



## The Tarborough Press,

BY GEORGE HOWARD,

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

## VARIETY.

### Foreign.

#### LATE AND INTERESTING FROM EUROPE.

The packet ship Albany from Havre, has arrived at New York bringing Paris papers to the 16th, and London dates to the 13th January.

There have been extensive fires at London, Paris and St. Petersburg, the particulars of which we subjoin.

**England.—Burning of the Royal Exchange.**—There has not been in London for several years so destructive a fire as that which occurred on the 10th January. The Exchange is entirely destroyed. The flames were first discovered issuing from Lloyd's coffee house, at about half past ten, by one of the watchmen of the Bank. The alarm was instantly given; but before the engines arrived the flames were communicated to the Exchange. Some time elapsed before water could be procured, and in the interim the fire spread with alarming rapidity. Another delay occurred before the gates could be opened to enable the engines to enter the court yard; but when an entrance was gained, it was too late to save the building. By midnight the whole edifice was in a blaze, so that the exertions of the firemen were fruitless. The conflagration was visible for miles round. In less than five hours from the commencement of the fire the whole edifice was in ruins. Owing to the presence of the military, and the general good order of the crowd no accident occurred. The principal papers have been saved. The edifice now destroyed was built in the reign of Charles II. The statue of Sir Thomas Gresham, the architect, was not injured. A new Exchange is already talked of.

**France.—Burning of the Italian Opera House.**—On the evening of 16th January, the Italian Opera House at Paris was consumed by fire. The alarm was given a little after midnight; but notwithstanding every exertion the building was entirely destroyed. One of the directors was killed by a fall, in endeavoring to escape from the flames. An insurance had been effected, to the amount of 300,000 francs on the theatre and its contents.

**Russia.—Destruction by fire of the imperial palace of St. Petersburg.**—The imperial palace, or the winter palace of the emperor, was burnt to the ground on the 29th of December last. The flames, which broke out at 11 in the evening, seemed to burst from all parts of the building at once. At the time of the alarm the emperor, with his family, was at the Theatre; and when the news was brought to him he rushed from the house, and, thinking it to be the signal for a revolt, he ordered all the troops under arms. Twenty thousand soldiers were quickly arrayed in the streets. All efforts to check the flames proved useless; the building was entirely consumed by 5 on the following evening. It is affirmed that five or six hundred persons were more or less injured on this occasion; but this account is probably exaggerated.

Some idea of the extent of this edifice may be gathered from the fact, that 12,000 persons have been accommodated in it. Several individuals have been arrested on suspicion of setting it on fire.

#### CANADIAN AFFAIRS.

The English papers are principally occupied with the affairs of Canada, all the movements which have heretofore filled our journals being copied entire—with very free remarks upon the course of the People and the Government of the United States. Both the French and the English journals seem to have anticipated that our people would freely express their sympathy, but that our government would act in good faith for the preservation of its neutrality. The Proclamation of Gov. Jenison of Vermont, seemed to have afforded much satisfaction, as a demonstration of the public authorities for neutrality.

The Army preparations in Great Britain for the Canadas are very active. The Dandy Corps of Great Britain, the Guards, are coming over. It is the handsomest looking corps in the world, the officers being all of high families, and the men picked. The London Times says that including all under orders for Canada there are 7000 rank and file!

The money market in London was easy. The cotton market in Liverpool will be found below. The sales had been extensive, at a decline of 1-8 of a penny.

**Liverpool Cotton Market, Jan. 6.**—The sales of Cotton during the week amounted only to 7620.

**Jan. 12.**—18,250 bags of Cotton have been sold the past week at a decline of 1-8 of a penny. The arrivals in same time were 17,000 bags. The demand had been good the early part of the week; but owing to the desire of the holders of new Cotton to realize the market, had given way a 1-8 of a penny. Upland quoted from 54 a 84

Extract from a letter from Major Pilcher, dated St. Louis, Feb. 27, 1838.

Sir: Having received authentic information from the remote region of the Upper Missouri, of a highly important character, I deem it my duty to communicate it without delay, though not entirely applicable to my own agency, having, as I conceive it does, a bearing upon Mr. Harris's letter of the 11th ultimo.

It appears that the effects of the small pox among most of the Indian tribes of the Upper Missouri surpass all former scourges, and that the country through which it has passed is literally depopulated, and converted into one great graveyard. The Mandans, consisting of 1,600 souls, had been reduced, by the 1st of October last, to thirty-one persons. The Gros Ventres, or Minetarees, a tribe about 1,000 strong, took the disease a month later than their neighbors, the Mandans. One half had perished, and the disease was still raging. They, no doubt, shared the same fate with the Mandans. The Ricaras, who had recently joined the last named tribes, and numbered about three thousand, were most of them out on a hunting excursion when the disease broke out among the Mandans, and consequently received it something later. One half of them had fallen, and the disease was raging with unabated fury, not more than one out of fifty recovering from it. Most of those that survived subsequently committed suicide, despairing, I suppose, at the loss of friends, and the changes wrought by the disease in the persons—some by shooting, others by stabbing, and some by throwing themselves from the high precipices along the Missouri. The great band of Assiniboins, say 10,000 strong, and the Crees, numbering about 3,000 have been almost annihilated; and, notwithstanding all the precaution used by the gentlemen engaged in the trade of that remote region to prevent it, the disease had reached the Blackfeet of the Rocky Mountains; a band of 1,000 lodges had been swept off, and the disease was rapidly spreading among the different bands of that great tribe, numbering, I think, about 60,000 souls. I have no doubt but the predictions contained in my letter of the 27th ultimo will be fully realized, and all the Indians on the Columbia river, as far as the Pacific ocean, will share the fate of those before alluded to.

Gen. WILLIAM CLARK, Superintendent Indian Affairs.

This is a fearful description of deplorable suffering among the red men. It is gratifying to know, that as soon as authentic accounts of the ravages of the small pox among the tribes on the Missouri were received, inquiries were promptly instituted by the proper authorities to ascertain their origin and extent, and measures adopted to afford alleviation, and, where practicable, to prevent further infection. Funds for vaccinating the Indians were immediately remitted, with authority to employ the necessary agents.

The agent charged with the execution of these measures, possesses great energy, and the most favorable results may be anticipated.—Globe.

**The people sacrificed to private speculation.**—How some of the banks administer to the general weal, is seen in the following example. It should be remembered, by the way, that what is called the capital of banks now-a-days, is the mere nominal sum set down in the charters. In Massachusetts it is required expressly by law that half this amount shall always be paid in specie, and shall remain in the banks as a basis for the circulation; and the oaths of the directors are taken, to secure the execution of the law. The late

legislative investigation proves that this whole business has been a sham. Kegs, represented to contain specie, are rolled into the bank. One is actually opened and counted; the rest are presumed to contain equal sums. The directors then make the requisite affidavit, the bank is christened in Champagne, and the kegs are then carted back to the place whence they were obtained for the ceremony. This done, the Boston Advocate shows us the consummation. The Advocate gives "the Hancock Bank as an illustration. The whole capital of that bank (\$500,000) is found to be loaned to the president and two directors, with the addition of \$10,000 over that sum. The president has \$210,000, one director \$160,000 and another the balance. When the great creditors of the banks run hard up, and cannot pay, then the banks 'pause,' as they politely call refusing to pay their debts."—ib.

**Ohio Banks.**—There are thirty-four banks in Ohio, seventeen (exactly one-half of the number) have refused to answer the query of the Legislature, how much they have loaned to the stockholders and directors. The other seventeen have upon their own showing, loaned to themselves (directors, &c.) one million four hundred and sixty-six thousand one hundred and seventy-four dollars fifty-six cents.

There are three banks that have four thousand three hundred and twenty-one dollars more loaned to directors and stockholders than capital paid in.—ib.

**Serious Charges.**—The Louisiana Advertiser of the 20th has the following:

**Mississippi Banks.**—The object of the Mississippi Banks now appears to be to discredit their own bank notes as much as possible in this city as well as at Philadelphia and New York, in order to buy them up at the greatest discount possible. They purchase cotton with their own notes, which they issue without limit, totally disregarding what their consequent depreciation may be; after shipping the cotton, they draw bills on the consignees of the cotton in England, sell the bills at New York, Philadelphia and in this city for good currency, and then only purchase such a quantity of their bank notes as may not lessen the usual rates of discount, 16 to 25 per cent at which they are sold in those cities by the necessitated planter, trader or merchant. The planters in the state of Mississippi ought to look to it: they ought to perceive what really is the case, that they are bearing nearly the whole loss of the difference of exchange on the Mississippi bank notes for the correct currency of the country.

Whatever a Mississippi planter has to purchase, whether provisions, clothing or negroes, if paid for in Mississippi bank notes, the price paid is enhanced correspondingly to the extraordinary discount on these bank notes. A planter may get more for his cotton from the Mississippi banks, payable in their notes, than in New Orleans for payment in a sound currency; but he is only lending himself to the speculation of those banks, and in the end is by no means benefited.

### Canada.

**From the Niagara Frontier.**—The Albany Argus says:—"Official letters dated Head Quarters, Niagara Frontier, Buffalo, Feb. 28, give the following information.

On Monday, parties of civilians in the employ of the U. S. under the direction of Col. Worth, were despatched for the double object of ferreting out the property stolen from the arsenal at Batavia and gaining intelligence. They were soon on the track, and seized a quantity of powder, (18 kegs,) several pieces of artillery, and a quantity of grape, cannister and round shot, but before a detachment of regulars could reach the spot, the mob overpowered the small guard of volunteers, and regained possession of the plunder.

It resulted however in giving Colonel Worth certain information of another and more formidable attempt to be made that night. His command was immediately in motion, and reached the head quarters of the adventurers (at Comstock, 8 miles up the lake shore) by 10 at night. There he found about 300 men unarmed, but undoubtedly of the party. In the course of the night, it was discovered that they had formed a camp on the ice about six miles higher up, equidistant between the two shores. Thither Col. W. dispatched a detachment of about thirty, accompanied by a few civil authorities.

On approaching, the party stood to their arms, and made show of fight, but after a brief parley, grounded their arms. They numbered only some 70, but were to have been joined in the morning by the whole force, and the grand attack was to have been made on Tuesday evening.—

Col. W. got possession of about 250 stand of arms, 50 pikes, 5 pieces of cannon, swords, pistols, &c. and an ample supply of ammunition. The barracks were burned, and the adventurers marched to our shore; where all except five, the principals in the affair, were permitted to return bootless to their homes.

The City Guards, a fine corps under Mackay, promptly and handsomely, at the request of Col. Worth turned out to occupy the military stations in Buffalo and the vicinity during his absence.

All was quiet above, as high as Detroit, from whence official accounts are as late as the 24th.

**Texas.**—Facts are stubborn things against all calumny and falsehood, and therefore against the abused Texians, who are in blood and education as good quite as the best chivalry of our country any where, and fully as moral and religious. No less than \$3500 were lately subscribed at St. Augustine for the erection of a church there, and the building is under contract. Also for a church at Milam, a place of only 50 souls, \$500, and for one at another town \$1500. At a presbytery, recently held at San Augustine, a society was formed for supporting the Gospel ministry in Texas, and two hundred and fifty dollars subscribed by five individuals.

The Houston Telegraph of Jan. 20th says: Several gentlemen have just arrived from Bexar. They say the recent news from the Rio Grande has completely dissipated the alarm of an invasion. The Lipans and Tonkewas have become exceedingly friendly. Different parties of our citizens have frequently visited several of their lodges, and have invariably been treated in the kindest manner.

A gentleman has lately informed us that six thousand emigrants have crossed into Texas at the middle ferry on the Sabine, during the last summer and fall. A man named W. M. Brigham was mortally wounded with a dirk by a fellow named John G. C. Quick, on the evening of Wednesday last, in a brawl which took place at a gaming table, in the Houston House, in this city. Brigham has since died. Quick is in irons. Several persons who have recognized him state that he has committed five murders! A fit companion for Jones, with whom he is now imprisoned, and who has been charged with three murders! *Par nobile fratrum.* Doubtless these miscreants, confiding in the statements of certain learned editors, have supposed that Texas would prove a safe asylum for murderers. A couple of halter may ere long cause them to entertain more elevated notions of the morals of our fellow citizens.

**A scene in Arkansas.**—The following from a spirited Tennessee paper called the Randolph Whig, furnishes another of the many graphic scenes of the romance of real life, that occur daily in the unsettled prairies of Arkansas. It describes the particulars of the manner in which the four brothers Jones', murders of Col. Ward, of Tennessee, were taken, and would furnish a fine subject for the pencil of a Salvator Rosa, or the pen of a Cooper or an Irving:—

**The murderers taken.**—The Jones's, accused of the murder of Col. E. Ward, have been taken. They were apprehended about eight miles from Washington, in Hemstead county, Arkansas. It appears that they stopped for the evening at a public house at Washington, and had their horses put up. On entering the tavern they discovered the bill offering a reward of \$4,000 for their apprehension, at which they took alarm and immediately ordered their horses and continued their way.—Some persons about the tavern observing their trepidation, and conjecturing that they were the men described in the bill, pursued and overtook them at the place above stated, near the Texas line. The leader of the company, (there being ten in number,) on coming up told them their business—that they supposed them to be the murderers of Col. Ward, and their intention was to take them. They protested, and gave fictitious names, and further stated that they were from Virginia, and wished to travel unmolested. The company not being satisfied with this, insisted on their returning with them to Washington, and have the matter properly inquired into. To this they objected—when one of them in pursuit remarked, that if one of them had a disabled arm, there could be no question as to their identity, whereupon Cæsar drew a pistol and called to his brothers to aid him in defending themselves. The leader of the company dismounted from his horse and presenting his piece to the heart of Cæsar, told him not

to move or he would shoot him—when Lafayette rode up and said "gentlemen don't kill that man—we surrender." They were accordingly brought back, put in irons, placed on board a steambot at Little Rock, and landed at Memphis on Monday evening last. The grand jury having found a bill against them for murder at the late Shelby County Court, they were immediately put in the jail of that county to await their trial.—N. Y. Star.

**Murder of three persons.**—The Philadelphia Ledger says, that on Friday that city was thrown into commotion by the report of a murder committed upon three persons named Dougherty, McGowan and Conway, by Patrick Kelly, Lacky Kelly, and Barnes M. Ginne. The wife of Patrick Kelly gave the information on oath. The murder is asserted to have taken place at Grey's Ferry, on the Schuylkill about a month ago. There was much excitement, and much disbelief existing. The matter is still under investigation.

The last Mercer, Pa. Luminary says that considerable excitement prevails in the southwestern part of that county, on account of the development of the following facts in a recent trial before a magistrate.

Dr. —, (a physician of some standing, residing in that part of the county alluded to) returned from a trip to the eastward last fall, bringing with him a young student, apparently about 20 years of age, who continued to live with him until within a week or ten days since, when—for reasons best known to themselves—suspicious citizens were excited in the minds of the citizens that the aforesaid student was a female! On the strength of these suspicions, application was made to a Justice for warrants to arrest the Dr. and his student. These were granted, the arrests were made—the suspicions proved true—and both were bound over, in the sum of \$500 each to appear at the March court.

**Davenport's Electro Magnetic Machines.**—Yesterday two machines now being constructed by Davenport and Cook, were put in motion in the presence of several editors, and twenty or thirty other citizens, and although both machines are incomplete, the experiment was highly satisfactory to the spectators, clearly demonstrating that the power of Electro Magnetism may, by machinery, be multiplied to an indefinite extent. One of these machines, with 460 small magnets, weighing five pounds each, will be equal to a two horse power. Only about one third of the magnets were used in the experiment yesterday. In the course of a week or two, one of these machines, we understand, will be applied to a Napier printing press, when we shall endeavor to give a detailed description of the engine, apparatus, and performance.

We congratulate Mr. Davenport on the evidence he has given, that he is so far a head of all experiments, in Electro Magnetism in Europe or America, and we trust that he may meet with the encouragement which is so justly his due.—N. Y. Star.

**Shocking Accident.**—Some day last week, Francis Craiks, an Englishman, who resided four or five miles this side of Huntingdon, started together with his wife and daughter, from Fort Wayne, to return home on the towing path of the Canal.—They were in a wagon—Craiks was intoxicated—drove fast and irregular, wheeling from side to side of the high path to frighten his wife, until when near the Bull Creek Aqueduct, he dropped his left hand reign, and pulling on the other guided his horses into the Canal, turning the wagon completely bottom upwards in about three feet water. The whole three were caught under the wagon in such a position that they could not extricate themselves. An Irishman, the only person near at the time, could not, or did not, render any assistance, but ran for help at the nearest house, which was five miles distant. On the arrival of the party at the scene of the catastrophe, at 7 o'clock at night, Craiks was drowned. The daughter was dead, supposed to have been killed by the upsetting of the wagon, as the top of her head was smashed in. The horses were tangled in the harness, and both were drowned. The old lady was saved from drowning by having her head buoyed up by a cake of ice. When taken out she was entirely insensible, having been immersed in water and ice for several hours. Fires were immediately built on the spot, and she soon revived, and we are happy to learn that she is in a fair way to recover. Will the fate of Craiks be a warning to the multitudes who are rushing headlong in the same career that has terminated in his awful destruction! We fear not.

Fort Wayne Sentinel.