. It appears that two of the Banks refused to resume, which caused more excitement than there would have been. The Presidents of the resuming Banks say that they can and will stick to resumption.

Since writing the above, we have intelligence of the resumption of all the Banks in New Orleans.

Look out for Scoundrels.—We hear that a most daring outrage was committed at Pittsylvania Court House, on the night of Thursday last, by two villains who having procured admission into the Store of Mr. J. T. Watson, (the Postmaster of the village,) on pretence of desiring to purchase a bottle of castor oil, seized his Clerk, flourished a Bowie knife over his head, threatening him with instant death

if he resisted or made a noise, tied him hand and foot and proceeded quite leisurely, to rifle the cash drawer of its contents.

The young man, thus bound, was left to pass the night as comfortably as his situation would allow, with the assurance that his captors would remain in the neighborhood of the store until morning, and would put him to death if he should dare to give the alarm.

As it is not improbable that these enterprising gentlemen or some of their associates and kindred spirits may favor Danville with a visit, we advise our merchants and other citizens and above all, our Town Authorities to hold themselves in readiness to give them a suitable reception.

Danville Reporter.

Confusion in Prospect.—A number of persons who have seceded from different orthodox churches in Boston, are about to build a new place of worship and unite themselves into one congregation, and membership, under the pastoral care of the Rev. Mr. Kirk.

The Batesville (Ark.) News states that the Indian tribes on the Western border are far ahead of the white inhabitants of that State in their encouragement of schools and public learning.

Sad Times in Kentucky.—The Lexington (Ky.) Intelligencer says: "We learn that on Monday last, at the opening of the Estill Circuit Court, the sheriff of the county resigned his commission, and the Judge was compelled to adjourn court without doing any business. General distress is said to prevail throughout the country."

Sun.

We have seen a letter from Connecticut, confirming the fact that a requisition has been made from Rhode Island upon Gov. Cleveland for the person of Governor Dorr. Gov. Cleveland declined to comply with it, and the messenger went back to Rhode Island. It is said, that Gov. Seward agrees to deliver up Governor Dorr, if he can find him.

N. Y. Evening Post.

The Rhode Island Fraud.—It seems, from the statements of Messrs. Anthony and Harris, that the friends of free suffrage in Rhode Island were cheated into a belief by Gov. King, and his party, that an amicable and fair adjustment of the difficulties between the parties would at once follow a disbandment of the array of force, called together to maintain the rights of the people. The majority who voted for the Constitution now see that deception was brought in aid of the United States troops to defeat the popular will. The whole country may now perceive what would be the fate of public liberty, if Whigery had a formidable standing army to assist its treacherous designs. The Autocrat does not harbor feelings of more deadly hate towards the struggling Poles, than Federalism to popular rights in this country.

Globe.

How the world goes.—Nicholas Biddle, who cheated the stockholders of the United States Bank out of near thirty-five millions of dollars, cheated the people who held the notes of that Bank out of millions more, bought up editors and politicians like cattle in the market, and did more to corrupt the morals of this country than any ten thousand men now living, has been released from legal responsibility by a Pennsylvania Court.

Amos Kendall, who redeemed the Post Office Department from embarrassment and corruption, compelled every man in its service to do his duty to the country, and refused to pay out moneys to powerful contractors, to which he believed they had no just claim in law or equity, has been punished by a Washington court in a judgment for eleven thousand dollars, although his motives are admitted to have been honest and praiseworthy.

Kendall's Expositor.

A Row in Boston.—The students of Cambridge University having adopted the "Oxford caps," and worn them in the streets of Boston, a number of rowdies got imitation caps, and ridiculed the wearers. This, on Saturday, produced a row in front of the Tremont House, which ended in a general fight—a number of both parties were much injured. At night a number of the rowdies repaired to the University, attacked and broke in the windows of the law school, stoned the college, and did other disreputable acts. This is disgraceful to Boston.—Fay Jour.

Bank of Illinois.—This Bank has announced its intention to resume specie payments on or before the 25th day of June.

Volunteers for Texas from Kentucky, Alabama and Missouri, were in New Orleans on the 12th. They numbered about two hundred.

Something Novel.—A young girl of the town of Raisting, near Adrian, N. Y. a few days since became the mother of four boys at one birth! What will she do when she is a woman? The Editor of the Adrian Watch Tower recommends some of the bachelors to make a wife of her; so we suppose the above affair is quite "an accident."—Fay Cur.

New Orleans.—In consequence of the depreciation of the small notes issued by the municipalities of New Orleans, occasioned by the resumption of specie payments, a mob assembled, and destroyed several brokers' offices, plundering and carrying off the specie. By the efforts of a small number of the orderly citizens, the mob was quieted without the aid of the civil power; several of the rioters arrested, and order again restored.

New Orleans is divided into, we believe three municipalities, each having a separate organization and public officers. During the suspension of specie payments, each of these municipalities had issued small notes, to a considerable amount, which formed the chief currency of the mass of the people. These notes being suddenly depreciated, and thereby causing serious loss to a class least able to bear it caused the outbreak. The municipalities were about to adopt measures to redeem their notes. New Orleans has heretofore enjoyed high distinction, as a peaceable, orderly community.—Rich. Her.

Great Earthquake in the Island of St. Domingo.—Great destruction of life and property.—The New York papers of Saturday morning contain all the particulars received of the great earthquake at Cape Haitien, which occurred on the 7th ult. and destroyed an immense deal of property and thousands of lives. It is a singular fact that at Bayou Peche, Louisiana, an earthquake was experienced on the same day, and the waters of the river and lake rose suddenly about six feet. The following account we find in the Courier, translated from the Port au Prince Patriot of the 11th ult.—Balt. Sun.

On Saturday, the 7th ult., at twenty minutes past seven, in the evening, we experienced some severe shocks of an earthquake, which put the whole town in commotion. At midday a large meteor was perceived passing to the east. The heat was excessive, and thick clouds hung over the neighboring mountain, going in a direction from the southeast to the northeast. The seamen who were in the roads report that they felt the shock before they saw the houses shake, which would indicate that the shock came from the east. Many persons, however, think they observed that the oscillations came from the north and went north.

There were two very decided shocks, the first was not as long as the second; the latter was the most violent and lasted about three minutes. All abandoned their houses, and the streets were filled with the afflicted population. But a little more, and Port au Prince would have been the scene of a disaster similar to that of 1770, a fatal year which occurred to the minds of every one. There is scarcely a single brick or stone house which has not suffered damage, they are all more or less damaged. Some, it is said, are scarcely habitable. The facade on the Senate House on which is sculptured the arms of the Republic surmounted by the tree of liberty, were detached from the edifice and broken into pieces by the fall. The interior of the building has also received some damage. In the night between Saturday and Sunday, two shocks were again felt, but not as violent as the first, one at 10 o'clock and the other at 12. At 11 o'clock in the morning of Sunday came another shock, mass at church was interrupted, and those officiating at it ran away and many females fainted. Monday, at 11 o'clock in the morning, another shock.

The weather during these three days has had a lowering and at times a threatening appearance. Monday evening, a little rain with excessive heat before and afterward; night cool. Tuesday, a change of weather, return of the breeze and appearance of rain. In the evening at eight o'clock, the weather was stormy and every thing seemed to indicate an abundance of rain. The hopes we entertained yesterday have not been realized. On Wednesday we were awoke at a few minutes before five in the morning by another earthquake.

During these latter days it appears to us as if the earth on which we were walking were constantly quaking.

Saint Marc.—A letter from this town, which has been communicated to us, informs us that there too the earthquake of Saturday last was felt with the greatest violence; many houses have been so much shaken that they threaten every instant to fall down. On some plantations in the neighborhood of the town very great damage has been done.

Gonaives, 8th May.—Yesterday afternoon an earthquake was felt in this city, which was so violent that most of the

houses in it were thrown down. At the same time, in consequence of the shock, a fire broke out in the apothecary's shop of Mr. Laver ezzes and consumed in a few moments an entire block. The flames destroyed every thing that came in their way; there was not a drop of water in the town.

In short, no one has escaped the calamity. Now, while we are writing, the fire is entirely extinguished, but the sky looks threatening, and we are afraid of more shocks. Unfortunately our fears should be realized; there will be an end of the few houses remaining standing; and Gonaives will be no more. The first and principal shock lasted about five minutes, and was followed during the night by more than twenty others, which, though not so violent, were equally fearful.

Cape Haitien, Wednesday 6 o'clock in the evening—Most deplorable news is spreading throughout the city. It has been brought by Mr. Obas, son of the General commanding the District of Plaisance. In consequence of the earthquake which was felt here on Saturday evening, Cape town has entirely disappeared, and with it two-thirds of the population. The families which escaped this disaster have taken refuge at La Fossette, where they are without shelter, clothes or provisions. It is said that the President of Hayti has given orders to the physicians and officers of health attached to the hospital, to set off this evening and give their assistance to the unfortunate victims of this disaster.

The Journal of Commerce has letters from Port au Prince; of the 12th ult., which confirms the above to the fullest extent, and indeed makes it worse, if possible. One letter says that at Cape Haitien but one person was saved, all the others being either drowned or crushed to death. The Cape itself was one mass of ruins. The town of Cape Haitien contained 15,000 inhabitants.

Semmes, the murderer.—We learn from the Charlottesville Advocate, that Semmes the young man who shot Professor Davis, has forfeited his recognizance to appear at the last term of Albemarle Superior court. The amount of the bail bond (\$25,000.) was paid into court by a relative of Semmes from Georgia.—Pet. Int.

Good News.—The Legislature of Maine has agreed to appoint four Commissioners, two of each party, with full powers, to consult with the Secretary of State in the Negotiation respecting the North Eastern Boundary.

Northeastern Boundary.—Governor Davis of Massachusetts has summoned his Council to convene at Boston immediately, to take into consideration the appointment of Commissioners to negotiate with the Envoy of Great Britain, in connexion with the Commissioners of Maine, yet to be appointed, for the settlement of the Northeastern boundary.—National Intelligencer.

U. S. Loan.—We are happy to say that the Secretary of the Treasury has disposed of so much of U. S. loan as it was desirous to sell at this time; to Messrs. John Ward & Co. The amount is supposed to be three and a half millions, and the rate a little under par. The Secretary will now be able to do justice to all claimants upon his department.

The New Orleans Banks are now all paying specie, two which hung back on the day fixed for resumption having since come in. We have accounts of the three first days of the resumption, which went on altogether favorably and acceptably. Some specie was at first drawn from the Banks, but the whole amount drawn from all the Banks during the three days amounted to but from one to two hundred thousand dollars.—Ibid.

Banks in the United States.—In a late number of Sylvester's Counterfeit Detector, we find a list of the names of upwards of 1,200 banks in the United States. Upon a careful examination, we find that of the 1,200 upwards of 300 are broken, or "no sale," which means the same thing; sixty-four are fraudulent institutions; forty-four are either closed or closing; fifty-five are at a discount of from 25 to 90 per cent. sixty-two are from 2 to 20 per cent. discount; and but 52 are at par, or worth 100 cents on the dollar in the city of New York. The same paper also contains a list of over 860 different counterfeits on the various banking institutions in the Union. These are some of the beauties of banking.

Mutability of Fortune.—Some years ago, a wealthy Englishman, who resided in Philadelphia, purchased stock in the United States Bank to the amount of \$40,000. He afterwards put in it the fortune of his wife, which was \$20,000. The sum of \$10,000 was left to her afterwards, by legation; and this was also deposited in the U. S. Bank.—They now reside near Camden, N. J., and his wife takes in sewing to support the family.