TARBORO' PRESS.

Whole No. 788. Tarborough, (Edgecombe County, N. C.) Saturday, April 3, 1841 Vol. XVII—No 14.

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.

State of North Carolina,

EDGECOMBE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions.

FEBRUARY TERM, 1841.

Peter E Knight and wife Mary and others vs. Willoughby Howard and James Howard & wife Charlotte, — *Petition for sale of slaves for division*

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendants are not inhabitants of this State; it is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Tarboro' Press, for six weeks successively, giving them notice to appear at the next term of said Court, to be held for said county, on the Fourth Monday in March next, at the Court House in Tarborough then and there to plead, answer or demur to the petition of the plaintiff, otherwise it will be taken *pro confeso* and heard *ex parte*.

Witness, JOHN NORFLEET, Clerk of our said Court, at office, the fourth Monday in February, A. D 1841.

JNO NORFLEET. Clk

DR. PHELPS'

Compound Tomato Pills.

[ENTIRELY VEGETABLE.]

A new and invaluable Medicine for all diseases arising from impurities of the blood, morbid secretions of the liver and stomach, also, a substitute for calomel, as a cathartic in fevers and all bilious diseases.

THESE popular Pills, combining the medicinal properties of the Tomato Plant with other vegetable substances which have been found to modify and diffuse its effects, are believed to be the best Alterative and Cathartic Medicine ever discovered. They have been abundantly and successfully tried, and have received universal approbation for Scrofula, Dyspepsia, Bilious diseases, Jaundice, Gravel, Rheumatism, Colds, Influenza, Catarrh, Nervous diseases, Acid stomachs, Glandular swellings of all kinds, Costiveness, Colic, Headache, &c.

An Antidote to Contagious and Epidemic Diseases, to prevent the formation of Bilious and Liver affections, Fever and Ague, &c. in those who reside in hot climates, and low and marshy countries, and the best Cathartic that can be used for those localities. Seamen will find them an infallible remedy for the Scurvy; and travellers the best Medicine that they can use to counteract the dangers of exposure in unhealthy climates. For ordinary Family Physic, they are universally approved, as the best ever offered.

As a Dietetic or Dinner Pill, one taken half an hour after dinner, will sufficiently stimulate the digestive powers of the stomach to a healthy and invigorated action, and are found extremely serviceable to counteract the congestive effects of long dinners, or late suppers, or the excessive use of deserts or fruit

These Pills are not of doubtful utility. They have passed away from those daily launched upon the tide of experiment, and recommendations from Physicians and others in every variety of climate in the United States, Texas, and the Canadas, bear witness to the peculiar and potent effects of this Medicine; in fact they are prescribed by physicians generally, in preference to any other Cathartic and Alterative Medicine—and having acquired an unprecedented celebrity as an Anti dyspeptic and Anti bilious Remedy, and this reputation being fully sustained by the high character of its testimonials, and the increasing demand for the Medicine—it is only necessary for the Proprietor to continue the Caution, that the public may not mistake other medicines which are introduced as Tomato preparations for the true Compound Tomato Pills.

☞For a full account of this Medicine, and for numerous certificates from physicians and others, see the pamphlets recently published, in the hands of all the Agents.

None are genuine without the signature of G. R. Phelps, M. D., Proprietor, Hartford, Conn.

GEO. HOWARD, Agent.

(BY AUTHORITY.)

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES

PASSED AT THE SECOND SESSION OF THE TWENTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

[PUBLIC—No 10.]

AN ACT making an appropriation to defray the expense of a delegation of the Seminole Indians west of the Mississippi to Florida, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sum of fifteen thousand dollars be appropriated, out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to defray the expense of a delegation of the Seminole Indians west of the Mississippi, and other agents engaged in an attempt to effect a pacification with the hostile portion of that tribe in Florida.

R. M. T HUNTER,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

W. R. KING,
President of the Senate pro tempore.

APPROVED, March 21, 1841.

M. VAN BUREN.

From the Washington Republican.

GEN. WILSON AND THE BANKS.

In a late number we discussed *one* of the amendments offered by Gen. Wilson, the Senator from Edgecombe, in the last Legislature, to the "Bill concerning Banks," and promised to bestow further attention on the subject matter in a future number. We resume.

It will be recollected that the amendment noticed in our former article proposed *to prevent the Banks from suing their debtors, whilst they refused to pay their creditors* We omitted to publish the votes of the Senators, and as it may be interesting to the people of this Senatorial district to know how *their* Senator voted, we subjoin the votes, as recorded, on that amendment. Those who voted in favor of the Banks *suing* whilst they refused to pay, are "Messrs. Bynum, Clingman, Dockery, Edwards, Faison, Gaither, Hawkins, Hellen, Melchor, Melvin, Moore, Moorehead, Montgomery, Moye, Myers, Parks, Pasteur, Puryear, Ribelin, SELBY, Shepard, Speed, Spiers, Spruill, Waddell, and Worth—26."

Those who voted for the protection of the people, are "Messrs. Albright, Arrington, Bond, Cooper, Etheredge, Exum, Hill, Houlder, Johnson, Kerr, Larkins, McDiarmid, Orr, Pollock, Reid, Sloan, Ward, Whitaker, Whitfield, Williams, and Wilson—21."

We deem it needless to re-argue the justice and expediency of the proposition. Both are obvious, let the people speak. Let Senator SELBY and his compatriots answer to the complaints of their distressed constituents. We need not aggravate the harshness of that judgment which the popular voice will render. Utterly amazed as we are at the evidence which their votes furnish of the facility with which worthy and intelligent members transfer their allegiance from the people to the Banks, and learn in the midnight caucuses of the Capitol to love their party more than their country:—notwithstanding this, we would, if we dare be unfaithful sentinels of Democratic liberty, screen them from the deep-toned indignation of an oppressed and mis-represented constituency. We pass to another amendment.

The next amendment which we shall notice is not much less important or interesting than that formerly presented. It is as follows:

"And be it farther enacted, that it shall not be lawful for the officers of any Bank or Banks that has suspended specie payments or shall hereafter suspend, to sell or dispose of any bill of Exchange, check or draft, or other instrument of like character, at a greater rate than two per cent. premium or exchange; nor shall any person or persons, as Agent or Attorney, or in any other capacity, do so for the benefit of said Bank or Banks; and any officer of said Bank or Banks, so offending shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be punished by fine or imprisonment."

It is well known that the Banks are in the habit of taking advantage of the commercial irregularities which they themselves occasion by speculating in *exchange* For example: if a noteholder presents himself at the counter of the Branch of the Bank of Cape Fear at this place, and demands the specie for the notes of that Bank, he is told he cannot have it—he tells the managers then, that he is willing to take a Check on New York or Boston instead of specie. The spirit of avarice is awake,—and the noteholder is informed that he can have the check (*or exchange*) at — per cent. Now, the true and just rate of exchange between this town and New York is simply *the freight of specie added to the risk of transportation.* Such is the true principle of exchange, and any other is unphilosophical and usurious. What then is a fair charge for exchange on this principle? Certainly not more than *one* per cent: indeed less, if we consider that ours being an exporting section, the balance of trade should be in our favor. But at any rate, *two per cent.* the discount proposed by Gen. Wilson, is extremely liberal to the Banks. Let every merchant and dealer in this town calculate what he loses by the rejection of Gen. Wilson's proposition.

The matter lies in a nut shell. It amounts simply to this: The notes of the Banks, by mismanagement, or by an inherent defect in their organization, are *below par*, that is, worth less than they call for. The North Carolina merchant who wishes to exchange their paper for goods in N. Y. must first exchange them for N. York money, or (what is the same thing) for a check on a N. York Bank. But the notes of the New York Banks are at par, and therefore our merchants must pay the depreciation of the notes of our banks. We say the merchants pay the loss:—true they do in the first instance, but it ultimately falls on the consumer; that is, on him who buys from the merchant, who is quite sure to count it in the price of his goods Surely Gen. Wilson was liberal enough in allowing *two per cent* which, after paying a fair exchange, allows at least *one per cent for depreciation.* We submit it then to the people, what shall be the measure of their condemnation of those unfaithful servants who voted against this just and reasonable proposition, and whose names are as follows:—"Messrs. Albright, Bond, Bynum, Clingman, Dockery, Edwards, Faison, Gaither, Hawkins, Hellen, Hill, Melchor, Moore, Moorehead, Montgomery, Moye, Myers, Parks, Puryear, Ribelin, SELBY, Shepard, Speed, Spiers, Spruill, Waddell, and Worth—27."

It is but fair that in presenting the names of the *Bank* members, we should also present the names of the People's members. Those who voted for the amendment are, "Messrs. Arrington, Cooper, Etheridge, Exum, Houlder, Johnson, Kerr, Larkins, Melvin, Mitchell, McDiarmid, Orr, Pollock, Reid, Sloan, Ward, Whitaker, Whitfield, Williams, and Wilson—20."

It is easy, we know, for those interested in sanctioning and perpetuating the oppressions and abuses of the banks, to decry us and all free citizens who refuse to regard them as sacred, and dare to expose their mischiefs and discuss legislative remedies, as demagogues and alarmists. Nothing is more easy, or more unjust. We are not demagogues, because, in the free spirit of an American Editor, we lift the veil which shrouds the sanctuary of chartered iniquity. It is our right, and more, it is our duty. We could wish that the banks were more faithful to *their* duties, and less prone to trench upon the rights of the people. Nor are we alarmists: we have no wish to impair the little confidence which, after their late mis-conduct, the people yet entertain in these institutions. How truly did Mr. Calhoun remark, that it is not a war by others upon the banks, but that they war with themselves? But another and more pregnant mode of parrying the abuses of these concerns, is to charge the Republican party with being opposed to all banks and in favor of a metalic currency. We answer for ourselves, and every Republican whose sentiments we know, that the charge is false—utterly false. We favor a sound paper system, and we verily believe that the sound thinkers of all parties, when they come to understand one another, do not differ widely as to what is a sound system. We are sure that the reflecting portion of the people, no matter how they divide in other matters, are wide awake and deeply sensible of the evils of the present state of things, and are ready to unite in any *constitutional* change. But however this may be, we are determined, so far as our readers are concerned, that the people shall be informed of the misdoings of the banks of this State, and of the unfaithfulness of those public servants who sanction them. We dare to *speak out*, and mean to do so, even if we be racked in our means for doing so as the Holy inquisition tortures the body.

We shall, in a future number, notice the "Bill concerning Banks" itself.

Extra Sessions of Congress.—The number of these which have convened during the existence of our government is as follows:

John Adams was inaugurated on the 4th of March, 1797. He convened Congress May 17, 1797. His first annual address was delivered Nov. 23, 1797.

Thomas Jefferson was inaugurated on the 4th of March, 1801. He ordered a called session October 17, 1803.

James Madison was inaugurated on the 4th of March, 1809. He convened Congress May 23, 1809, also, on the 25th of May, 1813.

Martin Van Buren was inaugurated the 4th of March, 1837, and convened Congress the 4th of September, 1837.

The Cost of Paper Money.—The late report of the Secretary of the Treasury, on the subject of the currency generally, and of banks and banking in particular, deserves to take high rank among the various useful statistical papers which have recently emanated from that department of the Government. The convenience of paper money is the great argument of its advocates, and it is admitted by all; but whether those who urge this argument, or those who concede it, are aware of the great cost of this more *convenient* medium we much doubt. The conclusion to which the report comes on this point, after a close investigation of the best data, is, that the amount paid by the country to the banks during the last ten years for the use of their agency and their notes after deducting six per cent. interest for the use of bank capital and the reasonable expenses of managing the banks, is computed at $94,000,000: being an annual sum of $8,400,000. Of the aggregate losses sustained by the community since 1789, Mr. Woodbury computes that there must have happened within the last ten years, an amount of $200,000,000; which is at the annual rates of $20,000,000. Without including the losses sustained by depreciation of bank paper or fluctuations in the currency of the country, we leave it for the reader to answer whether the *convenience* of paper promises does not cost more than it is worth, when the same convenience, or, at least, all the conveniences of paper, could be secured and enjoyed without such losses, by a strictly and truly convertible currency. Such an one, however, can never long exist in any country where the representative and the material upon which it is based are both used at the same time.

[*Philadelphia Ledger.*

State Credit.—Joel Crawford, Esq., of Geo. who a year or two since visited England for the purpose of negotiating a loan on the bonds of Georgia, wrote as follows to a committee of the Legislature of that State on the 14th of November, 1840:

Balt. American.

"The leading object at which the Legislature of Georgia should now aim, with a view to carry on her public works, is the *establishment of a high State credit*; and I take leave to assure you, from much intercourse with capitalists on both sides of the Atlantic, that adequate and stable revenue laws are absolutely indispensable. They have not, or ought not to have any confidence in pledges of bank dividends or bank capital. They apprehend that the State Governments dare not tax the people to raise the means of maintaining the public faith, and therefore they will not rely on it. But let the State of Georgia impose the requisite tax, and such an earnest is given of her honest and resolute purpose to pay her debts, as will at once dispel all doubts."

The British Troops in Canada.—The Toronto (U. C.) Patriot states that upwards of 15,000 soldiers, horse, foot and artillery, the very *elite* of the British army, are now stationed in the United Canadas. We also learn that there are more than 5,000 in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, making a total of upwards of 20,000 in British North America.

☞The Harrisonian, published at Marion, Smythe county, (Va.) states that the disease in West Tennessee, supposed to be the "cold plague," has been ascertained to be the effect of poison, "placed in flour ground at a mill, by an Irishman, who has since been arrested."

Fatal Duel.—The Cincinnati Republican states that a duel was fought at Alton, Ill. on the 4th inst. between Judge Smith, of the Illinois Supreme Court, and Mr. McClernand, late Secretary of the State, of Illinois.—They fought with rifles, distance fifty paces. Judge Smith was the challenger and was killed on the spot.

Common Carriers.—The Court in Bank (the court of last resort in Ohio) have decided that proprietors of stage coaches are common carriers—that as such they are responsible for the safe conveyance of passengers and baggage—that their giving notice to the contrary cannot relieve them from liability—that a watch is a customary article of baggage, and the trunk of a traveller the proper place for its deposite—that the proprietor will be charged if it be lost. We very often observe in the advertisement of stage proprietors, "all baggage at the risk of the owner!" There have been numerous decisions of late upon this point, in different States of the Union, all of which coincide that such a notice avails nothing. Stage proprietors (steamboats, &c. the same) are common carriers in fact and in contemplation of law, and cannot avail themselves of the advantages of that character without incurring the responsibilities which attach to it This has become a settled principle of law. There have been adopted many ingenious modes of evading it, but they have met with little favor from the courts. Strong safeguards are deemed necessary to protect the millions of lives and property which are dependent constantly upon the vigilance and honesty of common carriers.

☞A case in which a husband was sued for articles furnished his wife, after she had quitted "his bed and board," was tried in New York on Wednesday last. Judge Inglis charged the jury that if a wife leave her husband of her own free will he is not even liable for her necessaries. But if he drive her out he is in effect giving her a bill of credit upon the world, and she binds him by all the necessary contracts she makes. The jury returned a verdict for the defendant—the husband.

Money Matters.—We have had a gloomy week in stock matters, says the Philadelphia Inquirer of Saturday. The tendency has been steadily downward, and the prices yesterday were low beyond precedent. United States Bank left off at 16 cash, and 15 on time, and report says the tendency is still downwards.

It is said that John Jacob Astor, of New York, has lost a million of dollars by the failure of the U. S. Bank.

State Bank of Illinois.—The Legislature of Illinois has repealed that section of the act incorporating that institution, which declared its charter forfeited by a suspension of specie payments for more than sixty days at a time, and authorized it to issue, for the period of two years, one, two, and three dollar notes. By the same act of the Legislature, the Bank is allowed to charge seven per cent. interest upon all accommodations for shorter periods than six months, and nine per cent upon accommodations for a period longer than this. In consideration of these *favors* to the Bank, she is required to take within two years $200,000 of State Bonds at par, the proceeds of which are to be applied to the payment of interest on the State Debt.

Cincinnati Gaz.

A Genius.—The Cecil (Md.) Gazette mentions that a black boy in that vicinity has made an entire miniature steamboat, with cabins, berth deck and upper deck, carved stern and figure head, forward and after cabins, with windows, wheel houses and paddles, steerage house, barber's shop, capstan, cabb-box, settees, *bell*, pistons, boilers, levers, chimnies, and all other appliances complete.

The machinery is so perfect that it may be put in motion by a child.—*Balt. Sun.*

The Book of Moses.—It is well known that this inspired writing has been often attacked and its authenticity doubted, on account of the mention made therein, of the existence of wine in Egypt, when Herodotus affirms that there were no vineyards in Egypt, and Plutarch states that the natives of that country abhorred wine "as being the blood of those who rebelled against the gods." But in Taylor's Natural History of Sicily, it is stated that in certain subterranean vaults at Elithia, "every part of the processes connected with the dressing and tending of the vine, is faithfully delineated; the care with which they were watered; the collection of the fruit; the treading of the wine press," &c. &c; which go to prove conclusively, that the book of Moses is correct, and not only so, but establishes its great antiquity, beyond the shadow of a doubt. The work further states, that "the remains of wine vessels have been found in the ruins of old Egyptian cities, which are still encrusted with the tarter deposited by the wine." The error into which Herodotus fell, is accounted for by the fact, that he wrote long after Egypt had been distracted by civil wars, and conquered by the Persians; and that as a natural consequence, the culture of the vine was neglected and forgotten in the calamities of civil discord and foreign invasion."—*Fay Jour.*

Profitable Quackery.—Truman Stillman, M. D. states in a note to the Editors of the New Orleans Advertiser, that he has expended $200,000 on printers and presses for advertising, &c. his Concentrated Syrup of Sarsaparilla and Pills, within the past twelve years His receipts during that period, he says, have been $1,000,000 dollars.

Avalanche.—On the 22d Jan. about 14 miles from Naples, Italy, the side of a mountain slid down in the night, and buried 113 persons. The bodies of 65 have been dug out, and of these 5 were alive and some hopes entertained of their recovery.