



TARBORO'!

SATURDAY, JULY 10, 1841.

FOURTH OF JULY.

We are highly pleased to record, that the 66th Anniversary of our National Independence, was celebrated in this place on Monday last, in a suitable and becoming manner. At day-break, the roar of cannon aroused our citizens from their slumbers, and the ringing of bells and the display of the "Star-spangled Banner," excited emotions in their bosoms which we trust will be transmitted to the latest generations. At 10 o'clock, a large concourse of ladies and gentlemen repaired to the Baptist church, which had been tastefully decorated with flags, &c. The ceremonies there were introduced and interspersed with vocal and instrumental music by a band of amateur musicians, accompanied with the discharge of cannon. A solemn and impressive prayer to the Throne of Grace, was made by the Rev. William Pierce. The Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence was then read by Mr. Robert Norfleet, in a spirited and resolute style; and was followed by the band singing "The old North State," with thrilling effect. The National Declaration of Independence was then read by William F. Dancy, Esq. in a feeling and forcible manner; which was followed by the patriotic air, "The star-spangled Banner." Kenelm H. Lewis, Esq. then rose and delivered an eloquent and appropriate Oration, which was not only applicable to the present times, but to the past and future; and equally creditable to his head and his heart. We regret that he declines furnishing a copy for publication. The soul-stirring National Song, "Hail, Columbia," closed the ceremonies at the church.

A plain, substantial and suitable repast was furnished by Mr. Solomon Pender, at the Planter's Hotel. The cloth being removed, William Norfleet, Esq. was appointed President of the Day, Henry T. Clark, Esq. Vice President, and Wm. F. Dancy, Esq. Secretary. The following regular and volunteer toasts were drank.

REGULAR TOASTS.

- 1st. The day we celebrate—sacred to the Friends of Liberty in every clime. (3 cheers.)
- 2nd. The 20th of May, 1775—the day which gave birth to the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence. (6 cheers.)
- 3rd. The memory of Washington. (Drank standing and in silence.)
- 4th. The memory of Lafayette—a name cherished throughout the world, but doubly revered by the citizens of the United States. (Standing and in silence.)
- 5th. The departed Heroes of the Revolution—the practice of their virtues is the best tribute to their memories. (Standing and in silence.)
- 6th. The surviving Officers and Soldiers of the Revolution—let not the degeneracy of their sons "bring down their gray hairs with sorrow to the grave."
- 7th. The old North State—
"Tho' she envies not others their merited glory,
Say whose name stands the foremost in liberty's story?" (9 cheers.)
- 8th. Our Foreign Relations—we should ask only for what is right, and submit to nothing that is wrong. (9 cheers.)
- 9th. The President of the United States.
- 10th. Agriculture, Commerce, and Manufactures—mutually dependent, they flourish most when left to the natural laws of trade.
- 11th. The Army and Navy of the United States—Patriotism the ruling motive of both, unsullied honor their reward—the interest of our country demands their support.
- 12th. The star-spangled Banner—
"O long may it wave,
O'er the land of the free & the home of the brave."
- 13th. The Fair—our country's brightest ornaments.
"Eden was a wild,
And man the hermit sigh'd, 'till woman smiled."
(10 cheers.)

VOLUNTEER TOASTS.

- By William Norfleet, (President of the Day:) The affair of the steamer Caroline—if two drubbings have not satisfied our unnatural mother, she is welcome to a third, & "Damn'd be he
Who first cries hold, enough!"
- By the Orator of the Day: Freedom of opinion—guaranteed to every American citizen by the national compact, it cannot be taken away by legislative enactments, nor executive dictation.
- By Wm. F. Dancy: The memory of John Johnston, Henry Irvin, Henry Irvin Toole, and Isaac Sessums—heroes in the revolutionary history of Edgecombe.

"Their memories sparkle o'er the fountain,
The meaneast till—the mightiest river
Roll mingled with their names forever!"
By John P. Sharpe: The general diffusion of knowledge—the only means by which we can preserve unimpaired the independence transmitted by our forefathers.
By R. Chapman: The 4th of July—the neutral ground on which we may all meet.
By James D. Howell: United States and Great Britain—may no unnatural feelings exist between mother and daughter, and may honorable peace and prosperity exist to the latest generations.

By Dr. Wm. G. Thomas: Liberty and Union—the welfare of the Republic and the happiness of the people.
Sent by a Lady: The Orator of the Day—Good actions crown themselves with everlasting bays.
Who deserves well, needs not another's praise.
By Henry T. Clark: The star-spangled Banner—a legacy bequeathed us by our revolutionary sires. For its preservation we pledge "our lives, our fortune, and our sacred honor."

By Jno. F. Hughes: The readers of the Mecklenburg and National Declarations—they performed their parts with distinguished credit and ability, and won the admiration of all present.
By Jno. Norfleet: Universal suffrage—the dearest right we enjoy—may it be preserved inviolable.
By R. E. Macnair: The Constitution of the United States—the sheet anchor of our hopes amidst the storms of political faction.

By W. A. Pope: The indomitable patriots of Mecklenburg.
Sent: Our sweethearts—those who have not should get them, and those who have should keep them.
By Jno. F. Hughes: The Orator of the Day—his effort was distinguished by sound constitutional doctrines, by a correct definition of the spirit of faction, and classical elegance of style.

By F. R. Cotten: The daughters of Carolina—their hearts are as "pure as the unfallen snow," and as warm as the sun that melts it.
By Wm. F. Dancy: Woman—
Nature in darkness lay and all was night,
God said, "Let woman be," and all was light.

By Jno. P. Sharpe: Thomas H. Benton—the defender of Democracy and a son of North Carolina—may he long be esteemed by the people of his native State.

By Henry T. Clark: President Tyler—His administration, according with the principles of his long public life, will ensure prosperity to the country and safety to the constitution.

By Samuel E. Moore: The citizens of the United States—now free and independent and may they ever remain so.

By John S. Dancy, (sent): University of North Carolina—first in reputation among Southern institutions—esto perpetua!

By William Dozier: The memory of Franklin—
Let not this world in darkness hide,
But teach each soul a light to shine,
Till all the world a light shall find.

By Joseph H. Bowditch: Our twenty-six Independencies of North America—may their ratio and its increase to the old thirteen, forever embrace the virtues which animated and gave them existence as a nation.
By R. Norfleet: Our host, S. Pender—
Although on the couch of sickness he lies,
We cordially hope the old sinner
Will yet live to see, many Fourth of July's
And at each one, prepare us a dinner.

The company separated at an early hour, the day was very pleasant, and no accident occurred to mar the festivities.

"We have been favored with a pamphlet copy of the Speech of Mr. Rhett, of South Carolina, on the subject of taxation, delivered on the General Appropriation bill, in the House of Representatives. We regret our inability to lay this truly Southern speech entire before our readers, but we will in our next give some copious extracts from it, partially exhibiting the tortuous course the Representative in Congress from this district is pursuing on this exciting subject.

We have also received a pamphlet copy of Mr. Rayner's Speech, on the question of the reception of Abolition petitions. Although, professedly a Whig, Mr. Rayner had the patriotism and moral firmness on this occasion to disregard party shackles, when coming in contact with his country's weal, and the dearest rights and interests of his constituents. He merits and will doubtless receive the unfeigned thanks of the South, for this well-timed and vigorous effort in their behalf; and all but "hypocritical wretches," will unhesitatingly unite with him in avowing the following sentiments:—
"We know no party differences at the South on this subject. And if any portion or party in the North attempt to deprive us of our rights, be they Whigs or be they Democrats, we shall regard them as our enemies, and deal with them as such. And on the other hand, if any portion or party in the North shall, in the discharge of their constitutional duty, come to our relief on this question, we are bound, not only on the principle of gratitude, but of self-preservation, to consider them as friends,

and to unite with them as such. And, sir, I will take this occasion, to tender my sincere thanks, in the name of my State and of my constituents, to those from the non-slaveholding States who voted with us on this question—who took counsel of their duty rather than of their fears.
"The course of Northern gentlemen who have acted with us on this matter, presents an instance of high moral sublimity—of noble self-sacrificing devotion. They had every thing to lose and nothing to gain at home, and yet, in discharge of a constitutional obligation, they have come to the relief of the offending South."

Congress.—The Senate is principally engaged in discussing the Fiscal Agent bill—and the House, the Distribution bill. The bill for the relief of Mrs. Harrison, by granting her \$25,000, and the Appropriation bill for the relief of the members, are the only two bills that have as yet been passed, although Congress has been in session upwards of five weeks.

FOR THE TARBORO' PRESS.

No. 6.

The Opossum Fighter's thoughts.

So then, George, having had my bit of a talk out with the poor folks in my last, I now shall take a bout with you; and as one good turn deserves another, as you have printed for me, I shall feel I slight you, if I don't write this to you. And you mind your shins, for my razor is whetted against a National or a United States Bank. It is now perhaps too late to do good, for the crisis present; yet it may do good hereafter, to lay down sound principles for the generations to come. But I don't write to you as to others, because you understand my manner of writing better than any man in the State. Therefore, I shall change my style into miniature, otherwise it seems I shall tire myself and you, for the nights are short. And, George, I shall cut my razor at the knee pan, stand up foot to foot, yet I don't wish to tread on your toes. And first, I challenge every man in the United States, as I have already stated, to show me a clause in the United States constitution, where express power is given to Congress by the people or the States, jointly or severally, to charter a United States or National Bank. You answer you can. Where is it? Why, say you, in section viii. 1. Congress shall have power, to pay the debts and provide for the common defence and general welfare of the United States; but all duties, imposts and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States. Meaning uniform among the States composing the Union. There I say, George, under this clause of the constitution, all poisonous reptiles lie to bite the horse heels of our republic. For I can't see that there is any more power given in this clause, by the people or the States to Congress to charter a bank, than I can see teeth in a hen's mouth; yet your spees may be better than mine. 2nd. Congress has no power but what was delegated to her by the States, you are forced to acknowledge. The rest of the rights the several States have reserved to themselves, such as worshipping Almighty God as they choose. 3rd. Of choosing their own representatives in a way they please. 4th. Of regulating their own internal government. 5th. Of life, liberty and property, and seeking their own happiness in their own way. 6th. That Congress has no power over any State, but so far as she has acceded to in the United States constitution. 7th. That State rights are inviolate, but so far as they have ceded in the Constitution, &c. &c. &c.

Will you say, George, that the chartering a United States or National Bank, will come under this clause, "general welfare?" I hope you have more sense, for who that has lived as long as I, don't know, that banks have been a curse to all nations, and to this nation from their first establishment to this day; to transfer the property of the many to the few, and make gods of the rich, and devils and bankrupts of the poor; and ruin thousands of men by this cursed tempting wiping papers, both debtors, securities, wives and children, that might otherwise have been well off. One question settles all here: Will a United States Bank be for the welfare of the States and people, or not? This puts my razor to the bone. You answer, yes. I answer, no. Now for my razor. First, you will answer, banks are a great convenience for merchants, travellers, and exchange, &c. to prevent the luggage of gold and silver. Sure enough, but the devil is a convenience but still a curse, which I could show in many instances; but two I will name, merely to satisfy your curiosity; the devil was convenient to betray the Son of God, but a curse to Judas. The devil was convenient to get David to number Israel, yet a curse to Israel. So are banks a convenience to stockjobbers to make money, and a curse to make the poor poorer. A cunning convenience to transfer the property of the many into the hands of the few. A convenience for merchants to fleece the farmers, but a curse to them and mechanics, in all its ramifications. A convenience to the rich, but a curse to the poor, &c. &c. &c. who can't give security. For a living dog is better than a dead lion, for he that is down need fear no fall, but he that is up by bank credit may.

8th. I ask you, George, what you want with a United States Bank? You will say,

why money is scarce and a bank of 50 millions will make it plenty. Heavens bless us. Then let me in time speak to Tom to make me a waggon to carry my part in, for how else am I to wag with it. But ah, do you mean 50 millions of gold and silver? Yes. Then you mean 150 millions of paper? Yes. This is enough to feed my cows some time, but they are somewhat like me, they don't like the taste of bank bills.

9th. Now, George, do you not know, that there is more gold and silver and bank notes in the United States, than ever was since it has been a nation? The rise of 900 banks, with millions of fictitious paper, and they can't supply the nation with money, we must add 150 millions more, to make money plenty by floating capital, equally as base and deceitful in transferring the laborer's property from him and the many into the hands of the few stockjobbers. And more so, because of that premium that will be demanded, between State and United States paper. George, you are entirely mistaken, it is the great plenty of money that makes money scarce. You will say this is a paradox. No, sir, it is not. It is because the banking system has the power and quality to transfer the money of the many into the hands of the few, and that few hold on upon it as safe as a cat on a mouse, and the many may get it if they can. But you will say, it is to the interest of the banks to loan it. True enough, yet the banks are as jealous of each other, as a bull buffalo is of a raven, lest the other should get the prize, and that prize is gold and silver. For little do banks care how much paper is out at \$180 per \$1000 per year, so that they can keep the golden egg and others not take it away. Of all the systems of imposition ever practised by man, the banking system is the meanest, robbery not excepted in my opinion; one is by force the other of covetousness, chicanery and deceit.

10th. But I console myself that August is not far off, George, when rascals skins are not for fur worth more than opossum tails, and that hard eider will turn to vinegar, and we shall have some new good horse apple; and log cabins will be razed to their foundations, and the temple of liberty reared to the clouds on their ruins; and instead of a petticoat, the waving eagle will flutter in the breeze on the top of the steeple thereof, to the joy of the sons of liberty.

11th. I ask you once more, George, what you want with a United States National Bank? Why you will say, as a fiscal agent for government. So then, I suppose, Congress has killed the sub-treasury bill and law, as dead as a herring suffocated with pickle; which I say was the best law ever passed in this nation, for the security of its funds. But this is only what I expected the called Congress was for, to make laws to suit a party and not benefit the nation; and repeal laws of predecessors, and appoint new officers to sing the tune Yankee Doodle, great is Diana of Ephesus. Whigism of '40 is the daughter of liberty, she fell down from Washington in '76. But remember, I was born before the Declaration of Independence, and have gone along through the trying scenes of American affairs, of torism, whigism of '76, and federalism and republicanism, and whigism and democratism of '40; and many other devilisms broached during that time. And among all the isms, bankism is the most abominable in my eyes; being a cunning scheme of fraud, practised by stockjobbers to get the laborer's hard earnings. Yea, it is worse for the people than John Adams' cursed seditionism; for the whigs of '76 had no United States or National bank, they asked for none, their cannons, rifles, muskets and swords, and bloody feet, and blood stained roads, plead the cause of liberty, and not banks. But now whigs of '40 roar out, bank, bank, bank. And for what? Why, you say for a fiscal agent. What do you mean, George, by the word fiscal agent? I understand the word free agency, and the word agent; but in both these I understand an active being, whether unrestricted or limited. But how to understand the word bank, that has no soul or feeling, to be an agent or an active agent, I know not. But you call it a fiscal agent. This word fiscal, is the word that puzzles me. How a bank without fingers can be an agent, puzzles me worse than opossum tails. It is an entire new breed of dogs to me. Don't be mad, George, for I have no wish to tread on your toes, but to shave your shins to the bone. And, George, if you will tell me one secret, I shall know my course and which way to steer my bark to the best harbor. This secret is, George, which has the most fingers, your bank fiscal agent, or the sub-treasury deposit agent? Only tell me this, if you please, and the hash is settled with me. For the loss or gain of the funds of government, depends on the number of fingers that handle it; for too many fingers spoil the pie.

After, George, writing the above, I received yesterday three numbers of the Extra Globe, in which I have learnt from the Kentucky dictator's talk, what a fiscal agent means; that it means a National Bank, established in the city of Washington; which Congress may do over that ten miles square, but then a branch in every State by her assent; which shows that the Dictator is of my opinion, that Congress has neither constitution for nor right to establish a branch bank in any State in the Union, but by her consent. And my advice is to all the States, not to suffer it, and for

reasons I will give. Then I have learnt something, that branches of a National Bank are called fiscal agents for the government.

Now, George, for my reasons why no State should suffer a branch of the National Bank to be established within her limits. 1st. It must be well known to every State, national paper will sink State paper below her par. 2nd. Every State will in doing this, violate her own right of regulating her own internal government, and cede a right to Congress never given in the constitution. 3rd. She being the mammoth in capital stock, can drink up your paper as an ox drinketh water; and you will be forced to puke up your gold and silver out of your vaults into her bosom. 4th. Every abetting Congress to violate the constitution of the State and United States. 5th. The Bank of America and the United States Bank, have both been tried as fiscal agents for the funds of government, and I know that during that time there has been nothing but squalls, tempests and jangling; and of late we have tried the sub-treasury as a fiscal agent, why will not that do, for government to take care of her own money and pay her own debts, can you say? But now we must get back to banks as fiscal agents, to take care of the money of government in her room. 6th. I know that banks are not fit agents for this purpose, for by the use of the money of government they will fleece the people. And, good heavens, shall the people be fleeced by State banks, and then Congress join in with them to fleece the people also, by banking at \$180 per thousand a year? God help us, we are advancing fast to empty purses and empty stomachs, and slavery of body, or else I am a fool in politics. For this system will generate nobles and slaves, or my spectacles are not good.

Now, George, I have nearly got through my paper, and on reading it over, have not come up to what I promised to write to you in miniature, as you will see I began. However, you told me once, never cramp my pen; ideas pressed on my mind, and I have put them down, good or bad, that is for you to judge. But I will have your shins before long. In my next, I shall try to draw a better plan of a bank than my Lord Secretary of the Treasury has done; for he has not got all the sense in the world, nor I neither; but two heads are better than one, if one is hogs head and peas. 12th. George, banking is a system of aristocracy of the third age, it does not belong to this system of our government. 13th. For it was no part of our colonial, continental, or State policy, but now is the most formidable member and enemy in our government. 14th. That Legislature giving power and currency to bank bills, have completely the power of dividing property and throwing it into the hands of the few, none can doubt that will think seriously on this subject. And I tell you, George, without a division of property a free government cannot last long. 15th. George, is it not a shame to Legislatures, that they should make use of gold and silver to pillage and oppress and extract from the major part of the community two thirds of their labor; for you know that labor has to pay this two dollars for one. Thus the Legislatures make a rogue of gold and silver, to steal two dollars from his unsuspecting neighbor, to add it to a stockjobber's wealth of one dollar, so as to make it three. 16th. Artificial bank bills possess the power of enslaving this whole nation, if you think of slavery as I do; that is, of making the many labor for the few. And is a fraudulent traitor and thief and abuse of the happiness of man; for labor and property is transferred by these cursed shipplasters from the laborer and rightful owner to the hands of others.

Your shins hereafter, George, but in my next, my Lord Secretary and I must have a bout on the plan and draft of a National Bank. Congress must know that banking is not for the general welfare, but for the few. JOSHUA LAWRENCE.

Fifteen days later from Europe.—The steamship Britannia arrived at Boston, on the 3d inst. with Liverpool dates to 19th ult. There was a better feeling in the Liverpool cotton market. In the week ending 18th inst. 26,100 bales had been sold. There was a decided improvement. The political intelligence is unimportant. In Syria more troubles have broken out, and some Turkish troops had been driven back by the mountaineers.

In Crete the insurrection is completely raising recruits, distributing arms, and furnishing men through the Archipelago.

CANDIDATES.

Election to be held on Thursday, the 5th of August next.

We are authorised to announce JOHN NORFLEET, as a candidate for the office of Clerk of the County Court of this county.

To the Voters of Edgecombe.

The undersigned, now the Clerk of the Superior Court of said County, makes known through this communication, that he is willing to serve them, as Clerk of said Court, if elected.

SOLOMON T. BRADY.

Tarboro', 8th July, 1841.

DIED.

In this county, on Monday last, Benjamin R. Hines, Esq.