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The Tarborough Press,

BY GEORGE HOWARD,

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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. All 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.

Doctor Wm. EVANS' SOOTHING SYRUP

For Children Teething,

PREPARED BY HIMSELF.

To Mothers and Nurses.

THE passage of the Teeth through the gums produces troublesome and dangerous symptoms. It is known by mothers that there is great irritation in the mouth and gums during this process. The gums swell, the secretion of saliva is increased, the child is seized with frequent and sudden fits of crying, watchings, starting in the sleep, and spasms of peculiar parts, the child shrieks with extreme violence, and thrusts its fingers into its mouth. If these precursory symptoms are not speedily alleviated, spasmodic convulsions universally supervene, and soon cause the dissolution of the infant. If mothers who have their little babes afflicted with these distressing symptoms, would apply Dr. William Evans' Celebrated Soothing Syrup, which has preserved hundreds of infants when thought past recovery, from being suddenly attacked with that fatal malady, convulsions.

This infallible remedy has preserved hundreds of Children, when thought past recovery, from convulsions. As soon as the Syrup is rubbed on the gums, the child will recover. This preparation is so innocent, so efficacious, and so pleasant, that no child will refuse to let its gums be rubbed with it. When infants are at the age of four months, though there is no appearance of teeth, one bottle of the Syrup should be used on the gums, to open the pores. Parents should never be without the Syrup in the nursery where there are young children; for if a child wakes in the night with pain in the gums, the Syrup immediately gives ease by opening the pores and healing the gums; thereby preventing Convulsions, Fevers, &c.

To the Agent of Dr. Evans' Soothing Syrup: Dear Sir—The great benefit afforded to my suffering infant by your Soothing Syrup, in a case of protracted and painful dentition, must convince every feeling parent how essential an early application of such an invaluable medicine is to relieve infant misery and torture. My infant, while teething, experienced such acute sufferings, that it was attacked with convulsions, and my wife and family supposed that death would soon release the babe from anguish till we procured a bottle of your Syrup; which as soon as applied to the gums a wonderful change was produced, and after a few applications the child displayed obvious relief, and by continuing in its use. I am glad to inform you, the child has completely recovered, and no recurrence of that awful complaint has since occurred; the teeth are emanating daily and the child enjoys perfect health. I give you my cheerful permission to make this acknowledgment public, and will gladly give any information on this circumstance.

When children begin to be in pain with their teeth, shooting in their gums, put a little of the Syrup in a tea-spoon, and with the finger let the child's gums be rubbed for two or three minutes, three times a day. It must not be put to the breast immediately, for the milk would take the Syrup off too soon. When the teeth are just coming through their gums, mothers should immediately apply the syrup; it will prevent the children having a fever, and undergoing that painful operation of lancing the gums, which always makes the tooth much harder to come through, and sometimes causes death.

Beware of Counterfeits.

Caution.—Be particular in purchasing to obtain it at 100 Chatham st., New York, or from the

REGULAR AGENTS.

J. M. REDMOND, } Tarboro'.
Geo. HOWARD, }
M. RUSSEL, Elizabeth City.
January, 1840.



(BY AUTHORITY.)

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES PASSED AT THE SECOND SESSION OF THE TWENTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

[PUBLIC—No. 4.]

AN ACT to authorize the issuing of Treasury notes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States is hereby authorized to cause Treasury notes to be issued for such sum or sums as the exigencies of the Government may require; but not exceeding the sum of five millions of dollars of this emission, outstanding at any one time, to be reimbursed in the last quarter of the year, if the condition of the Treasury will permit, and to be issued under the limitations and other provisions, contained in the act, entitled "An act to authorize the issuing of Treasury notes," approved the twelfth day of October, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven, and as modified by an act, entitled "An act additional to the act on the subject of Treasury notes," approved the thirty-first day of March, one thousand eight hundred and forty, except that this law shall expire in one year from and after its passage: Provided, That in case the Treasury notes outstanding and unredeemed, issued under former laws of Congress, added to the amount of such notes issued under this act, and actually expended or issued to meet payments due and payable before the fourth day of March next, shall, on the fourth day of March next, exceed the sum of five millions of dollars, then the President of the United States shall be, and he is hereby, authorized to issue, by virtue of the provisions of this act, such further amount of the said notes as will make the whole amount issued under this act, and applicable to the payments falling due after the third day of March next, the full sum of five millions of dollars.

R. M. T. HUNTER,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

RH. M. JOHNSON,

Vice President of the United States, and President of the Senate.

APPROVED, February 15th, 1841.

M. VAN BUREN.

From the Washington Republican.

GEN. WILSON AND THE BANKS.

We published in our last number some important propositions concerning the Banks, offered to the last General Assembly by Gen'l Wilson, the Senator from Edgecombe, and promised to remark upon the points involved in a future number. We now resume the subject. These propositions were in the form of amendments to a "Bill concerning Banks," &c.

Gen'l Wilson's first amendment proposed, "That if at any time hereafter, any Bank established within this State shall suspend, or refuse to pay any of its notes, to the holders thereof, in specie, when demanded, at the Bank or place where the said notes may have been issued, it shall not be lawful for any Banks so suspending specie payments, to collect any of its debts, due at the time of suspension until the said bank shall resume specie payments: Provided, such person or persons as may be indebted to said Bank or Banks, shall renew their notes, as they shall fall due, paying the interest, and giving such security as may be deemed good and sufficient for said debt."

This measure seems to us so perfectly reasonable and just, that it is difficult to imagine the reasons which operated on the minds of those members who voted against it, except upon the supposition that they forgot that they were representatives of the people, and considered themselves the representatives of the Banks. However singular such a misconception may be, it is by no means unprecedented in American legislation. What can be more fair than that those who refuse to pay their own debts, should not compel others to pay them? Will it be replied that those persons who hold the notes of the Banks can sue them, as well as the Banks sue their debtors—that the Courts are open to both? It is not a sufficient answer. True such is the law, but the law is almost a dead letter; and so far as the community is concerned the law might as well confer on the Banks a perfect immunity from suit. What individual is rich enough or bold enough to go to law with a moneyed corporation controlling a capital of millions and holding the pursestrings of every citizen? Some broker from a foreign State may occasionally be found who finds it to

his advantage to sue a Bank, and his business relations may be distant enough to evade, or perchance snug enough, to defy its malice. But such cases are exceptions. Where is the Citizen who will go to law with a powerful Bank? Those (if there be any such) who might otherwise be disposed to sue the Banks, are in fact generally stockholders in such institutions, and therefore find it to their interest to wink at their iniquities and oppressions. Those, on the contrary, who owe the Banks are generally persons of limited pecuniary resources, who borrow for the purpose of increasing the amount of their business, and who so far from being able to become antagonists of those corporations in the courts, are not less persuaded by a hope of future favors, than constrained by then condition to succumb. We repeat then, that so far as real results are concerned, the Banks might as well enjoy a legal exemption from suit. The truth is, that we find almost every Legislature, clothed with the whole power of the State, neglecting or refusing to hold these corporations to a just accountability for their violations and abuses of their charters; how then can it be expected that individuals will, singlehanded, call them into court. It is no answer, or at least an insufficient answer, therefore, to object to the proposition of Gen'l Wilson, that the courts are open for individuals to sue the Banks, as well as for Banks to sue individuals. The law itself should interpose its shield between the powerful and the weak.

But it may be said also, (we wish to give the Bank-advocates the benefit of every objection,) that if the Banks are not allowed to collect their claims they could never resume. That depends entirely upon the cause of suspension. It is very clear that if the Banks throw too much paper in circulation, they must curtail that circulation before they can resume; but it is equally clear that they ought never to create such an excess of circulation, & we are quite sure they never would if Gen'l Wilson's proposition was adopted. But the fact is that the Banks of North Carolina do not admit that they have overbanked. The Presidents of those institutions, being interrogated by a committee of the last Legislature as to the causes of the suspension, attributed it not to an excess of circulation, but to the suspension of the Banks of other States. The resumption therefore, cannot take place until the cause is removed, until the Northern Banks resume. It is not necessary to curtail their circulation therefore. But it will be observed that the amendment of Gen'l Wilson is prospective, as the politicians term it, that is, that its operation would be limited to such Banks as may, "at any time hereafter suspend or refuse to pay any of its notes." And its object, no doubt, was as much to prevent such a state of things as to mitigate its calamities.

The amendment secures also the debt, the payment of which it suspends, by providing it shall be regularly renewed on the payment of the interest and with ample security. Thus just and safe in its provisions, it is difficult, we repeat, to conceive any good reasons which operated on the minds of those Senators who voted against it; and we cannot doubt that their constituents will demand of them at least a plausible excuse for their votes.

We know very well that whenever a Democratic Editor discusses in his columns the management of Banks, and the action of public bodies upon them, he is charged with a design to inflame public prejudice. In truth, the appeal to popular prejudice comes from the other side, and if it be considered that one party are two apt to represent them as monsters, it is not less true, that another habitually regard them with a veneration due only to a grade of being between men and angels. We regard them, precisely as they are, as soulless corporations created for presumed public advantage which they are prone to forget in pursuit of profit, and requiring vigilant watch and strict legal limitations.

We shall notice the other amendments hereafter.

The following extract from the letter of Mr. Hunter, Speaker of the House of Representatives, to the Richmond Enquirer by which it will be seen, in the words of the Enquirer, that "if ever he was a whig, he has un-whigged himself" and is an advocate, in toto, of democratic doctrines:

"I have seen, or at least I think I have seen, too much of the importance of these great principles to be unwilling to fraternize with any who honestly and faithfully maintain them. In accordance, then, with what I know to be the wish of some, and with what they assure me is the desire of many, I now declare myself a candidate for the suffrages of the people generally, and without reference to party. My principles of public action are unchanged, and the leading articles of my political faith are so well known to you, that I need not recapitulate them. I am as heretofore against a U. S. Bank, a protective Tariff,

and a system of Internal Improvements by the General Government.

The opinions which I have formerly avowed to you on the various branches of the currency question are unchanged, and I desire to see the proceeds of the public lands applied to the current expenses of the General Government.

It seems that the fall of stocks is ruinous to many of the stock-gambling fraternity. The National Intelligencer's correspondent announces the stopping of what is called "a large banking house" in Wall street—and says that others are "shivering in the wind."

The state of things in the Pennsylvania Legislature consequent on the third stage in Philadelphia, will be seen in the following extract of a letter:

"Our Legislature, doubtless, will be flooded with projects of relief, as the representatives of the banks are here and on the alert. Already the Committee on Banks in the Senate has introduced a resolution suspending the penalties of the present laws for forty days, so that the body might ascertain what relief the banks want; and in the House a resolution has been introduced by a city member to legalize the suspension until 15th of February, 1842; but if the Bank of the United States is included in these resolutions, neither the forty days nor the year and forty, will be time enough for her, and next year we will have another legalizing of suspensions.

"If the Philadelphia Banks had permitted the United States Bank to die on the 15th of January, without involving themselves by loaning her money, they need not now have been standing at the bar of the Legislature, supplicating for mercy, and that mercy now should only be extended to them on condition that they would leave her to her fate, and take care of themselves.

"Shortly, however, this who's subject will be up, and we'll see."

Savannah, Feb. 5.

From Florida.—By a passenger in the steamer Isis, Capt. Picher, we learn that Lieut. Col. Clark, of the 8th Infantry, had in charge thirty-two Indians, who showed themselves in the vicinity of Fort Dade, and were brought in by the friendly delegation from Arkansas. They are on their way to Tampa.

Information that can be relied on has been received from Col. Loomis, of the 6th Infantry, that a number of Indians were expected to come in, say thirty to forty, and would proceed to Tampa.

Among them was Ilcho Emathla, the chief of the Tallahassee.

The prospect of the termination of the war, it is thought by some, is rather brighter; whereas by others the promises of the red men are looked upon as a mere humbuggery.

United States Navy.—The navy of the United States consists of eleven ships of the line, four of which are on the stocks—one razeed of 54 guns; twelve frigates of the first class, rated at 44 guns each, six of which are on the stocks, and two of the second class, rated at 36 guns each—twenty-one sloops of war, of from 16 to 20 guns each—four brigs of 10 guns, and eight schooners, 10, 8 and 4 guns each. In addition to the above, two steam frigates are now building at New York and Philadelphia. The oldest ships in the navy, are frigates Constitution, built at Boston, the United States built at Philadelphia, and the Constellation built at Baltimore, all in the year 1797. The oldest ship of the line is the Franklin, built at Philadelphia 1814.

The number of Post Captains in the navy is fifty-five, the oldest in rank being James Barron. The number of Masters Commandant is also fifty-five; of lieuts. 290; of passed midshipmen 191; of midshipmen 231; of Surgeons 61; passed assistant surgeons 17; of assistant surgeons 51; of pursers 51; of chaplains 13; and of sailing masters 29.

The pay of a senior captain on sea service, is \$4,500 per annum; of do. on leave \$3,500; captains of squadrons \$4,000; do. on other duty \$3,500; do. off duty \$2,500; Master Commandants in sea service \$2,500; do. on leave of absence \$1,800; Lieuts. commanding \$1,800; do. on other duty \$1,500; do. on leave \$1,200; surgeons from \$1,000 to \$2,700; according to their term of service; assistant surgeons, from \$650 to 1,200; chaplains at sea \$1,200; do. on leave \$800; passed midshipmen at sea \$750; do. waiting orders \$600; midshipmen at sea \$400; do. on other duty \$350; sailing master of a ship of line at sea \$1,100; do. on other duty, \$1,000; professors of mathematics \$1,200; teachers of naval school, \$480.

Saving at the Spile, &c.—A Subscriber yesterday sent us a request to discontinue his paper, assigning as a reason, that the times were so hard, it became necessary to lop off expenses. So far as our experi-

ence goes, it establishes the position, that the very first expense a man retrenches, when he gets into an economical fit, is the subscription to his Newspaper. "Newspapers are things," argues he, "which can be dispensed with, and costs money that might be saved." Agreed; so may the schooling of our children—so, indeed, may nine-tenths of the articles necessary to our comfortable support. Any man may get rich who will live on bread and water, and clothe himself in rags. But who would live like a brute, for the pleasure of saving money, which he cannot carry hence with him! There are a few such—five or ten in a million—and how wretched are they? Most men, sensible they must die, are disposed to enjoy a little of the fruits of their labor; and nothing is perhaps more necessary to the enjoyment of society, or self-satisfaction in retirement, than a well informed and virtuous mind. It gives a zest to all things in prosperity, and is the best resource in adversity.

Newspapers, though not always conducted with talents and respectability, are the best possible channels for obtaining an acquaintance with the affairs of the world, and to implant desires in the hearts of youth for more solid reading, as they go on to maturity. In truth, they are the great engine that moves the moral and political world, and not only aid in establishing the character, but in preserving the liberties of a people. Viewed in this light, and it is not too strong a one, we would ask—Are there not an hundred items of expenditure, which a person ought to cut off, rather than deprive himself of the solid benefits derived from a good Newspaper?—*Rat. Reg.*

Witchcraft Revived.—For several days past, some excitement has prevailed in the neighborhood of Charlotte street, Northern Liberties, relative to certain enchantments supposed to be practised on the persons of several children. The symptoms of supernatural influence are discovered in an astonishing degree of crossness in the little innocents, an incessant screaming and kicking, which is said to be caused by certain cruel pinches bestowed on the delicate hides of the young sufferers. One child is reported to be pinched all over as blue as an indigo bag, and to be in perpetual danger of falling into convulsions. A physician (not of the regular school, we presume,) pronounces the case to be evident witchcraft, and has commenced the process of exorcism. Hitherto his labors have been unsuccessful, because he says, the parents have not sufficient faith in the undertaking. The mother of the children believes devoutly, but the father as yet proves himself an obstinate infidel as far as witchcraft is concerned. It is the opinion of some of the neighbors that nothing can be done for the poor little creatures until their papa will candidly acknowledge himself a jackass for denying the reality of the necromancy. In the meanwhile many speculations are afloat concerning the personal identity of the witch—a very ancient lady living in the neighborhood is chiefly suspected. One account says that a man perceived a beautiful white rabbit playing in the yard, and chased it into an out house, when it was suddenly transmogrified into the old lady just referred to. This story shows her to be a witch in the estimation of certain folks; and of course she becomes responsible for all the unaccountable mischief which is done in the neighborhood. Think of all this to happen in Philadelphia in 1841.

Ledger.

Important to Horsemen.—A Secret worth Knowing.—The day before yesterday, we happened to be passing in front of the United States Hotel, when we observed a large crowd attracted by an omnibus laden with passengers, which the horses refused to draw. The driver had tried every expedient to urge on the animals—such as the ordinary modes of whipping, coaxing, &c., but all in vain, when our townsman, John C. Montgomery, Esq., suggested the plan of tying a string tightly round the horse's ear close to the head—the driver apprehended that Mr. M. was disposed to quiz him, refused to make the trial, but upon Mr. M.'s tying the twine around the horse's ear—having requested the driver to resume his seat and to give his horse a loose rein, without applying the whip—it operated like a charm, and the animals started off without further difficulty, to the infinite amusement and gratification of the bystanders. Mr. M. stated to the crowd, that he had tried the experiment more than a hundred times, and had never known it to fail but once.

Philadelphia Paper.

A Young Scamp.—The Baltimore Clipper states that a lad in that city, on the evening of the eclipse, persuaded his companions that the eclipse could only be seen from his mother's yard, and charged them a cent each for admission! The Deacon says "that fellow will become a bank officer yet."