



The Tarborough Press,

BY GEORGE HOWARD,

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VARIETY.



FOR THE TARBORO' PRESS.

TO SOPHIA.

Dear Sophia! oft as night
Throws o'er me her "stilly" scenes;
Thy fairy form in beauty bright,
Steals across my troubled dreams.

And those dreams oft call to mind,
As their "gay delusion flies;"
Those soften'd tones and glances kind,
Which my heart did idolize.

But alas! my doom you seal,
All my hopes you prostrate throw;
And this heart would fain conceal
From the world its bitter woe.

How the heart must feel bereft,
Of all its hopes that linger lie;
Nought but dying feelings left,
In that heart can testify.

Lady, once this heart was gay,
When its hope for thee was high;
But those hopes must all decay,
Founded on an empty sigh.

Once to hear that angel name,
Linger on a tongue so sweet;
A lightning pleasure o'er me came,
Which no more this heart can greet.

But alas! now all is hush'd!
To me—no more that voice I hear;
And from my heart its life-blood gush'd,
To feel we're not what once we were.

But time's stern and ceaseless wing,
No earthly mortal can control;
"Time's changes," alas! what bring,
A damp, a mildew o'er the soul.

Lady, did you ne'er bestow,
Your dearest, sweetest smile on me!
Didst thou not bid my gloomy brow
To brighten with sweet hope for thee?

Where are now those smiles so bright,
That once so flush'd that tender cheek?
Where is now that hallow'd light,
Which to my very soul did speak?

All's gone, alas! all gone away,
That charm was far too sweet to last;
Hope's bright empire is a day,
Then her rainbow colors pass.

'Tis always thus with earthly things,
Those are transient most that're sweet;
Pleasure's bright and golden wings,
Are gaudy, but they are most fleet.

Farewell, lady, thou mayst give
Thy beauty to a rival arm;
And this heart perhaps may live,
But can feel no other charm.

FERDINAND.

From the Baltimore Sun.

BANK OF PENSACOLA.

How Banks may be Made—The following account of the Bank of Pensacola, we take from the Florida Herald of the 3d inst. It will be seen from it how banks may be made—nay, how they sometimes are made; and it will be seen from it, also, that some of the most distinguished financiers of New York and Philadelphia had a hand in making this very bank.

"In the year 1831, it pleased their high mightinesses, the gentlemen of our Legislature, to charter this bank as a snug, quiet little shaving shop, with a capital of \$200,000; but it could not move until an amendment or so rounded the sharp corners, and made the charter acceptable to a certain 'capitalist,' who came all the way from Boston.

"Well, on the 16th May, 1833, the books were opened in Pensacola, and closed again; Walter Gregory subscribing for 1,705 shares, eleven residents of Pensacola (to qualify themselves for directors) 45 shares, and 250 shares were graciously reserved for the Territory. As an installment on this subscription, Gregory deposited \$6,820 with a since broken broker of Mobile; and the enormous sum of one hundred and eighty dollars being paid into the bank, she commenced the manufacture of shipplasters with a nominally paid up capital of seven thousand dollars. You see the advantages of encouraging 'capitalists' to come into the country! Mr. Gregory was encouraged! The charter was amended, so as to exactly fit his \$7,000, which he brought—not to Florida, but to Mobile; and in a short time he was, as president of the bank, enabled to inform

the Legislature that he had put into circulation paper money to the amount of seventy-one thousand four hundred and eighty-seven dollars. Thus did the 'capitalist make money plenty.'

"In 1835 a grand scheme was projected for building a city at Pensacola, of about two miles square, to contain 200,000 inhabitants, and a railroad from it, through Alabama, to all parts of the Union. All that was wanted (especially to create the inhabitants) was a bank charter. Accordingly, our accommodating Council augmented the capital of the Pensacola Bank to \$2,500,000, with the privilege of issuing bonds to raise a capital for making the railroad.

"On the 21st February, Mr. Gregory subscribed all the new stock, (2,500,000 shares,) but paid nothing; and on the 14th December divided 13,000 shares with the 'capitalists,' Thomas Biddle, Elisha Chauncey, Samuel Audon, Charles A. Davis, S. V. S. Wilder, and W. H. Chase. At this time \$106,000 was nominally paid up; but one third was in promissory notes, that have never yet been paid.

"On the 19th of April, 1835, the bank issued 500 bonds of \$1,000, endorsed by John H. Eaton, Governor of the Territory, which went into the hands of the 'capitalists' above mentioned, who disposed of them, and remitted funds, which enabled the bank to make advances to the railroad, until they amounted to \$592,013. The railroad company employed surveyors and engineers, until the funds were exhausted, before they had completed one foot of the road!

"Thus, then, stands the bank. It advanced to the railroad company more than the amount of the bonds sold and capital paid up, which was entirely dissipated, with the exception of what might be obtained by the sale of some of the materials. The bank has a large amount of bills afloat, and nothing whatever to meet them, except a few worthless notes of individuals. The interest (amounting now to \$120,000) due on the bonds, has not been paid for the last two years; and the capitalists who have had the management of the bank are living abroad in their glory. Thirteen stockholders only reside in Florida, who own nominally 3,372 shares; and on these shares only three hundred dollars have been paid, the balance being in unpaid notes."

From the Cincinnati Chronicle.

NOTES ON THE CENSUS.

The Newspaper Press—In France, under the old Constitution, they had what was called the Tiers Etat, or Parliament, which in finance or power was a large part of the realm. In this country, and indeed in Europe also, the Press has become the Tiers Etat which though not vested by the Constitution with the forms of power, holds very much of the substance. The following is the number of the different classes of newspapers and periodicals in the United States, arranged according to rank:—

Dailies	Weeklies	Semi-W.	Period.
New York, 34	198	13	57
Pennsylvania, 12	165	10	42
Ohio, 9	107	7	20
Massachus's, 10	67	14	14
Indiana, —	69	4	3
Virginia, 4	35	12	5
Illinois, 3	38	2	9
Tennessee, 2	38	6	10
Maryland, 7	28	7	7
Connecticut, 2	27	4	11
Kentucky, 5	26	7	8
Maine, 3	30	3	5
New Jersey, 4	31	1	4
Georgia, 5	24	5	6
Louisiana, 11	21	2	3
Missouri, 6	24	5	—
Vermont, 2	26	2	3
N. Hampshire, —	27	—	6
Mississippi, 2	28	1	—
Michigan, 6	26	—	1
No. Carolina, —	26	1	2
So. Carolina, 3	12	2	4
Alabama, 3	24	1	—
Rhode Island, 2	10	4	2
Arkansas, —	6	3	—
Delaware, —	3	3	2
Dis. of Col'a, 3	5	6	3
Florida, —	10	—	—
Wisconsinan, —	6	—	—
Iowa, —	4	—	—
138	1141	125	227

The number of Daily papers in the United States is larger than one would imagine; and the number of what are called periodicals is much larger than can be profitably supported.

It seems there are but five States in the Union which have not daily papers, and there are but four which have not periodicals.

In the following table will be found the proportion between the newspapers of the United States and the white people. Had the blacks been included, it would have made a change in the proportion of the slave States.

The table, however develops some instructive facts.

Louisiana,	1	in	4,773
Mississippi,	1	in	5,821
Rhode Island,	1	in	6,000
Michigan,	1	in	6,400
Massachusetts,	1	in	7,019
Connecticut,	1	in	7,049
Maryland,	1	in	7,775
New York,	1	in	8,274
Pennsylvania,	1	in	8,528
New Hampshire,	1	in	8,623
Arkansas,	1	in	8,700
Vermont,	1	in	8,853
Indiana,	1	in	9,023
Illinois,	1	in	9,153
New Jersey,	1	in	9,325
Missouri,	1	in	9,385
Delaware,	1	in	9,370
Georgia,	1	in	10,270
Ohio,	1	in	10,700
Tennessee,	1	in	11,537
Alabama,	1	in	12,060
Maine,	1	in	12,230
South Carolina,	1	in	12,700
Kentucky,	1	in	12,980
Virginia,	1	in	14,125
North Carolina,	1	in	17,500
Slave States,	1	in	10,787
Free States,	1	in	8,285

The above proportions are worth looking at.

The following conclusions may be drawn.

1. Three of the oldest and most influential States of the American Union, viz: Virginia, North Carolina, and South Carolina, have the smallest proportional number of Newspapers, (as they have also the fewest persons who know how to read,) to the white population, but if the blacks be included, they fall far behind hand.

2. Where newspapers most prevail, as in Massachusetts, New York, &c., there are also most schools—most enterprise—most wealth, and most progress. The conclusion is not, that newspapers occasion these results, but that the Press and intelligence go together,—mutual helps to each other.

The proportional number of papers appears large in Louisiana and Mississippi; but this is caused by two evident facts. Each of them have large commercial towns, and each have more blacks than whites; the proportion being taken only in respect to the latter.

This subject is important in more respects than one. If the press be thus numerous and powerful, how is a nation to be purified in its morals unless the press be purified? That which is seen, read, and heard every day, like the air we breathe, will communicate strength or weakness, healing or disease. Ought not the conductors of the press to make some sanitary rules for their own voluntary government?

The proprietors of the Baptist Banner, (published in Louisville, Kentucky,) who also issue a political journal, offer their whole establishment for sale, comprising a paper mill, and one of the most extensive printing offices in the west. Their reason is, that their arrearages have accumulated to \$80,000, and they wish to withdraw from business to endeavor to collect them.

They will sell the Banner and a portion of the office separately. The Banner had, twelve months ago, the largest circulation of any Baptist paper in the Union. With in the past year 900 subscribers have been struck from the list who were indebted to the paper \$9000. For three years past, its receipts have fallen greatly short of its expenditures, but by the erasure of bad subscribers, it has been placed in a safer state. It is the largest Baptist paper in the United States, and has co-editors and correspondents in different states.

Richmond Herald.

Cotton—Not content with her gigantic efforts to extend the cultivation of cotton in India, the British Government, as we learn from the Boston Journal, on the authority of English papers, has dispatched a Mr. Ellis on a diplomatic mission to Brazil, with instructions to look closely into the culture of cotton in that country, with a view to encourage its production, and thus diminish the demand of the article from the United States. The Baltimore American, advertising to this fact says:—

"It is evident, from these and other circumstances, that the cultivation of Cotton at the South will never be greater than at present, but will probably decline, as the amount produced cannot exceed the demand." That this anticipation is correct, no one, we think, can doubt, who looks at the great efforts making by Great Britain to dispense, as far as possible, with the Cotton of the U. States, and who knows the powerful motives which stimulate these efforts.

Kidnapping—On Wednesday, the 19th ult. two individuals came to Newbern, having in their possession a young negro woman, whom they represented as their property, and offered for sale. They stated that they lived in Wayne county,

and that the girl's name was Rose. During the day they made a sale of the girl, to one of our citizens—who had not the least suspicion but that all was right—for \$250, and gave a bill of sale under the names of Wilkins and Mitchell. They appeared very anxious to sell the girl, giving as a reason, that a piece of land which they owned was soon to be sold under an execution, and that they wished to make a sale to raise money for the purpose of stopping in time the sale of the land. They left town late in the evening of the same day. Some suspicions arising the next day, that there might be something wrong in the transaction, the girl was questioned closely, but still persisted in the same account given by the two men who sold her. At length, however, of her own accord, she stated that neither of the men was her master; that their names were not those in the bill of sale, and that they do not live in Wayne county. She says her master lives in Sampson county, and that his name is John Bass; that she ran away from him some time since, and agreed with these two men to take her off to some distant place to sell her. Their real names she states to be Matthew Rayner and James Weeks—and that her own name is Marinda.

The purchaser of the girl returned to town on Thursday evening, and says that he found her statement to be substantially correct. He pursued Rayner and Weeks as far as Clifton, the county seat of Sampson county, but did not overtake them. Rayner, who appears to have been the principal actor in the business, is a man of considerable property, but a bad character. They arrived at home on Saturday night, and learning on Monday that they were pursued, conveyed their lands on the same day, and decamped. The Sheriff of Sampson, with several men to aid him, has gone in pursuit of them. The money which was paid for the girl has not yet been recovered, but means are in progress to test the validity of the conveyance of their property, which is supposed to be fraudulent and illegal. If this is found to be so, it will be liable for the amount received for the girl. A reward is offered by the owner of the girl of \$50 for her recovery, and \$50 more for a conviction of her kidnapper.—Newbern Spec.

Craven Superior Court—When our last paper went to press our Superior Court was still in session, Judge Manly presiding.

The case of the State vs. Fisher, was the only matter of interest which occupied the attention of the Court. The defendant was indicted for disturbing a religious assembly of the Methodist church, called the Quarterly Meeting Conference, which assembled at Brice's Creek meeting house, in this county, directly after divine service, for the transaction of the business connected with the church. The evidence disclosed great abuse of the preacher who was presiding in the Quarterly Meeting Conference, and continued cursing and swearing on the part of the defendant, so as to annoy, disturb and excite the meeting very much. The jury found the defendant guilty, and the Judge arrested the judgment on the ground, as we understood, that the offence charged in the bill was not indictable; that the meeting was not engaged in religious worship, but had assembled after divine service, to transact the business of the church, and to disurb such an assembly, in the manner charged, was not indictable. The Solicitor for the State appealed from this judgment to the Supreme Court. We are pleased that the Solicitor has done so, for if the opinion of the Judge be correct, it is high time that our Legislature had interfered, and made such offences indictable. It certainly would be a great omission and defect in the law, if a Baptist Association, a Methodist Conference, a Presbytery, or an Episcopal Convention, could be annoyed and disturbed by a reckless person coming to the door of the church, and by loud swearing and cursing, both the clergy and the assembly, and thus interrupting the business in which they are lawfully engaged, he could do so with impunity, and not be made answerable for the same criminally. We do not set ourselves up against the Judge's opinion; all that we mean to say is, that if the law be so, the Legislature ought to correct and amend it, and that it behoves all denominations of Christians to have an eye to it.—ib.

An honorable Bankrupt—One of our subscribers at North Bangor, who went into bankruptcy last summer, owing seven dollars for the Democrat, recently discharged the debt by paying the whole amount. We wish some who are not bankrupts were as honest as this man.—Bangor Dem.

One of the subscribers of the Republican Journal of Old Town, who has gone into bankruptcy owing \$14, was here a few days since, came to the office and gave his note for the amount, thus acknowledging the debt. He said he had no desire to avoid such small debts, but there were de-

mands hanging over him which he could not pay a quarter of in half a century, if he could labor night and day without eating or drinking.

A mechanic, in Portland, recently, after being decreed a bankrupt, went to his grocer, tailor, shoemaker, printer, &c. and gave his note for the amount due each, saying these were not the debts to avoid which he had gone into bankruptcy.
Belfast Republican.

Execution in Georgia—On Friday last, the execution of Hamilton Sneed, convicted of the murder of Hugh Campbell about a year since in Dahloneg, took place near that village. We understand that the unfortunate man was deeply penitent for his crime, and earnestly warned his fellow citizens against the practice of using spirituous liquors and carrying concealed weapons, without which he would probably have been guiltless of murder. But a day or two before his execution he professed to find pardon for his sins, through faith in the Saviour, and met his fate with calmness and resignation.—Athens Banner.

Extraordinary event, if true—The London Courier has copied the following story from the Etoile, a Paris paper, of a man being restored to life after having been frozen in an avalanche for one hundred and sixty-six years! The editors call upon Major Longbow, Munchausen, and Ferdinand Mendez Pento, to hide their diminished heads:—

Dr. James Hotham, of Morpeth, Northumberland, returning from Switzerland, is stated to have reported that a most extraordinary event had lately passed at the foot of Mount St. Gothard, a league from Aizobli, in the valley of Leventina. At the bottom of a kind of cavern, the body of a man, about 30 years of age, was perceived under a heap of ice proceeding from an avalanche.

As the body seemed to be fresh as if it had been stiffened only half an hour before, Dr. Hotham caused it to be taken out, and, having had the clothes pulled off, ordered it to be plunged in cold water. It was then so frozen that it was covered with a crust of ice. It was then placed in hot warm water. Afterwards it was put in a warm bed, and treated as usual in other cases of suffocation, by which means animation was restored.

What was the astonishment of every body when the individual, having recovered the use of his faculties, declared that he was Roger Dodsworth, son of the antiquary of the same name, born in 1629, who, returning from Italy in 1660, a year after the death of his father, was buried under an avalanche.

Dr. Hotham, according to the same account, is stated to have added, that Dr. Dodsworth feels a great stiffness in all his joints, but by degrees they will become as flexible as before the accident. If Mr. Dodsworth fully recovers, and should pass through Lyons to return to his country, after one hundred and sixty-six years' absence, it may be predicted that he will attract, in the highest degree, the public curiosity."

A singular case was lately tried before the tribunal of Vermeland, in Sweden. A miller, in passing a gibbet, where a robber was hanging, thought he perceived signs of life, and, cutting the man down, carried him home in his cart, and eventually restored the suspended animation. The robber, far from taking warning from his narrow escape, resumed his former course of life, and attempted to rob his benefactor's mill. The miller, having made him prisoner, felt indignant at his ingratitude, and, getting the assistance of one of his men, hanged him up to the same gibbet from which he had cut him down. For this act the miller was brought to trial, and sentenced to a fine and three months' imprisonment.

London Gaming houses—It is said, that \$35,000,000 is annually lost in the gambling houses of London. One of these establishments sold, not long since, with its furniture, for \$500,000, and the receipts of the proprietor in one year amounted to just about the same sum. In one house alone, \$5,000,000 was recently lost in a single night.—Southern Pat.

Bleeding at the Nose—Mr. Negrier states the hemorrhage may be almost checked by raising the arm on the same side as that of the nostril from which the blood flows.

Three persons have become deranged in New England, in consequence of the preaching of the Millerite doctrines.

Some people trouble themselves more about the payment of the debts of the States, and other people's debts, than they do about their own.