



### 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.

## POLITICAL.

[BY REQUEST.]

From the Raleigh Standard.

The influence of 829 State Banks in the United States—The Hon. Mr. Allen, the able and accomplished Senator in the Congress of the United States from the State of Ohio, and a native of the State of North Carolina, in his remarks made in the Senate of the United States on the 20th of February last, said that—Banks derive their being from Legislation. They are of political origin. They sustain and perpetuate themselves by reacting upon the source of their existence and therefore necessarily become an aliment of political power. Each Bank is a monopoly as against the community the common object of spoliation, but all stand upon a level in regard to each other as co-agents in plunder. Among themselves they are not beings of a distinct existence, but are cohesive parts of a great system. The Pennsylvania Bank of the United States, with Mr. Biddle at its head, is the centre of the system, because that is the member in which the greatest power is accumulated, and which stands in the region where the payments of the continent are made. This system of 829 Banks is followed by an army of 75,000 stockholders, whose rear is covered by a train of dependants indefinitely long. When these 829 Banks suspended specie payments in May, 1837, their loans and discounts verged close upon the sum of five hundred millions of dollars!! This amount, if loaned for the usual period of 90 days, in the proportion of one thousand dollars to each man, then the Bank borrowers in a single year would number two millions of men—a number far transcending the entire voting population of the whole Union. But these Banks distribute their favors not so equally as this. And now I ask who are the men who compose this amazing concourse of bankers, stockholders, borrowers and dependants? Where are they to be found? Are they among the humble citizens who are doomed by the necessities of life to toil in obscurity? Are they to be found in the field or the workshop? No, sir, no, they are to be found in the shade of summer and in the sunshine of winter; they are to be found in the forest of Banks that overshadow the cities, towns and villages of the Republic. There they are, and there they may be found at this moment, crouching in servile submission to these institutions—defending their frauds, the most stupendous that ever were committed—defending their open rebellion against public law, and reviling the Government of their country, and the friends of the Government with all the bitterness of mercenary malice. Firm sir, must be the heart of that man, and strong must be the nerve, who dares to complain of the oppression of the banks—who dares to lift the voice of patriotic warning to his countrymen—stern must be his soul, and indomitable his fortitude before he presumes to rebuke the power of the Banks—a power which has already coiled around the sacred forms of the Constitution, which is day by day increasing the intensity of its pressure and strangling public liberty in its folds?

I ask again who are these men, and where to be found? True it is that many of them are citizens good and valuable—but true it is also, that they are men who in general live by devices, by traffic and speculation. They are congregated in cities, towns and villages, where the Banks dispense most of their favors, and where they combine to defend all the injustice of the dispensing power. Thus each one of these Banks stands securely in the midst of a faithful garrison. Let an injured citizen utter a word in complaint of his wrongs, and he is in a moment denounced, his character assailed and his influence impaired or destroyed. Let a public Journal print an unfriendly line, subscriptions to that paper are stopped, advertisements discontinued and the affrighted printer per-

secuted into submission or beggary. Thus that loud sentinel the Press, intended as it was to sound the alarm on the first approach of danger, is subsidized by favors, or silenced by intimidation. If it speak at all it must speak in the praises of the Banks and in treachery to the people.

Among this crowd of dependants are found many Bank lawyers, men whose habits of speaking publicly in the Court Houses give them much influence over the public mind. They one and all stand forth in aid of subsidized presses to justify every enormity the Banks may commit against the people, and ascribe all the crimes of the Banks to the Government of their country.

Is it then wonderful, that a system which has prostituted and purchased into its service so much of the intellect, which has combined in its support, so many of the active elements of society, should have assumed a despotism almost absolute over the public judgment, and laid the country under tribute, even with the country's consent?

In speaking of the influence of the Bank of the United States, then under Biddle as head, and Clay, Webster & Co. as aiders and abettors, while attempting to force a re-charter from Congress, Mr. Allen says: "In 1834 (the panic session of Congress) a majority of the Senate then in favor of the Bank of the United States, instructed the Committee on Finance, which was also favorable to the Bank, to 'investigate the affairs and conduct' of that institution; and that committee made through Mr. Tyler, of Virginia, a report upon facts furnished by the Bank itself. What then are the facts, thus furnished and thus reported? Here they are in words and figures, giving day and year, with all the distinctness and accuracy of the tabular form. The table suppresses the names, but exhibits the number of members of Congress who obtained loans of the Bank, and the amount obtained from 1826 to 1834. Now sir, let the Senate and the nation bear in mind that it was in his message of 1829-30 that President Jackson announced his objections to the renewal of the charter. From that moment the renewal became the subject of political strife; and let it never be forgotten that it was through Congress that the Bank was to pass or die. Few if any of the members were merchants whose business required large advances of money. If members wanted loans, why did they pass six or eight hundred State Banks at their doors, and apply to the only Bank upon whose life or death they had to decide? But can this be the fact? Yes this table furnished by the committee answers these questions. And if I mistake not will astound the nation. It shows in the first year of the Bank contest, the year 1830, and each year after to 1834, as follows:

In the year 1830 the bank loaned to 52 members of Congress,	\$192,161
In 1831, to 59 members,	322,199
In 1832, to 44 members,	478,069
In 1833, to 58 members,	374,766
In 1834, to 52 members,	238,586
265	\$1,605,781

Thus this sum of one million six hundred and five thousand seven hundred and eighty one dollars was bestowed in loans to 265 members of Congress, as bank accommodations, at a time of pretended pressure, upon the very men of whom they were asking a re-charter. It will also be recollected that in 1832 when near half a million of dollars was loaned to 44 members of Congress as above stated, was the very time its re-charter was pending and passed. I know not one, by name, who received these moneys; for their names are suppressed in the report of the committee. I speak not, therefore to criminate or wound the feelings of any one. But sir I know the nature of man. I know that coming to Congress changes him not for the better. But sir is this all? Were there no other influences but bank loans during the contest? How many men set here (in Congress) who were the lawyers, stockholders and borrowers of the numerous State Banks which had petitioned for the re-charter of the Bank of the United States, because interested as a part of the system? How many such men were to be found in the State Legislatures, bending the influence of whole States to bear upon this carnal object?

A NORTH CAROLINIAN.

From the Norfolk Herald.

The Commercial Convention.—We refer to the annexed proceedings of the people of the Borough preparatory to the holding of the Convention in November, and can assure the friends of the trade of Virginia and North Carolina, that they will receive a cordial welcome. Now is the time for the Sister States to act in uni-

son, and lay the foundations of a foreign trade deep and strong. Eastern of Virginia and Eastern Carolina will recover much of their original wealth if they are wise and energetic now, but if they remain supine, they will repent their conduct when repentance is vain. We call upon our editorial friends in North Carolina and Virginia to put their shoulders to the wheel, and urge it onward.—Beacon.

At a meeting of the Citizens of the Borough of Norfolk, held at the Town Hall on Thursday Evening the 30th August, 1838, agreeably to public notice.

Miles King, Esq'r, was called to the Chair, and James T. Soutter and John H. Butler were appointed Secretaries.

The following resolutions were then submitted and adopted:

1st. Resolved, That no State can advance to wealth and greatness without a direct and extensive trade and commerce with other States and nations—that the resources of Virginia justify her pretensions to such a commerce, and that we ought to use all honorable means to obtain it; that we approve of frequent meetings of the friends of a direct export and import trade for the purpose of conference and concert and view with undiminished interest the approaching Convention to be held in the place on the second Wednesday in November next.

2d. Resolved, That the Chairman of this meeting appoint a committee of five who shall constitute part of the delegation to represent this Borough in said Convention, and that it shall be the duty of said committee to select twenty five other discreet and energetic citizens, who, with themselves shall compose the Norfolk Borough delegation in said body.

3d. Resolved, That the trading and commercial interests of a large portion of North Carolina and Virginia are naturally connected and should be closely and cordially allied, and we invite and will welcome to our Borough such of our North Carolina friends as may be pleased to participate with us in the deliberations of the Convention.

4th. Resolved, That it be the duty of said delegation to fill vacancies in their body; to appoint from among themselves a general corresponding committee, consisting of five, who are hereby instructed to address letters of invitation to the Citizens of North Carolina and Virginia to attend said Convention, and to make such other arrangements as they may deem necessary.

5th. Resolved, That the delegation have the power (if they deem it expedient to do so) to appoint from their body, representatives to attend the Commercial Convention to be held in Augusta in October next.

6th. Resolved, That the Editors of North Carolina and Virginia and of the South generally, be solicited to copy the above resolutions, and to co-operate with us in sustaining the commercial interests of the South.

On motion, Resolved, That the Chairman be added to the delegation.

In conformity with the first section of the second resolution the Chairman appointed the following committee:

W. Southgate, W. E. Cunningham, John H. Butler, T. J. Soutter, H. B. Reedon.

The meeting then adjourned.  
MILES KING, Chairman,  
And Mayor of the Borough.  
J. H. Butler, J. T. Soutter, Secretaries.

Rise of the Lakes.—The New York Journal of Commerce says—A gentleman who has just returned from the West, states that forests of oaks have been killed by the rise of the waters in the Lakes, and that some of the trees, on being cut down are found to be marked with the growth of a hundred and forty years; thus proving that during that long period, the waters had not before been so high as at present. The Cataract of Niagara has gained in grandeur, while many cultivated farms are now only to be found under water, and the city lots which had been sold for thousands of dollars, are in the same submerged condition. Dwelling houses, barns, &c. stand "in the water and out of the water," and the fences which once divided estates, now only divide "water wastes." The rise has been regularly going on for seven years, and irregularly for seven more. It is however stated in the Buffalo Advertiser, that within the last two or three months, owing probably to the great evaporation by heat, the water has fallen a few inches. Lake Erie is now about 4 feet higher than in 1825, and Lake Ontario about 6½ feet higher.

Highly Encouraging.—Duff Green, late of the United States Telegraph, has published a statement of the amount due him

from delinquent subscribers in the states and territories of the Union. The sum total is fifty five thousand six hundred dollars!!

There is but one preventive of this mighty evil. It is notorious that small debts are the most difficult to collect, especially if they be subscription debts, no matter to what: to a newspaper or a magazine; a dance or a dinner; a political festival or a religious rejoicing. The principle of action is the same. It is easy to sign a name, and it is as easy to say, "I will pay;" but how few, comparatively speaking, consider the moral force of their obligation. Many a poor printer or enterprising publisher has been induced to make out bills of money and urge his credit to the utmost extension, on the fallacious assurance that he would be repaid by subscription, and his subscription list has shown a goodly number of the well-wishers. Soon after when the time of trial comes, and when look at the mountain of bills, and compare it with the small pile of wheat who can wonder that newspaper publishers, in towns and counties where the population is sparse and debts difficult to be collected, so often complain of negligence of subscribers? No one, who knows anything of the system—the impoverishing system of publication, so universal in this country. There is but one preventive: payment in advance.

Boston Transcript.

Providential Escape.—As a young lady of Philadelphia, on a visit to her friends in this place, and Miss Rohrer of this city, were looking over the precipice of "Woodward's Rock," she fell down the precipice into the Conestoga river. The height of the rock above the river, into which the lady fell, is 94 feet, almost perpendicular. The water was about three feet deep where she fell, and will in some measure account for her miraculous escape; for what is most extraordinary after emerging from the water, she declared that she was not at all hurt. This is certainly one of the most providential escapes we have heard of. Many years ago a young man, a son of Mr. Francis, was looking over the very same spot, where the lady fell from, and in like manner fell down the precipice, but was instantly killed. Two other cases of accident at the same spot are fresh in our memory, and in each the gentlemen barely escaped with life.—Lancaster Jour.

A letter from Texas of the 16th July last says: "The Hon. James Collinsworth, chief Justice of the Republic, was found drowned in the bay of Galveston a few days since. The body was much mutilated, and there were marks upon it which led to the belief that he had been murdered. He is said to have had considerable money with him when at Galveston. He was a man of extensive research and of superior talents."

Scarcity of wives in Texas.—A correspondent of the New York Commercial Advertiser, writing from Texas under date of 25th July, says:

"Our Congress has passed a law, granting a bonus of two-thirds of a league, or 2,962 acres of good land, to every woman who will marry, during the present year, any citizen of this Republic who was such at the time of our declaration of independence. The consequence you may easily imagine. Every single lady, young or old, good looking or ugly, has been sought out and led to the altar; and yet nineteen out of twenty of our bachelors are not only unmarried, but unengaged, although their dispositions are the best that can be imagined, and their efforts corresponding.

A few weeks since a family arrived from Ohio, bringing with them a young woman as a servant. Our young men took it very much in dudgeon that so precious a commodity should remain in a situation so unbecoming and unprofitable, and accordingly held a meeting, at which a considerable sum of money was raised by subscription, with which the young damsel was placed as a boarder in a respectable family. Then they clubbed together, and bought a young man's head right of 1,481 acres, which they presented to her as a dower; and this evening she was married to a respectable planter, who receives with her the 2,962 acres, in addition, from the Government."

Biting a man's nose off.—At a late hour on Wednesday night, a man named William Russell, a pie-baker, in Spruce street, and a man named Edward Norris, met together in a public house in Park row, when some difficulty occurred between them, and they commenced fighting according to the most approved method of bulldogs, biting each other's faces most furiously, until at last Russell gained a com-

plete victory by biting off his opponent's nose; not merely a small bit of it, but the entire nose, as if it was cut off with a knife. He then very deliberately spit it out on the floor, and walked out of the house. The man who lost his nose yesterday complained at the police office, and Russell was taken into custody; but as it appeared that the complainant was equally blameable as himself, he was held to bail to answer the charge only in the sum of \$100.—N. Y. Jour of Com.

Accident.—Near Milan, Ripley county, Indiana, two brothers named Risinger, went out hunting, and perceiving something move about 100 yards distant, supposed to be a deer, one of them fired, and on approaching the spot found he had killed his sister, who was hunting the cows.

Defeat of the Government Troops in Brazil.—A letter from Rio Grande received at Philadelphia, speaking of the worse than Waterloo defeat of the young Emperor's generals on April 30th, of which we had already been advised, says the grand division, amounting to 1800 men under Gen's Barretto, Cunha and Caleron, at Rio Pardo, was entirely routed by the Republican Generals Bento, Manoel and Netto. Such was the defeat, though shameful to relate, that only thirty men, among whom were the three generals escaped.

Unfortunate Occurrence.—On the 20th ult. Mr. Frederick M. Pittman of Augusta county, was shot through the body, at the house of Mr. Surrer, near the White Sulphur, by Richard C. Gwatkins, formerly of Lynchburg, Va. Mr. Gwatkins was immediately taken into custody, and subsequently committed to the jail of this county for trial.—Lewisburg Eng.

Crows versus Alcohol.—Col. B. has one of the best farms on the Illinois river. About one hundred acres of it are now covered with waving corn. When it first came up in the spring, the crows seemed determined on its entire destruction.—When one was killed, it seemed as though a dozen came to his funeral. And though the sharp crack of the rifle often drove them away, they always returned with its echo. The Colonel at length being weary of throwing grass, resolved on trying the virtue of stones. He sent to the druggist for a gallon of alcohol, in which he soaked a few quarts of corn and scattered it over his field. The black legs came and partook with their usual relish, and such a cawing and cackling,—such a strutting and staggering,—the scene was like—but I will make no invidious comparison—yet it was very much like—

When the boys attempted to catch them, they were not a little amused at their staggering gait and their zig-zag course through the air. At length they gained the edge of the woods, and there being joined by a new recruit, which happened to be sober, they united at the top of their voices in haw! haw! hawing, shouting either the praises or the curses of alcohol. It was difficult to tell which, as they rattled away without rhyme or reason, so very much like—

But the Colonel saved his corn. As soon as they became sober, they set their faces steadfastly against alcohol. Not another kernel would they touch in his field, lest it should contain the accursed thing, while they went and pulled up the corn of his neighbors. To return like a dog to his vomit—like a washed sow to the mire—like—not they. They have too much respect for their character—black as they are again to be found drunk.

Peoria (Illinois) Reg.

An observation on American society.—The sons of the poor die rich—while the sons of the rich die poor—what an encouragement to toil through life to accumulate wealth to ruin our children. Better do good with our money as we go along. Educate our sons—secure their virtue by habits of industry and study, and then let them take care of themselves.—Franklin.

I am acquainted with a great many very good wives, notable, and so managing that they make a man every thing that's happy—and I know a great many others who sing, and paint, and play, and cut paper, and are so accomplished that they have no time to be useful. Pictures and fiddles, and every thing but agreeableness and goodness, can be had for money; but as there is no market where pleasant manners, and engaging conversation, and Christian virtues are to be bought, methinks it is a pity the ladies do not oftener try to provide them at home.

Hannah Moore.

There is said to be a man living "down east," whose feet are so large that he pulls his pantaloons on over his head.