



The "Tarborough Press,"

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 Published weekly, at Two Dollars and Fifty Cents per year, if paid in advance—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 their vicinity. Advertisements, not exceeding 16 lines in length, (or a square) will be inserted at 25 cents the first insertion & 25 cents each subsequent insertion. Longer ones at that rate for every square. Advertisements must be marked with the number of insertions required, or they will be continued until otherwise ordered, and charged accordingly. Letters addressed to the Editor must be paid, or they may not be attended to.

Miscellaneous.

From the *Wheeling (Va.) Times*, Aug. 16th.

Execution.—Thomas Wintringer was yesterday executed in this place, in conformance with the sentence of the Court, for the murder of Jesse Chrisman in April last. A vast crowd from every direction and many from a great distance, attended to witness this sad spectacle. A warrant for the reprieve of Boon Long, the accomplice in the murder, until the 23d of September, was received from the acting Governor on Saturday last.

It would appear from the following account, published in the same paper, that a desperate project for the release of the culprit was only defeated by the firmness and watchfulness of the citizens of Wheeling:

The long agony is over, at last we hope a respite will now be given to our citizens who have been harassed for a week past to an extent inconceivable by any one who have not witnessed it. We have seemed to be under martial law. Martial music has every evening been heard in our street, guards and bayonets have glistened in the light of the night lamps and the measured tread of soldiers on guard, the muttered call to stand, give the countersign, by the patrol in the latter watches of the night; the restless and fearful looks of citizens as they have gathered in groups and discussed the probability of an attack upon their persons or property for the rescue of the prisoners confined in our Jail under sentence of death, have been calculated to cast a gloom over every mind.

To walk our streets where we have been free as air, and hear at every corner the demand, with a poised musket at one's breast, "who comes there," and the answer, "a friend to the laws and the city of Wheeling."—Then the call for "the countersign, or your name and business," has seemed to cast us back near a century into the days when men's lives were preserved only by the sword or bayonet. Yet such has been the fate of our citizens, and not without sufficient cause.

Soon after the attempt made to escape by the prisoners in the jail in this city, there was a rumor that certain friends of Wintringer, one of the prisoners at Steubenville, intended making an attempt to rescue him. The guard about the jail, was then, with a very proper precaution, doubled; but no excitement prevailed until this rumor became a certainty from various sources whence correct information had been obtained. It was known, too, that not only the friends of Wintringer in Steubenville, but his reckless and depraved associates on the river, even down to Cincinnati, together with some few of the same stamp in and about Wheeling, had entered into a solemn league to rescue the criminal from his impending fate. From the nearest estimate that could be found, these desperadoes would number from 3 to 500, many of whom it was known had prepared themselves with fire

arms for the expedition. Then the patriotism of our volunteer corps was at once made manifest—they came forward, well prepared to defend the city, and they have not been lax in their duty as the event has shown. With the increase of their arduous duties their perseverance has increased, and they have nobly earned and now receive the warmest thanks of their fellow citizens whom they have protected; and we trust they will receive some decided testimonial of the obligations under which our citizens as a body now rest to them.

Some have doubted the existence of any conspiracy to prevent the execution; and the fact that every thing has passed off without any more riots than such as always disgrace every public execution, has increased their doubts, but circumstances have proved to those best acquainted with them, that there would have been an attempt to that effect, a desperate and bloody one, had not the conspirators been overawed by a superior force prepared at all points to meet contingencies. It is now nearly two weeks since a military guard consisting of a detachment from the volunteer companies was first called to guard the jail.—This for two or three nights was considered sufficient, until the threats of the criminals' associates "to burn the town or free them," induced the placing a guard at the waterworks, which might have been rendered inefficient by a few moments energetic labor on the part of the evil disposed. The plot thickened as the fatal day approached Clubs of armed men were discerned in the woods at evening and early in the morning in each direction. It was then thought necessary that a patrol should be drawn, of a certain number of citizens from each ward in addition to the three efficient military companies; the fire and horse companies guarding their own premises and apparatus, and ready for action at a moment's notice.

On Saturday last many strangers were seen which was anything but calculated to excite confidence, and in the evening it became known that the authenticated statement of the postponement of Long's execution by the Gov. was carried up the river as fast as horse could move. This was calculated still more to increase, not the alarm, but the general interest and precaution of our citizens. On Sunday morning strangers commenced thronging our streets, and not a moment passed during the day but more or less horsemen from a distance were seen riding to and fro, and endeavoring to obtain quarters; carriages and vehicles of every description, came too, several steamboats loaded to the guards with passengers, filled the wharves, and before night our town was almost a solid crowd.

About sunset on Sunday, 100 citizens took possession of that number of guns received from St. Clairsville, and formed into a company, resolved to see the laws of Virginia and of the United States enforced at all hazards; and their resolution was needed, for every arrival from up the river since, announced that the excitement on the Ohio side was great in favor of the criminal, and that a general out-breaking in consequence of the reprieve of Long and not of Wintringer, was to be apprehended. The night came on gloomy enough; but one resolution was to be seen among our respectable citizens, and that was to have the laws respected. Late in the night, two men from Steubenville were taken up, and on examination confessed that they were of the gang, and that their object was at that time to go up

the river a short distance, to inform their company that an attack would be useless; as the town was so well guarded as to afford them no hopes. Two of our citizens proceeded with them about two miles up the river to the residence of the family of Long, where they found nineteen persons; with the father of the criminal who suffered yesterday, all armed to the teeth.

After learning the state of things in town, the father, who was the leader of that band, exhausted with want of repose and food, of which he asserted he had not partaken for several days, gave up all hopes apparently, and gave the pistols he carried into the hands of the citizens, acknowledging what his efforts had been, but that he found them useless and would not proceed further. All was then quiet until the night guard was relieved.

Yesterday passed off with no signs of agitation.

From the Journal of Commerce.

Case of Rathbun.—A Buffalo correspondent of the Albany Argus, gives some hints in regard to the developments made, or to be made, by the correspondence between Benjamin Rathbun and his confidential clerk Rathbun Allen, while in this city last spring, to which we alluded in a former publication. After stating a number of particulars relative to the extent of Rathbun's operations in real estate, merchandize, stages, manufactures, and every thing else, the writer proceeds—

I am credibly informed, that it is now ascertained by an examination of his papers, that from the commencement of his forgeries to the present time, they amount to about 7,000,000! No crime of the same magnitude, is, I believe, on record. Fauntleroy, in England, though exceeding all European experience, did not more than equal one tenth part of that amount. But it excites my wonder how such a course of conduct could be continued for two or three years, to so great an extent, without giving rise to some suspicion. Yet none seems to have been excited, or if excited, to have been made public. It is true that there were many who supposed that bankruptcy would be the end of him; but none seem to have anticipated the truth in its whole extent. He says that for the last four months he has lived in constant dread of an explosion—has felt as if he stood before a loaded cannon with its match slowly burning. To postpone the explosion, he has been obliged to continue and enlarge his evil practices, until their extent gives him a painful elevation above all other criminals.

Notwithstanding his crimes, there is much sympathy for him here. He was always honorable and generous in his dealings. He has given employment to a great many laborers. He has done more than any other man to build up and adorn this city, and his works will remain many years to attest his taste and enterprise, and to perpetuate also the memory of his offences. And in his failure, he has taken care to provide for all his creditors here, so that none here will suffer in a pecuniary sense from his operations, but many have been benefited by them. The loss will fall principally upon bankers and brokers abroad, and it is not therefore surprising that a feeling of commiseration for him should exist here.

I have not heard any one make the remark which seems to me to follow very justly from this case, and that is, that under no other circumstances than the general spirit of speculation which pervades every portion of the community, and this part particular-

ly, could such an extended fraud have continued so long undetected. In ordinary times, the magnitude of his operations would have excited attention and suspicion, and would have led to an earlier disclosure.

He has involved his brother and his nephew (Rathbun Allen) in the same ruin with himself.—The latter, who was his clerk, was at large for several days, no evidence being found to implicate him in the forgeries. At length among the filed letters, some from him were found (very strangely preserved) which I understand explain fully their mode of operations.

Col. Fraon Burr.—The late English papers speak of this gentleman as "the American warrior." He resides in this city, and is now in a very feeble state of health. The Philadelphia Ledger, in alluding to the misery it was alleged the republication of Col. B.'s amatory correspondence would produce in a great number of the most respectable families, remarks—

"That Colonel Burr was a libertine, is generally believed; that he may have had intrigues with some few females who occupied a position in private and public estimation to which they were not entitled, is by no means improbable; for such instances may be found in all ages and in all countries. But that he or any other man has been involved in extensive and extraordinary intrigues, which, if known would destroy the peace of numerous families, we do not believe; for we repudiate the supposition that such extensive profligacy as this would imply, has ever existed among any class of females in the United States, distinguished or obscure, exalted or humble, rich or poor, who placed any value upon reputation.—ib.

Mob Law at Troy.—We understand, says the Albany Evening Journal of Saturday, that a number of citizens of Troy, becoming indignant at the universal destruction of dogs in that city, assembled together on Thursday evening, went in search of and found the persons to whom the Corporation had delegated that duty, seized them and took them to a place agreed upon, and there furnished them with an entire suit of tar and feathers! Some of the persons were arrested, but they were immediately bailed.

The St. Louis Republican says—"We hear from Alton, that the materiel of the 'St. Louis Observer' was treated very unceremoniously on its reception at that place a day or two since. As soon as it was discharged from the boat, the press was broken to pieces, and the type scattered on the wharf.—The proprietor, in the last number which he issued, gave notice of his intention to remove to Alton." This was the Abolition paper lately broken up at St. Louis.

Mr. Storrs, an abolitionist, attempted to lecture in the Methodist chapel, at N. H. on Wednesday last, but was prevented by a mob, who broke in the windows of the church, and drenched the audience with water, by means of an engine.—*Eastern Argus.*

Harlem Rail Road Tunnel.—This stupendous undertaking, it is expected, will be completed in about six weeks. The tunnel is already through the mountain about 475 feet on the north side, and 60 feet on the south, and about 60 feet more remains to be cut before the workmen meet. This tunnel, when completed, will be the largest, thou not the

longest, in the world, and cut through rock of as hard and firm a texture as can any where be found. The open cuts on either side of the tunnel are almost terrific to gaze at from the edge of the summit. They are through the solid rock, and that on the north side is 55 feet deep. The work is prosecuted under the direction of Mr. Rutter, the able and skillful superintendent, night and day.

Shaddy.—This is the name of a new article of merchandise, consisting of old rags, teased back as nearly as possible to their original element of wool. Shaddy is wrought into cloths, and gives them a soft character, rather better than new wool, but soon brushes off, leaving the cloth in a ruined condition. It is an unworthy sort of a cheat, though no more so than a thousand other cheats. It is rather odd, too, that the old and filthy rags of a beggar should be perchance made over, into the new and splendid dress for a lord. *N. Y. Jour. of Com.*

Bleeding at the nose.—Bleeding at the nose if it be ever so violent or protracted may be permanently stopped by the individual using some salted dried beef which has been grated fine with a nutmeg or other grater in the same way that he could take snuff; two or three pinches are said to be sufficient to stop any fit of bleeding.

Foreign.

By recent arrivals at New York, advices have been received from France to the 25th July, and from England to the 1st of August.

The following extracts from the *Courier & Enquirer* of September 5, embrace all the items of interest.

We annex a letter from our Paris correspondent, subsequent to the date of which we find an announcement in the *Monitor* to the following effect: "The Ministers assembled at the house of the president of the Council. They afterwards went to the King at Neuilly. It was decided that no review should take place on the 29th July." This measure appears to have been adopted in consequence of serious apprehensions that another attempt would be made on the life of the King at the review, with which the fetes usually given in commemoration of the revolution of July, were to commence. All Paris indeed seems in a state of great agitation. The Correspondent of the *Journal du Havre* says, "One would suppose that political exasperation, which had slumbered for a year past, has revived with all its former fury and vengeance. It is whispered that a vast conspiracy has been discovered, that many hundred guilty or suspected persons have been arrested, and that lists of names of a still greater number have been seized, arms, it is said, have been found, prisons have been opened at Doullens and other places, that the military are deeply involved, and that dark projects were on foot for the solemnity of the 29th of July, which have been happily discovered. This much is certain, that the King, M. de Thiers and M. de Talleyrand, have returned to Paris: that the review of the 29th is countermanded, and that the alcove constructed around the Triumphal Arch has been removed. Vague rumors are in circulation of a vast conspiracy, the ramifications of which extend to Lyons, as well as to several regiments of the Line. Nothing less is spoken of than a Society under the title of *Avengers of Allibaud*.

Cholera in Vienna.—A letter from Vienna, of the 7th of July, says: "The cholera still spreads mourning and desolation. In all the localities hitherto affected by it no new character has been observed in it from what appeared on its first breaking out. There is hardly a place along the road to Trieste that has not been affected by it. It is said at Trieste to have redoubled its intensity in the Frioul and at Laybach. In Hungary it has made its appearance at Presburg, where its effects are severely felt; some cases have even been declared at Pesth and Buda."

MEXICO.

From the New Orleans True American, Aug. 23.

A Battle Fought.—By a passenger from Vera Cruz, we learn that a battle was fought on the 13th July last, at Esla, (Mexico,) between the government troops, 900 men and three pieces of artillery, commanded by General Canallzao, and the federal troops, (revolutionists) 600 men, commanded by General Asavado. The action lasted half an hour; the revolutionists were completely routed, and their destruction very great. Gen. Asavado taken prisoners, with three other field officers, who were shot the next morning in the public square. The loss of government troops was comparatively small. Our informant, who was chief of artillery in federal troops, says that the interior of Mexico is in a very agitated state, and that a great deal of difficulty will ensue to the Central Government, owing to the revolutionary movements.

The Mexican squadron were at Vera Cruz on the 9th August, getting ready for a cruise, viz: the brig Fama, and schr. Bravo.

From the Louisiana Advertiser, of the 25th August.

By the arrival of the schr. Lady Hope, in seven days from Tampico, we learn that the Mexican republic is in a frightfully convulsed state,—the intelligence received at Tampico, previous to the sailing of the schr. was of a most painful nature, plotting, treachery, and strife being the order of the day, party pitted against party, and all in open hostility throughout the distracted land. No battle of note, since that of Esla, has been fought, in which, it will be remembered, the Constitutionalists were worsted; they are not, it appears, dispirited or broken by their defeat—on the contrary they are encouraged by the accession of numbers to their ranks and the rapid extension of their principles. If this is correct, the overthrow of the present government is the likely result, but it will not be effected without much destruction of life.

Still further from Mexico.—

The *New Orleans Bee* of the 24th ult. gives copious extracts from a file of the *Cosmopolita*, a liberal journal of Mexico, on the subject of the affair at Esla or assassinations in Oajaca, in order to better enable us to appreciate the true condition of that country under its present state of revolutionary excitement.

The execution of Alcevedo and others at Esla by the commandant of the Government troops Canallzo, is denounced as a repetition of the bloody scenes of the despotic reign of Bustamente. The liberals are contemptuously called *sans culottes*, and the priesthood are said to be using all their influence in the pious effort to exterminate them at the point of the bayonet. These excesses are compared to the conduct of Danton and Robespierre, but the day of retribution as then is prayed for, in the recurrence of another 18th Brumaire, which shall put an end to the reign of terror.