

TARBOROUGH!

SATURDAY, JUNE 19, 1841.

We are requested to state, that a public meeting will be held at the Court House in this place on Monday evening next at 5 o'clock, to make some arrangements for celebrating the ensuing Anniversary of our Independence.

On our first page will be found an interesting description of the exercises at the recent commencement of our University. We are truly gratified to learn, that the institution is in a prosperous condition, and that this county sends to it such a respectable number of students. Four of the graduating class, viz: Robert R. Bridgers, John S. Dancy, Leonidas L. Dancy, and William F. Dancy, are from this county, and there are also five members of the other classes from this county.

Repeal of the Sub-Treasury.—The Globe of the 10th inst. contains the decision of the Senate on Mr. Clay's bill for the repeal of the Independent Treasury law. A long and spirited debate was witnessed in the Senate on the passage of the bill. The question was taken at 7 P. M. and the result was, yeas 29, nays 18.

YEAS—Messrs. Archer, Barrow, Bates, Bayard, Berrien, Choate, Clay of Ky., Clayton, Dixon, Evans, Graham, Henderson, Huntington, Keer, Mangum, Merrick, Miller, Morehead, Phelps, Porter, Prentiss, Preston, Rives, Simmons, Smith of Indiana, Southard, Tallmadge, White, and Woodbridge—29.

NAYS—Messrs. Allen, Benton, Calhoun, Clay of Alabama, Fulton, King, McRoberts, Nicholson, Pierce, Sevier, Smith of Connecticut, Sturgeon, Tappan, Walker, Williams, Woodbury, Wright, and Young—18.

The bill now goes to the House of Representatives for concurrence.

The Raleigh Register gives the following as the majorities in the several Congressional districts in this State, at the recent election. It must be borne in mind, however, that in several of the districts the strength of the parties were not exhibited, there being no regular opposition.

Table with 3 columns: District, Whig maj., Rep. maj. Rows include First District (1482), Second (43), Third (1320), Fourth (25g), Fifth (1122), Sixth (3370), Seventh (1624), Eighth (486), Ninth (368), Tenth (2294), Eleventh (787), Twelfth (5374), Thirteenth (1613), and totals (14,331 Whig, 6,108 Rep).

Aggregate Whig maj. 8,223

Another Financier.—The Bangor, Me. Democrat states that the president of the Frankfort Bank has been arrested on a charge of swindling, and bound over for trial. The substance of the charge against him is, that he took funds of the bank, purchased stock of various persons at fifty per cent. sold it at par, kept the profits, and paid the bank in wild land at \$2 50 per acre that was worthless.

If things go on as they have done of late, the Democratic party will have but little opposition the next four years, as a majority of the Federalists will have either gone to Texas, Canada, or the penitentiary.

FOR THE TARBORO' PRESS.

No. 4.

The Opossum Fighter's thoughts.

Now, George, I come to the book; for I am for the book, whether I preach law or gospel. I now shall hunt old Mary's cat, (implied power,) to the State or Congress in the constitutions to charter a bank.

In the declaration of the bill of rights of the citizens of this State, section the 1st. "That all political power is vested in and derived from the people only." This is sound doctrine.

Sect. 2. "That the people of this State ought to have the sole and exclusive right of regulating the internal Government and police thereof." Question. Has the State, or people of this State, surrendered this right to Congress? You know better, for this would be to violate their own rights and their own constitution, and give up their claim to freedom. So then I put it down, that the people of this State are free and independent of Congress.

Sect. 3. "That no man or set of men are entitled to exclusive or separate emoluments

or privileges from the community, but in consideration of public services."

Now, George, I ask you, what public service has been rendered to the community by bank stockjobbers, that the bankers should be entitled to this exclusive privilege, above the community and poor folks, to have the privilege of getting the interest of three dollars for one? Say, and tell the truth. Nothing, no public service rendered, so no title to this privilege. Then this privilege granted to bankers, is a violation of the constitution by the General Assembly, as plain as the nose on your face. I refer you to the United States constitution, to see the same doctrine preached therein.

Constitution, section 44. "That the declaration of rights is hereby declared to be part of the constitution of this State, and ought never to be violated, on any pretence whatever." Mark them words, of these blessed patriots, (on no pretence whatever.) Yet the General Assembly has violated the declaration and violated these sacred words of caution, from the purchasers of liberty to their posterity, on the small pretence of bank jobbers and fictitious bank notes, without surety or certainty of not losing the notes they hold in hand. And the bank can depress their value at will, by refusing to pay specie.

Now then, George, I have diligently and carefully gone through the declaration of rights and the constitution and amendments of this State, and after cleaning my spectacles well, I cannot find Mary's cat nor get a glimpse of her. However, she may be in the United States constitution, in some hole or corner there; so then I shall ramble about there, to see if I can get a glimpse of Mary's (implied power) banking cat. But I think before I go, that she will be hard to find, except I had F. W. spectacles. Since Mary's cat is here, there, and every where, and no where, she is hard to come at; however, I shall try the trick.

United States Constitution. Section 8—2. "To borrow money on the credit of the United States." This is a power the States have given to Congress in the constitution. Is this the track of Mary's cat? I answer, no. First, because there was no United States bank then in America, when these words were written. What sort of money did Congress first borrow? Why, French crowns of silver from France. Second, bank bills are not money; they are bills of credit and not money, the constitution being judge. In a word, according to the sense of the constitution, nothing is money but gold and silver. Bank bills are nothing but a fraudulent floating paper, that is ruinous to poor folks, but greases the fat sow with gain. Cursed system, the more I write upon it, the worse I hate it.

Section 8—5. "To coin money, regulate the value thereof and of foreign coin, and fix the standard of weights and measures." This I have already written upon, and Mary's cat is not there. 6. "To provide for the punishment of counterfeiting the securities and current coin of the United States." Now a few words here. Are bank bills coin. You know they are not; then Mary's cat of implied power to Congress to charter a bank is not here, not even a toe nail. Read 11. "But no appropriation of money." Not bank bills, for it seems clear to me, that the convention that framed the constitution always had their eyes on gold and silver; that alone they called money, and not bank bills, for they never once mentioned them in the constitution. For bank bills are not money, but paper patronage to the rich, and a curse to the poor. No cat here.

Section 9—6. "No money shall be drawn from the treasury," &c. "all public money." No mention is made in this clause of bank bills. Money, money, is the term used by the framers of the constitution in every clause, and bank bills are never used once. And the word money, was used for gold and silver before there ever was a bank in the world; and has all ways been applied to that in all nations, and not bank bills. Bank bills are not money, and does not apply to that term. No cat here.

Section 10—1. "No State shall coin money, emit bills of credit, make any thing but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts." In this section of the constitution, we see the States have surrendered their rights, and deprived themselves of the privilege of coining gold and silver, or of emitting bills of credit; and bound themselves to make nothing but gold and silver a tender in payment of debts. How is it then, that the States have violated the constitution, in granting bank charters and emitted those cursed bank bills of credit? Why, because Congress, who should have been the guardian of the nation, has in the first instance set the bad example in their chartering the first bank of America, and the States have followed the example of the blow up train, and fluctuating circulating medium of the nation. For bills must, and ever will, fluctuate in value, because they have no worth in themselves. Not so with gold and silver coin, for Congress is authorized to fix the standard value of gold and silver, but can you find in the constitution a clause where Congress is authorized from the States to fix the standard weight and measure of bank bills? No, sir, this would be as hard a task as to catch Mary's cat; for their value every day is changing.

Question. Have the States, by depriving themselves of the right to coin money, or emit bills of credit, or make nothing but gold and silver a tender in payment of debts given this power to Congress to charter banks and emit bills of credit? I answer no; and prove it to your face, from the constitution. Section 8—5. Congress shall have power—"To coin money, regulate the value thereof and of foreign coin, and fix the standard of weights and measures." Mark the words, to coin money; not bank bills. Mark the words, foreign coin, not foreign bank bills; and current coin of the United States. Mark the word coin; not bank bills of credit. Thus the power given Congress from the States, although they prohibit themselves from emitting bills of credit, this clause sheweth that they never gave to Congress the power to emit bills of credit; but to coin nothing but gold and silver, as they had deprived themselves of this right. So also it is to be understood from this clause, that the States deprived Congress also of this privilege of emitting bills of credit, the curse of any nation. No find deat yet.

So then, George, I have examined the bill of rights, the constitution of this State, and the constitution of the United States, with their amendments, and I say I have looked with all the power of my spees, and I can't find neither power direct, nor power implied, given by the people to the State, nor by the States to Congress, to charter a bank; and I do not believe I ever shall, without I can borrow a pair of F. W. spectacles, and then it is very doubtful whether in my old age they would suit my eyes. So I shall give over hunting Mary's cat, since she is here, there, and every where, and no where. So I shall say, implied power is no where given in either constitution, to emit bank bills of credit. Thus I say, banks and bank bills are unconstitutional, to all intents and purposes; and to establish them, is usurp'd power over the rights of the people, and that the people ought not to suffer one in the United States, to trample on the constitutions and their sacred rights.

Now as I have probed the wound, I will tell the people how to cure and kill every bank in the United States. First, stay at home and work and mind your own business, and attend to that diligently and take care of what you earn. Secondly, never buy any thing but necessities, and not always them; for it is superfluities and idleness that bring men in debt, and not the necessities of life, for they are but few, and not that few long. Thirdly, never let a man borrow one cent out of the banks, and they will die as dead as the dog by the hay. 1st. And to kill the United States bank, let the States have all their opossum tails tied together. 2nd. Let each State assert her own right of sovereignty, and not suffer a branch bank of the United States to be established in any State in the Union; for it is the right of the States, and the welfare of all the banks in the several States, not to suffer it. For if Congress should charter a United States bank of thirty-five or fifty millions, as is talked of, the State banks must be like shrubs under a tall spreading oak, wither and decay, and many of them finally die. So if the States will take old Lawrence's advice, keep branches out of your State. I assert it is a State right, for the States have only ceded to Congress the right to coin gold and silver, and not to emit their bills of credit upon them to destroy their own. However, the States are as deep in the mud as Congress is in the mire, for both are unconstitutional to emit bills of credit.

George, I believe I now shall give over the hunting of Mary's cat, since she is to be found nowhere, although I have a thousand things to say, but not now; but will come to things equally important to the people.

The evils of the banking system.

Now come hither, ye piney woods boys, ye turpentine getters, ye lightwood knot cutters and tar burners, ye saddlers and tailors, ye shoemakers and carpenters, ye shop joiners and gig menders, ye blacksmiths and tinkers, ye poor farmers and pedlars, ye day laborers and idlers, ye grog sellers and swindlers, ye poor folks and gamblers, and let you and me have a bit of a talk. For I am no office hunter for honor nor gold, but will speak the truth if I know it, without design to offend or please any man; nor do I care a whit for all the frowns of corporations in the world.

Now, gentlemen, stand up to the rack, and hear what old Lawrence has to say to you upon the evils of the banking system. He has already told you, that the banking system is unconstitutional and proved it, and defies the Legislature or Congress to prove to the contrary. So, equally so, I shall try to prove it is not reasonable, by the banking system not admitting equality among the citizens of the State; for my creed of politics, gentlemen, is, that all men are born free, and with equal rights to life, liberty, property, and pursuits of his own happiness in that way he may choose, provided he may not interrupt his neighbor in all this.

And first, gentlemen, the banking system is a system of inequality, because the Legislature and Congress have set the price of a share in bank stock at \$100 per share. We poor folks can't spare \$100 for bank stock, and support our families; and can you tell me why the rich, that are able to put in one hundred dollars, should be entitled to a greater privilege, than the other citizen who is only able to put in one, five, ten, twenty, or fifty dollars, to

get about twenty-one per centum on his hundred dollars? And you, because you are poor, with your ten dollars are shut out of this privilege of getting this twenty-one per centum for your ten dollars. Thus the banking system is a system of inequality among the citizens of the State, and the rich have an exclusive privilege to make gain, and the poor are oppressed by this hellish chartering of banks at \$100 a share; which shows us, poor folks, that the banking system is for the rich to make money out of our labor, and we stand in the back ground and look on like hungry dogs to get a bank bill at their will and pleasure. Cursed system.

Don't go away, gentlemen, I have not talked half enough yet; for another evil of the banking system is that of usurped power, the power of banks to depress our labor and articles that we have for sale, for which we have labored faithfully. Now you know the banks have their gold and silver locked up in their vaults, and you might as well draw their teeth as get it. And you know they have issued a great many notes, and when they call in their notes and refuse to pay specie, I ask you where is the money? Is it any wonder that times should be as they are, that we can't get but a low price for our labor? There is enough of it in the country to pay our debts and give us a reasonable price for our labor; but the banks are our masters in money matters, and we poor folks slaves at will. So then, banks rule at will, and we poor folks must do as we can; for money is the ruling power, as Caesar said, "give him money and he could get soldiers, and with soldiers he could get money." So I say by the banking system, let it go on and it will soon be the ruling power of this country. But I will tell the people once more how to put it down. When you come to the ballot box never, no never, vote for a man you know to be in favor of banks. This will be a blow at the root.

I am not, gentlemen, done with you yet; for there is another evil in the banking system, and that is monopoly. The rich men have acquired and bought up most of the gold and silver in the States, and thrown it into the bank vaults. For what? why, that they may get from 7 1/2 to 27 per centum by stockjobbing on the poor people, who shall by any means fall within their grasp by mistake to borrow of them. As for gold, it would be enough to make a cat lough to see an eagle or a half eagle, or doubloon, or guinea; for although I have handled \$10,000 of bank bills in ten years, I never have in any trade received the first piece of gold. (Ah, precious stuff for banks.) keep it, the rust and canker thereof shall be a witness against you, and burn your flesh with fire. Don't be mad at scripture truth. Do not rich men oppress you, and drag you before the judgment seats? For monopoly all men must acknowledge is wrong; whether it be in wheat, corn, meat or money, it is the same in its effects on the community at large. It carries the spirit of oppression with it also, oppression on the poor, but not the monopolist.

JOSHUA LAWRENCE.

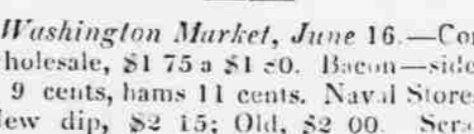
Fayetteville, June 2, 1841.

Cotton, by reason of the demand of the factories in this town and the back country, still maintains its price here, notwithstanding the fall of one and a-half to three fourths of a cent in New York. Indeed the price in this market during the whole session has been governed by the home demand. Observer.

Washington Market, June 16.—Corn—wholesale, \$1 75 a \$1 80. Bacon—sides 8 a 9 cents, hams 11 cents. Naval Stores—New dip, \$2 15; Old, \$2 00. Serape, 70 cents. Tar, \$1 10. Fish, shad, 7 a 88. Herrings, cut, \$3 50; whole, \$2 50 a \$3 00.—Rep.

COMMUNICATED.

Elders Humphrey Stallings and John Ward are expected to preach on Thursday, 15th July, at Spring Green; Friday, 16th, at Log Chapel; Saturday and Sunday, 17th and 18th, at Kehukee; Monday, 19th, at Lawrence's mill; Tuesday, 20th, at Williams'; Wednesday, 21st, at Deep Creek; Thursday, 22d, at Rocky Swamp; Friday, 23d, at Fishing Creek; Saturday, 24th, at Falls Tar River; Sunday, 25th, at Pleasant Hill; Monday, 26th, at Upper Town Creek; Tuesday, 27th, at Lower Town Creek; Wednesday, 28th, at Tarboro'; Thursday, 29th, at Little Contentee; Friday, 30th, at Cross Roads; Saturday, 31st, at Flat Swamp.



DIED.

At his residence in Gainsville, Ala. on the 30th of April, Dr. Samuel N. Southerland, in the 36th year of his age. His native State was North Carolina; he was a Graduate of the Military Academy at West Point, and a highly accomplished scholar and gentleman. The community in which he resided, has lost one of its most valuable and valued members.

About eighteen months since, he united with the Baptist Church in that place, and was a most exemplary member and ornament of the Christian Religion. He de-

parted in the exercise of an humble, but unshaken confidence in the merits of Jesus Christ, and with an earnest desire that his death might have a salutary influence on others. "The righteous hath hope in death."

How gentle was the stroke divine, Which bow'd his head in death? How peaceful did his soul resign His friends, his life, his breath?

Prices Current, At Tarborough and New York.

Table with 4 columns: Item, Unit, Tarboro', New York. Rows include Bacon, Brandy, Coffee, Corn, Cotton, Cotton bagging, Flour, Iron, Lard, Molasses, Sugar, Salt, Turpentine, wheat, whiskey.

Notice.

LOG CABIN HOTEL. THE subscriber takes this method of informing his friends and the public generally, that he still remains

At Grove Hill,

The place which he has occupied for several years past, immediately on the road that leads from Halifax to Warrenton, 33 miles from the former, and 10 miles from the latter, and is prepared to accommodate travellers and others, who may think proper to call on him. No pains will be spared to please; unremitting and diligent attention to the wants and comfort of those who may favor him with their custom. Hoping that strangers may not judge by the external of my Log Cabin, but try the internal. My table and bed shall be well furnished, & my prices low. B R SMITH. Grove Hill, Warren county, N. C. June 5th, 1841. 254

Notice.

THE subscribers having opened a Public House at Grove Hill, Warren county North Carolina, 11 miles from Warrenton, on the road leading to Halifax, are prepared to accommodate travellers or persons who may wish board during the winter season. Their charges will be moderate, and their table shall be furnished with the best they can procure. Their tables will be attended by attentive orders. HENRY A. KEARNEY. SARAH THURF. May 29, 1841. 234

Cheap Goods! Cheap Goods! Much for Little.

THE great quantity of Goods which little money will buy at

T. A. MACNAIR'S New Cheap Cash Store.

Will astonish those who have not tried the experiment. He therefore invites purchasers to call and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere—when times are good they should call, when times are bad they should call; but, above all, when times are hard like the present, they should call for the sake of their pockets. For, be it remembered, that Cheap Goods are the only palliatives for hard times. Call and try it. T. A. MACNAIR. Tarboro', 8th June, 1841.

Herrings! Herrings!

200 Bbls. best Roanoke Cut Herrings, Armstrong's brand, 25 bbls. best Cut Herrings from the Sound, Gatin's brand, 150 do. best Bonnet & Fagan's do. For sale cheap, by T. A. MACNAIR. Tarboro', 8th June, 1841.

NEW GOODS, Cheaper than ever at the

WELL KNOWN CHEAP CASH STORE.

James Weddell & Co.

RESPECTFULLY invite their numerous customers and the public, to an early examination of their present assortment of Spring and Summer

GOODS,

Comprising the largest, most splendid, and beyond all comparison,

Cheapest Stock of neat, tasty, and fashionable Goods.

Ever offered in Tarboro', and they only ask of those in want of Goods, to call and examine their stock and learn their prices before purchasing. Tarboro', May 12, 1841.