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BY GEORGE HOWARD,

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POLITICAL.



From the Globe.

BANK SOVEREIGNTY.

The Bank of North Carolina (according to the Raleigh Register) has made a complete conquest of authority over the State Legislature, and taken upon itself the function of managing the affairs of the people. It would seem that the bank (in case the Legislature ventured to take any step in its contemplated course for the alleviation of the distresses of the people) prepared at once to wind up and press its debtors. The Legislature, the public is given to understand, being deterred by this threat from looking into the abuses of the bank government, or attempting any reform, or providing any relief by accommodating the process of remedial justice to the changed condition of the country under the bank administration, the general assembly of stockholders has been graciously pleased to signify that it will somewhat soften the rigor of its rules, and "extend such accommodation to the public as may be consistent with the interest of the institution." The Raleigh Register thus puts forth the bank ukase:

From the Raleigh Register of Tuesday.

The general meeting of the stockholders of the Bank of the State, which assembled on the 2d inst., has been continued open by adjournment, from day to day, until yesterday, when it adjourned sine die. It will be seen by the following resolution, adopted by the stockholders unanimously, that the Legislature having adjourned with doing any thing to relieve the people, the president and directors of the bank are requested to extend such accommodation to the public as may be consistent with the interests of the institution. This little resolution of the stockholders of an institution which has been so violently assailed by demagogues, will do more to restore confidence, and alleviate the embarrassments of the community, than all the acts and resolutions of the General Assembly:

"The General Assembly of this State having adjourned on the 28th inst. sine die, without having taken any action on the resolution unanimously adopted by the individual stockholders of this bank on the 2d inst., and transmitted to that body by his excellency the Governor, the stockholders, although believing that, as a matter of pecuniary consideration alone, it would be to their interest to wind up the affairs of the bank under the charter, and divide the capital; yet, as the General Assembly have forborne to express any opinion on the subject when respectfully invited to do so, the stockholders decline further action on it at this time, leaving the subject open for the consideration of a future general meeting; recommending to the president and directors of the bank to administer its affairs in the mean time with as liberal accommodation to the people of the State, and indulgences to its debtors, as may be consistent with the safety and interests of the bank."

The National Intelligencer of this morning, triumphing in what it considers the victory of the bank over the representatives of the people, and the submission of a State Legislature to a board of bank directors, gives its own account of the transaction in this editorial bulletin:

From the National Intelligencer of this morning.

NORTH CAROLINA AND HER BANKS.

The Legislature of the State of North Carolina has just adjourned, after a protracted session, the greater part of which was wasted in idle logomachy. Among the

first movements in the Legislature were demonstrations of hostility to the banks of the State. These banks are known to all intelligent men to have been as soundly and wisely administered as those of any State in the Union. But loud declamation against them had exercised upon the less informed, though generally honest people, a powerful influence in enabling the Locofoco party to obtain at the last election the ascendancy in the Legislature; and the excommunication, the humiliation at least, if not the downfall of the banks, was to be accomplished as a matter of course. Such was the spirit in which the Legislature assembled, and with fierce resolve and demonstration of the most threatening character, set itself about the work. About this time the stockholders of the State Bank (in which the State has considerable interest) assembled at their annual general meeting; and, instead of cowering before the danger, or quailing beneath the frown of its enemies, this banking company calmly entered into a resolution, and transmitted it to the Governor to be laid before the Legislature, in which it declared that it the State, as a stockholder, would indicate by its vote at the general meeting a wish that the bank should be wound up, the company would meet the State upon that ground, immediately bring the business of the bank to a close, and divide its capital among the stockholders. This was a movement entirely out of the calculation of the belligerent party. They soon found that they would make no capital for themselves, by annihilating the capital of the bank. Too many of their political friends were debtors to the institution to allow of their attempting that operation. If those who had borrowed the bank capital had been all Whigs, it would have been a capital thing to bring them up by a short turn. But, upon the whole, they thought it better, all things considered, to let the bank alone, and, not without a good deal of blustering and a great waste of time, this anti-bank Legislature at last adjourned, leaving the banks just where they found them. Whereupon the Stockholders held a final general meeting, of which we find the following account in the last Raleigh paper, at which they took a noble revenge of their adversaries.

This, we take it, is the most favorable account for the banks, of the late issue made (as it would seem) between them and the people at the last elections. The sum of this bank bulletin shows that the people at the polls decided against their conduct;—that "the loud declamation against them had exercised upon the less informed, tho' generally honest people, a powerful influence in enabling the Locofoco party to obtain at the last election the ascendancy in the Legislature;"—that "the Legislature assembled, and, with fierce resolve and demonstration of the most threatening character, set itself about the work" of redressing the wrongs of which its constituents complained;—that the bank immediately put an end to legislative action, by threatening a dissolution, and telling the General Assembly that "the company would meet the State upon that ground, immediately bring the business of the bank to a close, and divide its capital among the stockholders." "This (continues the National Intelligencer) was a movement entirely out of the calculation of the belligerent party;" "too many of their political friends were debtors to the institution, to allow of their attempting that operation."

There's the respect That makes calamity of so long life."

Bank frauds must be endured; bank taxation and extortion submitted to. Bank adulteration of the currency, and excessive speculation consequent on the depreciation of the standard of value; bank contractions, and consequent oppression of all classes, producers, and dealers, and debtors;—all, all must be suffered, because the banks have their hooks in the mouths of multitudes, and the Legislatures dare not reform abuses in institutions established by them, or rectify the wrongs and mischiefs originating in the policy (political or pecuniary) of their predecessors, because the creditor class puts in its veto in advance. It was in this way that the patrician class at Rome held the people in subjection. They adapted their legislation in such wise, as to make their order the creditor—the lending class. The spoils of conquered nations fell into their hands, and the body of the people became their borrowers; and thus the Roman people were subdued by their own conquests.

The American people are vanquished and robbed now-a-days by the surrender of the sovereign power of coining money on

the part of Government, and conferring a privilege on chartered classes to make it of paper, and thus rendering the great body of the people their debtors, by lending it, and taking them for its use.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

Report of the Committee on Internal Improvements submitted to the late General Assembly.

The Committee on Internal Improvements, to whom was referred so much of the Governor's Message as relates to Internal Improvement,

Report:

That part of the Message of the Governor referred to your committee, recommends that a Charter be granted to make a Turnpike Road from the City of Raleigh to some point Westward, to be selected with a view to its ultimate continuance, and intimates the propriety, though it does not plainly recommend the continuance, of the same Turnpike East, as low down as Waynesborough. Secondly, it recommends, that a Charter be granted to make a Turnpike from Fayetteville to the Yadin River, &c.; and here, we are given to understand, that this Road, once begun, is hereafter to be continued across the Catawba River Westward. Thirdly, it is recommended that a Survey shall be ordered to ascertain the practicability of uniting Lumber and Cape Fear Rivers by a good navigable Canal, with a view (as your committee supposes,) hereafter to construct this Canal at State expense. Fourthly, the opening of Roanoke Inlet, and the connection of Pamlico Sound, by a Ship Channel, with Beaufort harbour, are specially commended to the Legislature, as practicable works, of immense importance; and the General Government, according to the suggestions of the Message, are to be re-entreated to undertake, and to accomplish them as national works. The Legislature has, from time to time, granted in like manner, exclusive privileges to Rail Road Companies, until they have been stimulated to begin such enterprises; and, after exhausting their own means, these Rail Road Companies have procured the credit of the State; and finally involved the people in a debt of more than a million of dollars; though in the outset, the Capitalists who asked for the Charter, professed to ask nothing but the right of spending their own money for these works. Had they proved profitable, the People at large would enjoy no right but the benefit of paying tribute to these Corporations, for carrying them or their produce from home to a market; but, as soon as they proved to be a losing concern, by little and little, the loss must probably fall upon the State Treasury. The State had little or no chance of the profit, as long as there was any hope of profit, yet the State is to bear the loss.

Your committee have good reason to apprehend, that the same beginning of Turnpikes, by Corporation Charters, will terminate in a similar way to North Carolina. Indeed, your Committee greatly misapprehend the Message referred to them, if it does not shadow forth this very usual second step in their Charters, when it is recommended to give to the Turnpikes such aid, as the condition of the Public Treasury may justify.

Your Committee Report further, that they do not think the condition of the treasury justifies our giving any aid at all to these schemes of Internal Improvement, or to any of them; and it seems to the Committee a useless waste of time and labor, to be investigating the value and cost of Turnpikes across more than one half of the State, when it is known the State owns no funds that can be applied in aid of their construction; and, it is conceded, we ought not to raise money for such expenditures by taxation, and when it is admitted, we ought not to borrow money for the purpose, if we could do it, and probably could not do it if we would.

The Report of the Board of Internal Improvement, referred to your Committee, shows, that very nearly the whole amount of that fund consists of Bonds owing by people in the extreme West; these amount to less than three hundred thousand dollars. The Governor's Message and the Agent for the State concur in the opinion, that if the payment of this debt were rigidly exacted, the result would be, in many instances, ruin to the debtor, and loss to the State. Without collecting this debt the State Improvement Fund amounts to about forty-four thousand dollars, one half of which is loaned out upon Bonds, if it has not been already appropriated. Hence, the Committee are justified in their statement, that there are no funds with which the aid that is recommended can be given. Would it relieve the people of the West,

to exact of these Bonds, at the hazard of running them, in order to expend it in aid of a Turnpike beginning at Raleigh? Does any one for a moment believe they would covet such favors at our hands?

But the Bonds, were they all collected, are not sufficient to discharge one-third of the debt contracted for Rail Roads; and it would be absurd to say, we are against Taxation, add against Repudiation and against loans, and then forthwith, to spend all the money in the Treasury upon new projects, leaving a debt unpaid that must be either discharged or repudiated, or a new loan taken to postpone the evil day.

Your Committee are hostile to Repudiation, as well in practice as in theory, and they are opposed to heaping new taxes upon the people, especially in these times of distress for money, and, because they are so, they do not concur in devising new plans of spending the funds at present in the Treasury, when the inevitable consequence of wasting them must be, to supersede their place hereafter by extracting just so much more taxes from the people's pockets.

These hard times, your Committee think, call loudly upon the Legislature to spend as little as possible; to take good care of what there is in the Treasury, and husband all our resources, for saving the honor and credit of North Carolina, without fresh taxes, and, as far as possible, without encroaching on the fund that has been so credibly dedicated to the cause of Education.

As to that part of the Governor's Message which proposes that the General Government should be again entreated to open Roanoke Inlet, and open a Ship Channel between Pamlico Sound and Beaufort Harbor, your Committee do not consider it necessary to say a great deal. Were it granted, that Congress possesses the constitutional power to make Internal Improvements in North Carolina, it may suffice to remark, that the National Treasury is exhausted—the General Government is already in debt to a large amount. The expenses of its administration are greater than its revenue; the United States are obliged to borrow money to pay our officers and law makers, and would it be patriotic or becoming in North Carolina, at such a time, to present herself before Congress, to beg for what the United States have not got to give her, and which the United States cannot get without raising the Taxes of the People. Would it be honorable to our State Legislature to declare that we dare not tax nor borrow money to expend in North Carolina, though we will draw up large schemes of Improvement to be done in our borders, and entreat or instruct Congress, both to borrow and tax, and thus raise money to execute our projects? Let all this be answered in whatever manner it may be, still a proud State like ours, should be loth to adopt the recommendation, of admitting that it would be any infringement of the right of the General Government, for North Carolina to attempt any work of Improvement whatever; an admission, that your Committee, in justice to the State and her Rights, do not feel at liberty to pass in an Executive Message, without, at least, recording their solemn Protest against the sentiment.

Entertaining these views upon the several subjects referred to them, your Committee ask to be discharged from their further consideration.

Respectfully submitted,

W. P. WILLIAMS,
JAMES STAFFORD,
JOSEPH ALLISON,
W. S. LARKINS.

Trouble among the Indians.—The N. O. Picayune of the 14th inst., says: "By a note on the manifest of the steamer Trident, arrived last evening from Fort Gibson, we learn that Wild Cat, one of the Seminole chiefs recently sent west of the Mississippi, has declared war against the Cherokees."

The wild woman.—It will perhaps be recollected that about a year and a half ago the St. Louis papers gave an account of a woman who had been discovered in the woods near that city, almost naked, and apparently quite wild. It appears that she had lived in this manner until lately, when the severity of the winter drove her to a human habitation, and there, being much exhausted for want of food, and badly frost-bitten, she expired.

Previous to her death she became quite rational, and gave the following account of herself, which we condense from the St. Louis Organ:

She was born in N. Jersey, whence with her parents she had removed to Cincinnati, where they lived until she grew up to womanhood. A young man whom her father did not like paid his addresses to her, and they eloped for St. Louis. At Louisville he persuaded her to take lodging with him as his wife, promising to go with her to a clergyman and get married in the morning. He left her in the morning to go for a minister and never returned. All day she remained almost distracted

with fear for the safety of her lover, whom she could not think had abandoned her; but finally she learned that he had taken a boat going down the river in the morning. The shock to her feelings was so great that she fainted and fell in the street. She was taken up by some kindly-disposed person, who, as soon as she recovered, paid her passage back to Cincinnati.

Her heart almost failed her as she approached her home. She could see her father's residence as the boat passed along up the river; and it was her intention to go directly home, and throw herself upon the mercy of her father and mother, and tell them how she had been deceived. On approaching the door of the dwelling there appeared to be an unusual bustle in the house, and on entering it she saw her father lying dead upon the floor. The old man had heard which way she had gone, and took passage on the unfortunate steamboat Moselle, which blew up at Cincinnati, and being one of the unfortunate sufferers, the body had just been recovered and brought home. As soon as the mother saw her "there," said she, "there is your murdered father." She ran from the house, but not before her mother's curse was upon her. She says it rang in her ears for many a long day and night as she wandered through the woods.

It was then summer and at times severe hunger would induce her to go near the habitations of the people as she wandered along through the country, and at one time she slipped in and took the hoeaxe from the fire while the farmer wife was gone to the spring—at other times she caught the fowls from the fence and devoured them raw. How she lived so long, she is unable to tell, but berries, nuts, fruit, and such game as she was enabled to catch, has been her food, and for two winters she lived in an old deserted cabin on the banks of the Missouri. She filled it nearly full of dried leaves in the fall, and would creep into them in cold weather. Somebody burnt down the cabin last fall with some little stores of nuts and dried fruit she had laid up for winter, since which time she has been sleeping in a large hollow tree.

She says "her clothing being almost entirely gone, the cold was very severe, and I thought I would come to a house and get them to bury me." * * How I have suffered no human tongue can tell, but I had made up my mind to die in the wild woods, and never again to suffer a human being to speak to me, but my resolution failed, and I am indebted to the kindness of this poor family for what little comfort they could afford me on my death-bed."

Pittsburg Chronicle.

The force of True Love could go no further.—Mr. Jonny O'Connor, a man of no honor, went out with Miss Brady, a nice little lady, and treated to brandy, and sponge cake and candy, and more things so dainty, and kisses in plenty.—But at length the sad fellow, grew awfully mellow,—and as he was walking, and kissing and talking, with pretty Miss Brady, the nice little lady, a purse full of rhino, (I wish it was mine, oh!) he whipt from her pocket, and clear'd like a rocket. But soon he was taken, while tracks he was making, and lodging assign'd him, where justice might find him. But the maid on the morrow, came forward in sorrow, her little heart heaving, and tears her eyes leaving, and begg'd that his honor, would pity poor Connor, to which he consented, as Connor repented, when off went the couple, with limbs mighty supple, and left us presuming, that a maiden so blooming, herself to a life of much trouble was dooming, for Johnny the blockhead, who pick'd the maid's pocket, when married I'm thinking, will whip her like winking.

N. Y. Morn. Chron.

Curious Divorce case.—The correspondent of the Newark Advertiser gives the following sketch of a divorce case which came before the New Jersey Legislature at its last session and passed the House.

"The application came from the husband, and among other charges he said she was too familiar with a young gentleman, and drank swigzel and played cards with him. After the documents were read, a letter was sent to the Clerk's table which had just been received from the wife. She said "she should not oppose the divorce, but the bill ought to be changed so that she might be divorced from him. She was married to him when very young, and in about a year she found she had mistaken her man. He could afford her no pleasure, and she sought it elsewhere—for pleasure and happiness are the aim of every one—and if there was any gallantry in the Legislature, she thought they would change the application, and divorce her from her husband."

Great Law suit.—The trial of the great cases of the United States against the Bank of the United States, involving over a million of dollars, was commenced in the Commercial Court of New Orleans on the 23d ult.