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## The Tarborough Press,

BY GEORGE HOWARD,

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## VARIETY.



### THE STARTING TEAR.

Trust not the bright and gilded smile,  
That blushing beauty wears—  
The dazzling, meteor-flashing wile,  
That every gazer shares;  
Trust not the honeyed words of art  
Low falling on thine ear;  
But with a firm, unwavering heart,  
Trust to the starting tear.

Beauty hath spirits ever by,  
Obedient to its thrall;  
The joyousness of lip and eye  
Wait but its magic call.  
A watchful echo lingers round  
Its fairy voice to hear;  
But oh! no low and murmuring sound  
Hath the quick starting tear.

Unbidden, from the fountain deep  
The trembling tear may start;  
The cup, that sorrow learn'd to steep,  
O'erflows within the heart;  
And grief forgets—as silently  
Those tell-tale drops appear—  
That careless eyes, perchance, may see  
Its quickly starting tear.

It cometh in the lighted hall,  
Where youthful voices blend;  
It stealths by when music's fall  
Its softest murmurs send;  
It is the tribute of the heart,  
For many a vanished year;  
Believe its truth where'er thou art—  
Trust to the starting tear.

### THE LAW OF THE LIPS.

Speak kindly to thy fellow man,  
Lest he should die, while yet  
Thy bitter accent wrong his heart,  
And made his pale cheek wet.

Speak tenderly of him, for he  
Hath many toils to bear;  
And he is weak, and often sighs,  
As thou dost, under care.

Speak lovingly to him, he is  
A brother of thine own;  
He well may claim thy sympathies,  
Who's bone of thine own bone.

Speak meekly to him; he may be  
A holier man than thou—  
And fitting it may be for thee  
To him with reverence bow.

Speak faithfully to him; thy word  
May touch him deep within,  
And save his erring soul from death,  
And cover o'er his sin!

### From the Globe.

**The Progress of the Debt.**—The money article of the Herald makes the accumulated debt of the current year twenty-six millions, as will be seen by the extract below. But the data furnished by the action of the majority in Congress show that there is great probability that this sum will be exceeded. The new loan bill provides for the selling of the remainder of the twelve million loan—near seven millions—at whatever it will bring in the market—extending the loan to twenty years. It authorizes the borrowing an additional sum of five millions. It authorizes the Treasury notes already issued and remaining unpaid on the 5th of March, 1842, and those hereafter to be issued, to be kept out on an interest of six per cent. This, if we understand it, is, in effect, to enable the Secretary to make a debt of all these notes by postponing their payment, and paying interest on them. According to the statement of the money article, these notes, altogether, make upward of eleven millions. The new loan bill, then, comprehends debt to the following amount, in round numbers:

Remainder of first loan bill,	\$7,000,000
Additional loan,	6,000,000
Debt created on Treasury notes,	11,000,000
To this add the debt actually funded,	5,000,000
<b>And we have, as a whole,</b>	<b>\$28,000,000</b>

Let it be remembered that the Whigs want a great national debt for two objects—first, that the interest, being a tax on the Treasury, may keep up a high tariff. This was avowed by the Boston Courier, the organ of the interest seeking protection. Second, that the national debt may be-

come the basis of a National Bank. They are essential to each other.

"The debt is composed of Treasury notes outstanding. These have been receivable for public dues, but have never had any specific fund appropriated to the payment either of principal or interest; the \$12,000,000 loan of the extra session which was put upon the market by the Clay faction, amidst a storm of discredit and of repudiation of State debts, without means of redemption of any sort, and of course but a small part of it could be negotiated, and that at a heavy discount; and last, there is a deficit to be provided for \$3,254,686. These may be summed up as follows:

### United States Debt.

Treasury notes outstanding	
March 1st,	\$8,539,159
to be issued	2,652,093
Deficit per report	3,254,686
Funded debt	5,320,000
	<b>\$19,766,938</b>

The Treasury notes and funded debt are at a discount of 5 per cent. The only revenues of the Government now are the customs. These yielded last year \$12,000,000, and this year will probably be short of \$10,000,000. The expenditure will be at least \$26,000,000. Now the outstanding Treasury notes being at a discount, will be absorbed by the customs, and leave the Government without one dollar of revenue to meet \$26,000,000 of expense. The reason that Government credit is at a discount, while some bank stocks in this city are at a premium, is that no means are provided to redeem the existing debt. If the present outstanding Treasury notes are absorbed by customs, \$26,000,000 must be borrowed in some other way for the current year. To meet even the interest of this loan not a dollar of revenue exists. The land has been given away and the customs are absorbed by the Treasury notes already in existence. No credit can exist under such circumstances, and the dishonor of the Federal Government will not only ruin the State credit, what little remains, but will crush banks, corporations and individuals alike, as surely as will repudiation in the western States destroy the mercantile credit. This overwhelming torrent of discredit and disaster is, by a paltry faction in Congress, attempted to be counterbalanced by dividing a little land among twenty-six States every year. Can any thing exceed the absurd folly of such child's play?"

**Debts of the States.**—The following statement of the indebtedness of the several States of the Union was made by General Duff Green, who has been writing a series of articles for one of the London papers in defence of American credit and institutions.

New Hampshire	None.
Vermont	None.
Rhode Island	None.
Connecticut	None.
New Jersey	None.
North Carolina	None.
Delaware	None.
Maine	1,640,072
Massachusetts	5,149,107
New York	20,165,254
Pennsylvania	34,101,014
Maryland	15,100,926
Virginia	6,857,161
South Carolina	3,764,734
Georgia	500,000
Alabama	10,859,556
Mississippi	7,000,000
Louisiana	19,735,000
Tennessee	1,788,166
Kentucky	4,635,000
Ohio	13,724,755
Indiana	12,841,000
Illinois	12,267,000
Missouri	2,500,000
Michigan	5,611,000
Arkansas	2,726,000
Florida	3,900,000
District of Columbia	1,500,000
	<b>\$186,928,730</b>

**State of Mississippi, vs. Distribution.**

—We have another State to stand alongside of South Carolina, Alabama, and Virginia, in opposition to the system of distribution. This is the State of Mississippi, and we shall have New York, and New Hampshire, and other Democratic States, co-operating in the same struggle. So that if Congress should not repeal or suspend the law, in consequence of the forlorn condition of our finance; or if the President should not veto the bill, which proposes to carry it out, by raising the duties to thirty per cent. there will still be found States enough to arrest its execution.—*Rich. Eng.*

—The Wilmington (Delaware) Gazette, after noticing the case with which the Banks of that State had resumed specie payments, says:—The ability and credit of our monied institutions have not been impaired or destroyed by the intermeddling

of headlong and ignorant legislatures. Without making pretensions to vast abilities and profound sagacity the men who make our laws and protect the interest of the State, have proved themselves gifted with a wisdom that has led them forth in the path of safety, economy and prosperity. For a State, in these times of depression and embarrassment to be not only out of debt, but to have a million of dollars surplus, is something to boast of; and we do feel a pride when we consider the safe and unburdened condition of *Delaware*.

**From the New Orleans Bee of March 25**—By the arrival of the steamboat Col. Woods, from Galveston, whence she was despatched on the 22d, brings the confirmation of the invasion of Texas by an overwhelming Mexican force. It appears that the retreat of the Mexicans from San Antonio was a device to allure the Texan troops, assembled in haste, to go in pursuit before they were fully drilled and disciplined.

Shortly after the steamship Neptune left Galveston, (which vessel reported the retreat of the Mexicans from San Antonio,) an express arrived bringing intelligence of the advance of 9,000 men on the Matamoros road toward Victoria, and reporting 12,000 additional troops on the upper road, marching upon San Antonio. The forces which recently captured San Antonio constituting the vanguard of the 12,000, under command of Vasquez. The impression is that the Texan army of 1,500, under Burleson, will follow the retreat of the vanguard until brought within the power of the main army.

—The meetings in favor of Texas, in the Southern cities, have been of the most enthusiastic character. In Mobile upwards of \$1,000 was collected in two days, and more than one hundred persons expressed a desire to "emigrate." One lady, Mrs. Sarah Barnes, gave \$200. At Augusta, Ga. meetings have been held, and committees appointed to collect contributions.

—From Florida we learn that Major Belknap has sent in 27 more Indians to Tampa Bay for emigration westward; news which seems to be considered indicative of the still nearer approach of the close of the hunt for Indians in that Territory.

We take the following poignant case of distress from the Williamsburg Gazette of Wednesday.

**Mournful Accident.**—A few weeks since M. N. Rowe, of this village, picked up a lump of crystallized arsenic on one of our piers, which he supposed to be a common mineralogical specimen of an interesting appearance. Mr. R. carried the article in question to his residence in North Second street, and laid it away in the garret.—In part of the same house resided M. Robert Buekmaster with his family. Among the members of the family were two interesting children, one a daughter of about six years of age, and a son of four.

These children amused themselves on Thursday last with the arsenic, bit off and swallowed portions of it. They were soon seized with the distressing symptoms usually produced by that deadly poison. Notwithstanding prompt and skilful medical aid, both expired—the youngest on the same day, about three hours after being poisoned, the elder lingered until Saturday afternoon and then sunk in death. On Sunday their remains were committed to the earth, surrounded by a large concourse of friends, who deeply sympathized with the afflicted parents. Two other children in the neighborhood, who had tasted the arsenic, escaped, after a temporary illness. The arsenic, is supposed to have been brought here in a vessel that recently discharged a cargo of chalk at the wharf; the lump weighs nearly two pounds.

**A Great Race.**—A four mile race was run at New Orleans on the 19th instant, between Sarah Bladen and Jim Bell, the latter winning the purse in two heats—time 7 3/7; 7 40. The Picayune says it is the quickest successive time recorded in this country.

**Fanaticism.**—Some of the persons in Haverhill, Massachusetts, who signed the petition for the dissolution of the Union, are said to be firm believers in Miller's prophecy that the world will come to an end in 1843. They have taken their children from school, considering it of no use to educate them for so short an existence.

### Bull. Clipper.

—The elephant belonging to the large menagerie now in Mobile has been confined in jail whether for debt, suspicion of debt, bigamy, burglary, or what not, we are unable to state; but on last Friday night, during a furious storm which burst over the City, the Elephantine prisoner took a notion to have a spree, and accordingly knocked down the wall of the jail yard, and walked off, like a four-legged Sampson

with the gates upon his back. The huge creature was scarcely at large before enticing fumes of fresh bread came penetrating the olfactory powers of the animal, and without more ado, flat burglary was perpetrated—the elephant breaking into the store and devouring all the bread, crackers, cakes, &c. that came within reach.—While thus agreeably engaged, a bread cart came up to the door for morning supplies, and consternation of the horse, as well as the innocent driver, may be imagined when Mr. or Mrs. Elephant deliberately poked out a long nose and tumbled the cart over the horse's head—proving that there are more ways than one of putting "the cart before the horse." The driver, concluding that the Millennium was at hand, or that the Florida war was coming to an end, soon made a transfer of his person to a respectable distance, followed by the horse with the remnants of the bread cart clattering about his heels. Satisfied then with so palatable and unusual a breakfast, the elephant quietly walked back into the jail yard, and concluded to await his examination before the Recorder, the result of which we have not yet heard. It was a most inhuman affair from beginning to end.—*N. O. Picayune.*

—The Philadelphia Gazette says: "The Book-seller's trade sale terminated on Saturday. The number of the craft present was large, the biddings spirited, the sales heavy, and the prices, the times considered, very satisfactory. The sales were about \$200,000. Another trade sale commenced on yesterday morning in New York."

—From statistics published, it appears that, since 1832, our whale fishery has increased rapidly, and it now numbers the astonishing total of 650 sail of all classes, and the tonnage of which is 190,374—nearly one eleventh of the whole tonnage belonging to the United States. These vessels employ, in the aggregate, at least 13,500 men in the actual prosecution of their voyages. America is, and ought to be, proud of her enterprise, independent as it is of successful competition.

**Texas and Mexico.**—We would publish, if we could spare the space, the interesting Correspondence between Gen. Hamilton and Santa Anna; but, as we have not, the gist of the matter may be thus briefly stated: On the recent return of Gen. Hamilton from Europe, he addressed a Communication to Santa Anna, President of Mexico, marked "Confidential," offering Mexico, on behalf of Texas, \$5,000,000, besides 200,000 dollars secret money, if the former would enter into a "treaty of peace and limitation" with the latter.—Santa Anna published the communication of Gen. Hamilton in the Mexican papers, with an angry reply, in which he makes strong threats of what Mexico can and will do to Texas. Gen. Hamilton replies through the Charleston papers in a tone of defiance, which closes as follows: "You accuse me of the impudence of having offered you silver. I will not be guilty of the gasconade of offering you steel; but when you do come, I hope I may hear the neighing of your war steed on the Banks of the Rio Bravo."

Santa Anna seems indignant and vindictive at the treatment which he received from the Texans a few years ago when a prisoner among them. He is very confident that, had it not been for Mr. Austin and Mr. Houston he would have been shot, and he is determined now to have revenge for jeopardy of life in which he was put at the time.—*Rul. Reg.*

**Prospects of Texas.**—In 1736, the whole Republic could only muster 2,500; the battle of St. Jacinto was fought and won by 640. Now, she could throw 10,000 riflemen into the field. The city of Houston last year did not ship 800 bales of cotton; this year it ships 5,000.—On the 5th ult. there were in the harbor of Galveston, 4 British merchantmen, 2 steam ships, 3 steam boats, and many other vessels. President Houston is represented as having wholly reformed his habits, and has for a long time proceeded on the tetotal system. The Government is poor, it is true, but the people are strong, and becoming independent. The entire cotton crop of 1841, for exportation is 61,000 bales.

**Santa Anna and Texas.**—The Globe gives the following circumstances to exhibit the hypocrisy of the Mexican Antocrat.

—It is singular that Santa Anna should again invade Texas. His views of his duty to Mexico have undergone a great change since he was in Washington, or the opinions he expressed here were deeply imbued with dissimulation. We were present at his private interview with Gen. Jackson, (Mr. Forsyth acting as the interpreter between them,) when Santa Anna declared that there must be an everlasting separation between Mexico and Texas. He spoke of the character of the two people, and their respective positions, as rendering this inev-

itable, and their recent ruptures as one that could never be healed. We remember the figure with which he illustrated this part of his eloquent conversation. He said that Texas was then to Mexico a broken limb, so utterly incapable of a sound reunion, that amputation was indispensable, to preserve Mexico itself.

With the greatest apparent frankness, however he told Gen. Jackson, that under the circumstances in which he returned to Mexico, he could not act efficiently to accomplish what was so desirable; that to advocate, in the prejudiced state of feeling in Mexico, the independence of Texas, would be looked upon in him as treason, purchased by the gift of his life; and that to exert his influence immediately for that object, would only serve to cover him with dishonor, and deprive him of all power to accomplish what at the proper time, in another state of public feeling, he would most eagerly contribute to effect. From his letters now, it would seem that all this was hypocrisy—and that he nourished nothing but feelings of revenge for his humiliation, without one grateful recollection of the magnanimity which restored him to life, liberty and power.

**Bankrupt Law.**—The number of applications for the benefit of the bankrupt law in the United States, as far as published, are stated in the New York Journal of Commerce at a little over 7000. Within a few days some very heavy debtors have applied in New York—one owing more than a million. The greatest number of applicants in any State, is in Massachusetts—and the greatest number in proportion to the population is in Rhode Island. In South Carolina we believe there have been 50 applications.—*Charleston Mer.*

**Singular Bankrupt Developments.**—The applications for the benefit of the Bankrupt law here, are making some singular developments of the state of society and morals. In this district probably about 1,700 persons have applied, the aggregate debts of whom will be \$10,000,000 or more—and their assets only a beggarly sum of \$80,000 or \$100,000—probably not so much. Some of the applicants show a schedule of \$4,000,000 of debts—some of \$1,500,000—some of \$500,000, while their assets seem to be only a few old chairs or tables, or insignificant jewelry, belonging to the poor females.  
*N. Y. Herald.*

**A Decision.**—Mr. Justice Story has decided that a wife's jewelry must be surrendered in case of bankruptcy.—*Sun.*

**Singular Circumstance.**—Some ten or twelve years ago, the wife of a Methodist Minister, named Isaac Taylor, of Jefferson county, Ala. was missing. The circumstances were as follows: She laid down at night as usual with her husband; some time after she arose and went out and came back two or three times. At last she took up the least child, and after kissing it hid it in Mr. Taylor's bosom, telling him to keep it till she returned; but she returned no more. Diligent search was made after her, but all to no purpose. Suspicion rested strongly on her husband, and bones having been found in a hollow stump near his house some years after, he was brought to trial, but acquitted for want of evidence. He was however generally believed to be the murderer, and on this account was prohibited from preaching & was much persecuted.

A short time back a letter was received by the Postmaster at Blountsville, near where the occurrence happened, from a man in Texas who, it appears, had been attached to Mrs. Taylor before marriage, and meeting her some time afterwards, he persuaded her to fly with him to Texas. They accordingly secretly equipped themselves and started, she travelling all the time in men's clothes, and arrived there, where they lived afterwards as man and wife. She died in that country, but exacted on her deathbed a promise from her paramour, to write back and disclose the cause of her disappearance. Thus has the character of a most pious and worthy man been exculpated from a most foul & unjust suspicion.—*Selma (Ala.) Press.*

**Slaves in the Northern States.**—By the late census taken by the States, we perceive that there is 1 slave in New Hampshire; 5 in Rhode Island; 17 in Connecticut; 4 in New York; 674 in New Jersey; 60 in Pennsylvania; 2005 in Delaware. And then come the Southern States.

**The late Elopement.**—The Legislature of Pennsylvania has passed a law, which places the property of Miss Croghan, the school girl who was induced to marry the Englishman "Captain Schinley," entirely out of the hands of that gallant individual, confirms the title of the whole of the property to the father of Miss Croghan, and places the same, after his death, in the hands of trustees, who are to pay at their discretion enough for her support.