



The "Tarborough Press,"

BY GEORGE HOWARD.
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Miscellaneous.

INDIAN WAR.

The Creeks.—It appears that the Creek Indians have renewed the war. On the 24th July a party of hostiles crossed the Chattoahoochee, and attacked our troops at Fort M'Cray, and routed them, killing three and wounding five. The following is from the Columbus Herald of 26th ult.

From the Columbus Herald 26th ult.

An express came up from Fort M'Cray on yesterday morning with intelligence that a battle had been fought on the plantation of Mr. Quarles's about twenty-two miles below this place, between the whites and Indians, the latter consisting of about two hundred and fifty, the former of ninety mounted men attached to colonel Alford's command: in the beginning of the engagement the whites gained an advantage and were driving the foe before them; but the wily savage had adroitly kept back a portion of his force, by whom he was suddenly joined, and flanking our troops on the right and left, attacked them with such superior strength as compelled them to make good their retreat. The whites had five killed—of the enemy it was ascertained that seven were killed, certain, and probably a much greater number. The express says:

"The battle was hot on both sides, for near an hour, when overcome by a superior force we were compelled to retreat."

Mr. Colly, the overseer of Mr. D. P. Hillhouse, was shot through the head and killed on the spot, in the early part of the engagement.

TEXAS.

The Texian government has declared that the bounties of lands granted to volunteers shall be as follows:—

"To all who are now in service and shall continue in service faithfully during the war, 1250 acres.

"To all who shall have served faithfully for a period not less than three months, 320 acres.

"To all who shall have entered service previous to the first day of next July, and shall continue in service faithfully during the war, provided the war shall continue for a period more than 6 months, 950 acres.

"To all who shall enter the service after the first day of next July, a quantity proportioned to their service and to be hereafter determined."

The Conquest of Mexico.—The people of the valley of the Mississippi are persuaded that the Texian contest will terminate in the conquest of Mexico. The Grand Gulf (Miss.) Advertiser says: "As it is pretty well understood that the uprise of Texas is based upon the downfall of Mexico, there will be no lack of volunteers, particularly in the autumn, when there will be an open road to the ancient city of Montezuma."

The Express Mail.—The Postmaster General has invited propo-

sals for carrying an express mail from New York to Mobile, from whence it will be carried in Steamboats to New Orleans. The time occupied in carrying the mail from New York to New Orleans is to be about 64 days. It now takes 13 or 14 days.

William and Mary College.—The Professors of the College have determined to afford instruction, free of charge to any minister or candidate for the ministry of the various denominations of the State. It is said that this is the first institution in the Union, from which such a liberal offer has proceeded.

Great Failure at Buffalo.—The news of the failure of Benjamin Rathbun at Buffalo, which was received this morning, caused a very unusual sensation in Wall street. His affairs have for months past been the subject of much speculation, and his notes, endorsed by some ten or twelve of the best names in that city have been crowded upon the market at the enormous discount of three or four per cent. a month. They have served for the quotations of some of our neighbors in giving the condition of the money market. The credit of every body in Buffalo of course became deeply implicated, and it was said repeatedly that, if Rathbun failed, all Buffalo must fail.

Mr. Rathbun's business was enormously extended. In addition to large operations in real estate in which he was constantly engaged, he was a contractor for erecting the great hotel, and many other buildings. In his line he had shops and establishments of his own for making bricks, and furnishing and working all sorts of materials for building. He had no less than four stores kept in his own name, three of which were one hundred and fifty feet deep, filled with valuable merchandize. He owned the line of the stages from Buffalo to Batavia, and in fact almost all the lines running out of that city, and for this and other purposes, owned six hundred horses. He employed twenty-eight clerks, and two thousand other persons in the various departments of his operations.

To pay the million and a half of responsibilities Mr. Rathbun exhibits a list of property which he has conveyed to assignees, valued at two millions and a half. Other persons value the list at two millions or something under. If these statements are near the truth, it is to be hoped that the affair will not in the end prove seriously injurious to any one. Rathbun, and a brother who is charged with having executed the forgeries, have fled to Canada.

Mr. Rathbun, we understand, represented the whole amount of his debts at a million and a half of dollars, and on more than a million of his paper acknowledged that he had forged the names of rich neighbors. On a particular occasion he procured L. F. Allen and eleven others to endorse three of his notes for 5000 dollars each. The transaction was generally known in Buffalo.—These notes with the endorsements thereon, he multiplied at his pleasure, and the forgeries passed unsuspected, as whenever a forged note was mentioned, it was taken for one of the well known and genuine notes. This forged paper was sold in Wall street, in Canada, and wherever a market could be found for it.

His skill and enterprise, sustained by a large number of well known fortunate speculations, gave him a reputation for talents and wealth by which, until now, he has been able to carry on these diversified and almost limitless

operations. But he has failed at last. From statements which are as good as can be had in such a case, we are led to hope that the consequences will not be ruinous on so broad a scale as had been anticipated if indeed there is any ruin at all. At any rate it does not appear that the citizens of Buffalo are likely to lose to any considerable extent.

N. Y. Jour. of Com.

Ugly reports.—There was a rumor generally spread through Wall street to day that Mr. Rathbun, the great land speculator, of Buffalo, had committed various forgeries to an immense amount, and had absconded. One note for \$5,000 in this city has several endorsers on it, all forged. It will make a great sensation west, as the amount is said to be above a million of dollars.

He is supposed to have gone into Canada.—N. Y. Star.

The Crops generally, through the country, in consequence of the late prevalence of fine weather, and due admixture of heat and moisture, have quite disappointed, as we predicted they would, the croakings of interested speculators, about the failures in Maryland and Virginia. From most quarters the accounts of the harvests are cheering. Even as remote as from Tennessee, we learn the oats, corn, hemp and tobacco were never more promising, and the wheat gives a fair average; so in Kentucky. In fact, so varied are the resources of the husbandman, and so diversified our climate, that where there is a lack in one quarter and one article, there is sure to be, by the wise regulations of Providence, a superabundance in others. We never need fear a famine.—ib

Horrible.—Mrs. Sedore, a lady residing at English neighborhood, was found quite dead, hanging from the window of her bedroom by one of her feet, which was secured between the sill of the window and the sash.—ib.

A person in Coventry, Conn. was stung on the nose by a bee, and before he could get home his head was so much swollen as to make his respiration difficult and the pain and inflammation of the sting extended throughout his system even to the extremities of his hands and toes.—ib.

There is a great Clothes Washing Establishment at Boston, 130 feet long by 30 deep, moved by water power. The females constantly employed in ironing amount to 50.—ib.

Romance of Real Life.—Whilst a party of young ladies and gentlemen were enjoying themselves in a boat by sailing up and down the river at Philadelphia, one of the party, a Miss Sarah Sheppard, flung herself into the river and was drowned. She was incited to the act from love and jealousy, being deeply enamoured of a young man of the party, who did not return her affection, but was so close in his attention to a more favored rival as to drive her to distraction and this last act of desperation.—ib.

A circumstance of juvenile depravity such as is rarely seen, occurred in this city on Saturday. Two little girls—the elder apparently not more than four years old, and the other about a year younger—were playing together near the head of India wharf. In a few moments they seated themselves on a timber lying near, when the elder seized her companion by the neck, and notwithstanding her out cries forced her into the dock. Fortunately Cap-

tain Whitney of the Nantucket was passing at the time, and he succeeded in rescuing the child from the eminent danger in which she had been thrown by the deliberate act of her playmate.—The child who can do a deed like this when but four years old, bids fair to reach either the gallows or the State prison long before she reaches the years of maturity.

Boston Atlas.

Maria Monk's Awful Disclosures.—We perceive by the Montreal papers, that the inspection of the Hotel Dieu Nunnery in that city, prove that the Disclosures are a tissue of falsehood, as far as regards the localities of that religious house, and that it is quite certain that this woman could never have been an inmate of it. It is disclosed, moreover, that she had resided at one time in a sort of Magdalen Asylum in Montreal for penitent prostitutes, and that the names of the pretended nuns introduced by her into her work, were actually those of certain of the frail sisterhood who were in the asylum at the very period she inhabited. The "Refutation" will appear forthwith, and when it sees the light, we will give an analysis of it to our readers.

Since writing the above, we have been favored with an inspection of the manuscript copy of the "Refutation," and the pieces justificatives appended thereto in the form of number of affidavits, the most important of which are those of the gentlemen who visited the interior of the Hotel Dieu nunnery, to compare it with the description given by Maria Monk. Among those, were the Rev. Mr. Curry, corresponding secretary of the Home Missionary Society; the Rev. G. W. Perkins, pastor of the American Presbyterian Church; the Rev. Esson, pastor of the Scotch Presbyterian Church; Benjamin Holmes, Esq. cashier of the Montreal Bank, and justice of the peace; John Ostell, Esq., Architect and Surveyor; and John Jones, editor of the Ami du Peuple, newspaper. All these gentlemen declare that there is not the slightest resemblance between Maria Monk's description, and the buildings and vaults; and that had any alteration been made since the publication of the book, it would have been necessary to alter it from summit to foundation. Nothing can be more complete than the sworn evidence of these gentlemen, who are among the most respectable in the British provinces.

There are affidavits of Jane Ray, so frequently mentioned in the "Disclosure," Maria Howard, Miss Reed, Jane McCoy, who were penitent prostitutes in the Magdalen Asylum at the time Maria Monk was there; and also of various persons with whom Maria Monk lived during the period she states that she was an inmate of the nunnery.

The work will be ready in a fortnight, and will be issued by one of our respectable publishers.

We, therefore, consider this most impudent humbug as being most satisfactorily exposed. A little time was necessary for this conclusion; and that time has been so employed as to bring conviction to the minds of the most bigotted and credulous.

N. Y. Transcript.

Life in Mississippi.—A letter from a gentleman in Benton, (Miss.) dated July 8th, to his friends in this place, contains the following:—Alex. Gaz.

"Our community has been thrown into a state of excitement in the last few days, by several shocking murders. The first was the case of an overseer who killed a negro on the plantation of John B. Pease. Verdict of the inquest

'deliberate and wilful murder.' The person charged was brought to town, examined before a justice, and admitted to bail in the sum of \$2000! The second was the murder of a Mr. Harris, who was killed by a man named Bird, and his son Wade Bird. A dispute arose about a tuition bill, when the Birds fell on Harris, the old man holding him while the son stabbed him fifteen or twenty times with a dirk, till he fell and expired! Harris fought manfully, having during the scuffle shot the son in the abdomen and wounded him severely in the back, besides stabbing the elder Bird several times. The Birds have been committed to Vicksburg jail. Two or three days after this, Wm. S. Eastwick shot a man in Manchester, named Allen, a mail rider but was acquitted on his examination before a magistrate. Public opinion goes against this decision.

Besides all this, there has lately been some lynching of some shop keepers on the road between this and Manchester, for selling whiskey to and harboring negroes. Each of the lynched received about one hundred lashes. One of them has taken refuge here but has received notice to quit the state.—Many of our citizens are opposed to this practice, and are resolved to maintain the supremacy of the laws. They have determined, therefore, to resist the illegal attempts of the lynchers.

A strapper—not an "under" one.—There is a young gentleman in Louisville (Ky.) only 19 years of age, whose height is seven feet six and a half inches, and it is said he is not done growing yet! That any man stands higher in the community than this aspiring youth, is more than we know or believe.

Singular Discovery.—We have read in the Southern papers a communication from the Southern Medical Journal of a remarkable discovery made by Signor Segato, of Italy. The discovery consists in the art of petrifying or converting into stone the various parts of the human system. It has even been carried so far as to be applied to blood. An American lady wrote to her friends some time since, that having undergone the operation of the lancet, she had sent a bowl of the fluid to Segato, to have it petrified, and would forward it to her friends cut into rings. The account in the Medical Journal is transmitted by the Hon. Richard H. Wilde, of Georgia, and appears to be entitled to credit.

American Beacon.

Spider silk.—It is said that M. Bon, a French gentleman, on one occasion for an experiment, collected about 12 or 13 ounces of the bags or balls of shortlegged spiders and after causing the dust to be beaten out of them, he washed them clean—steeped them in soap, saltpetre, and gum arabic, boiling them in this preparation for a few hours. He then dried and carded them—thus obtaining a beautiful silk of an ash color. M. Bon had stockings and gloves made of this material, which he presented to the French Academy, and to the English Royal Society. After some further experiments, he was of opinion that the spiders yielded more silk in proportion than the common silk worm; for example, he said, that it only required two ounces of spider silk to make a pair of stockings, whereas it takes seven or eight of common silk.

Animal Magnetism seems to be getting as much in vogue in New England, as mormonism and temperance societies. Mr. Poyer, a

French gentleman, is now lecturing upon the subject at Portland, Maine. There must always be some hobby, or ignis fatuus to feed the credulity of a people fond of running into the extremes of fanaticism.—N. Y. Star.

A Good Haul.—The New York Gazette of July 29th says: "Yesterday as the laborers were digging in the Battery, for the purpose of regulating the centre path-way, from which the benches have recently been taken away, they discovered a large quantity of Sovereigns, to the amount of several hundred dollars, buried in the earth. The spot where the gold was found, was on the edge of the grass plot immediately behind the large Buttonwood tree, opposite the entrance to Castle Garden. Those in the neighborhood, including workmen and boys, taking it for granted that 'to the victors belong the spoils,' removed the deposits sans ceremonie, some obtaining more than others. These Sovereigns have no doubt been stolen and buried at the above place to be removed as circumstances required."

An Envidable Reputation.—We copy the following from the National Intelligencer:

In the first rank of respectability, whether of character or ability, in the present House of Representatives, stands Samuel Hoar, of Massachusetts. Some idea of his character at home, as well as here, may be gathered from the following anecdote, which we find in the Boston Galaxy:

"A case of a criminal character was lately tried in Middlesex, in which the jury could not agree. They were, as usual, to return into court, and state the reasons why they could not come to a decision. The Judge asked if the difficulty was in the law or the evidence.—One of the jurors made answer that it was neither in the law nor in the evidence, but in the plea; for, said he, the law and the evidence make the man guilty enough, but Squire Hoar said in his plea, that he believed upon his conscience that the man was innocent, and as Squire Hoar always speaks the truth, the Jury don't seem to know how to get over it."

Bill of Costs.—The Select men of Belchertown, Mass. have presented the following bill of costs to the widow of Mr. Kingsley Swift, of Whatley, who was killed by lightning in that town, a week or two since:

Burying two dead horses,	\$3 00
Keeping the corpse one night,	2 00
White pine coffin,	6 00
Incidental expenses,	1 00

\$12 00

The widow was unable to meet the demand, and her neighbors generously paid it for her. We hope people who expect to be knocked over by lightning, will keep without the precincts of Belchertown.—Northampton Courier.

Cheap Religion.—The Lacedaemonians had a law among them that every one should serve the gods with as little expense as he could—in which they differed from all the other Greeks; and Lycurgus, being asked for what reason he made this institution so unlike the rest of Greece, answered, "Lest the service of the gods should at any time be intermitted;" for he found that if religion should be as expensive there as in other parts of Greece, it might sometimes happen that divine worship, out of the covetousness of some and the poverty of others, would be neglected.

A bad compromise is better than a successful law suit.