

# TARBORO' PRESS.

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## The Tarborough Press,

BY GEORGE HOWARD,

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## VARIETY.



From the Baltimore Republican.

Democrats to the rescue—rise in your native strength.

Rise in your native strength,  
Mechanics of the land,  
And dash the iron rule  
From rude oppression's hand;  
By all the might of mind,  
Assume the place of men,  
Heed not the scoff of those  
Who scorn the artisan.

Ye sinews of a State,  
Your nation's pride and boast,  
Whose glory crowns her hills,  
And guards her native coast;  
You are her wealth in peace,  
Her vital breath in war,  
And when the bolts of death are hurled,  
Ye are her shields in war:

By the eternal sword,  
To stern brow'd Justice given,  
By Freedom's holy self,  
The night of wrong is riven!  
Strong monuments arise,  
In record of your praise;  
Transmitting down your names  
To men of other days.

Proclaim to all the world  
Your usefulness and worth,  
Speak out with trumpet tongue,  
Ye mighty men of earth!  
Was not the soil you tread  
Won by your fathers' blood?  
Then on oppression's sel  
Roll back oppression's flood!

## STATE LEGISLATURE.

REMARKS of Mr. Senator Cooper, of Martin, in Committee of the Whole, on the Bill authorizing the issue of a Million of Dollars in Treasury Notes.

Mr. Chairman: I feel bound to make a few remarks on the bill now under consideration. It was, Mr. Chairman, at my instance, that this bill was brought before the Senate; therefore, I feel bound to give my views on a subject so important to the people of this State, as that which forms the substance of this bill. Before I took a seat in this Hall, sir, I took an oath before God, to whom the secrets of all hearts are known, that I would support the Constitution of North Carolina, and the Constitution of the United States; and I intend to keep that oath sacred. The bill on your table proposes that this State shall emit one million of dollars in Treasury notes, to be loaned out for the relief of the people, through loan offices, to be established in the several Counties—the amounts to the several offices to be proportioned to the federal population of the respective Counties—the notes to bear interest of 2 1/2 per cent., and to be loaned out at 6 per cent., the borrower to pay one-fifth of the amount at the end of each year for five years, with interest, and renew his bond at the end of every year, if required by the public Agent. Now, Mr. Chairman, it seems to me, notwithstanding all the arguments of the gentlemen from Caswell to the contrary, that this sum of one million of dollars would during this five years, afford greater relief to the suffering people of this State, than could be offered to them by any scheme which this Legislature can at this time devise. But it may be asked how this relief is to be afforded by issuing paper money? I answer, it will afford them the means of meeting their present engagements, and thereby saving their property from being sacrificed, which if forced into market during the present scarcity of money must inevitably be sacrificed. It is the scarcity of money that embarrasses the people generally. The money is locked up in the Banks. I would ask, then, how can the people, with no money, and produce and property almost nothing, be able to pay debts which were contracted when money was plentiful and prices high. Lend our people money, (which this bill proposes) to meet their present demands and save their property from the Sheriff's hammer, and the industry and economy of our good old State will soon set things right. But while the people would find relief from this

bill, the State, sir, is not to be the loser. By the following calculation, it appears that the interest which the State would receive on the whole amount of notes in circulation, during the five years, would be 180,000 dollars, and the interest which the State would pay, would be \$75,000, which deducted from the above amount would leave a balance of \$105,000 gain to the State, to defray the expenses of this scheme.

	at 2 1/2 pr ct.	at 6 pr ct.
1st year, 1,000,000	\$25 000	\$60 000
2nd " 800,000	20 000	48 000
3rd " 600,000	15 000	36 000
4th " 400,000	10 000	24 000
5th " 200,000	5 000	12 000
	\$75 000	\$180 000
Deduct amt't to be paid to the State, 75 000		

Balance, being State's gain. \$105 000  
But, Mr. Chairman, the gentleman from Caswell says, that the Banks, by expanding their issues, can afford relief to the people. Sir, I have no confidence in these Banks—I look for no relief from them. They relieve when they please, and they refuse when they please. They go by favor, and favor those who are in favor of them. They relieve the people? They are now sucking their life's blood from them. They are more like the hungry hyenas that rob the grave to satisfy their appetites, than they are like institutions for the relief of the people. Look at the number of Banks in these United States, whose notes are now worthless, in the hands of the honest planters and others, who have received them in payment of substantial property, such as land and negroes. Yes, sir, some of these notes are so worthless, that with a thousand dollars of them, a traveller could not buy himself a breakfast and a bundle of fodder for his horse; and all of this caused by issuing their bills for the relief of the people; and this the gentleman from Caswell wants the Banks in this State to do.

The gentleman from Caswell tells us something about the government of France, and says he believes that France has never had but two Banks, and that the gold and silver in circulation, if I understood him correctly, in France, was more than the whole amount of Bank notes in circulation at any one time, in the United States. This, Mr. Chairman, is easy to be accounted for; France never had but one Bank and that was a Mercantile Bank, wholly for the benefit of the mercantile interest, and, sir, if I am not greatly mistaken, that Bank never issued any note for a less amount than 500 dollars. That Bank, sir, was never intended for the laboring people of France; and all amounts between 500 dollars and six-and-a-quarter cents, were to be found in gold and silver change.

The gentleman from Caswell says that the Banks of South Carolina have never suspended specie payments. Sir, I profess to know something about the money matters in South Carolina. I have had as much, or nearly as much to do with that State in money matters, as with my own State. That State, sir, established a Bank with the stock exclusively owned by the State, and all the dividends of this Bank went to the relief of the people of that State. Not so with the Banks in North Carolina. They go for making the rich richer, and the poor poorer.

Sir, the Banks in North Carolina do not intend to relieve the people. They have got their rider up, and he is holding back with a strong check rein for a better bet. Henry Clay's fifty million Bank is ahead. And if the Banks can bring down ruin upon the people, so that they can be made to believe that nothing else can save them but that monster, thousands of good honest men will be induced to vote for Henry Clay for President.

Mr. Chairman, when we return home to our constituents, they will ask us what we have done for their relief, and all we can tell them is, that we have done nothing. For my own part, I want to have a better answer than this to give them. I want the bill on your table to pass, Mr. Chairman, and we can then tell them at least, that we have done something. And if the measure should fail to give relief, (though I am sure it will not.) even then, sir, we can have it to say, that we have done the best we could.

The gentleman from Caswell says, he cannot legislate the people out of debt; but that by passing this bill, we shall create a debt in the State with worthless shillings, which instead of giving relief to the people, will cause their sons and daughters to lie down in want. Now, sir, if we cannot legislate the people out of debt, we can help them to get out, by giving at least temporary relief. And so far from this scheme causing our sons and daughters to lie down in want, many a suffering creature will be enabled to retire to their quiet repose with appetites satisfied. Sir, shall we not try to extricate the people from their present embarrassments? They are looking, sir, with an anxious eye to the General Assembly for something to be

done for them. Let us then, shew a willing mind at least to help them.

Mr. Chairman, my friend from Caswell, stands in my estimation as one of North Carolina's most talented and most worth: sons, and I regret to have to differ with him on a question so important as the one before this body. But, it does seem to me, sir, that he is, in the present instance, rather too nice about the constitution. When we attempt to propose any thing for the people, all become alarmed for fear it will interfere with the constitution. But if a Bank charter was asked for, for the moneyed aristocracy of the land, I think it would be apt to be like it has been in past Legislatures of this State—the constitution would not be scrutinized so closely. And as for a State debt so much harped upon, we find them always ready to create debts for extravagant schemes of Internal Improvement, and then call on the General Government to pay them. But, sir, the bill on your table does not propose to create a debt. The income to the State would enable her to defray the expenses of the scheme; and therefore could not be a burthen on the people, but would afford relief. But this measure if it should fail, will be under the control of the Legislature, who can repeal it at any time. If it is not perfect, I call upon Senators of both parties to come forward and help to make it perfect; to put their shoulders to the wheel, Hercules like, and do the best they can. I hope, sir, the bill will pass.

**Charge of polygamy.**—We learn from the Quincy Patriot, that Reverend John Gregory, who was elected last week Representative from that town to the Massachusetts General Court, was, on Friday last, on the complaint of Thos. Drake, of that place, in behalf of the Commonwealth, brought before John J. Clark, esq. of Roxbury, charged with the crime of polygamy. Several witnesses were examined, the result of which was to place the accused individual under bonds of one thousand dollars for his appearance at the December term of the Court of Common Pleas at Dedham.

**The woman who married the woman.**—The Albany N. Y. Atlas says: We mentioned yesterday that a woman dressed in the disguise of a man, was arrested for marrying a woman named Mrs. McDonnell. Strange as this may appear, it is true. She has worn the trowsers, coat, hat, boots, and all for some years past, and has worked at the tinsmith trade in town for a long period, "on her own hook;" carrying a budget on her back, with all the utensils necessary for mending old pots and kettles.

It is also stated on very good authority, that she voted the whig ticket, in the eighth ward, at the late election. She has passed under the notorious and unfortunate cognomen of John Smith, and married by the Rev. Mr. Stilwell, minister of the North Methodist church, some four weeks since, to a Mrs. McDonnell, a widow lady, mother of a chubby-cheek boy in trowsers. They lived together as man and wife since then; but Mr. Smith on all occasions went to bed with his trowsers on.

Mrs. Smith, for this was her name by marriage, was dissatisfied with the matrimonial state, and complained to a friend of her's, Michael McGuire, that her husband, to use her own language, "didn't do the thing that was right." Mr. McGuire, from the conversation, was led to believe that there was a mystery about the affair, and protested that he would ferret it out.

A day or two subsequent to this, Mr. John Smith called at Mc's house, and enquired "any pots or kettles to mend?" "Devil a one," said Mike; "come in, my lad, I've a word to say to yourself." In walked John Smith, and Mike eyed the gentleman very sharp. "A pretty trick ye have been playin, isn't it, madam," exclaimed Mike, with a shrewd shake with his left eye.

"Madam! don't madam me," roared Smith, greatly excited.

"Yes, I will," said Mike, in an angry tone, "and I'll know whether you are or not;" at this moment Mike seized hold of John Smith, and tore his coat, vest, and—, saw to his great surprise that Mr. Smith was indeed a woman!

These are the facts that led to the arrest. There is no law on the statute, however, which covers the offence, and yesterday she was discharged from custody.

**Connubial hooks and eyes.**—Amelia Simcox, in a letter to a Western editor, unbosoms her wrongs as follows: "I married Simcox eight years ago, at which time my gowns were fastened by eight hooks and eyes. Now, sir, you will readily conceive that no woman can completely hook-and-eye herself. Whilst a spinster, she obtains the aid of her sister, cousin, mother, or Betty, the maid. When she becomes a married woman, the hook-and-eye duty naturally devolves upon the husband. For the first year of my marriage, Simcox, like an affectionate husband, hooked-and-eyed the whole eight; the sec-

ond year he somewhat peevishly restricted his attention to seven; the third to six; the fourth to five; the fifth to four; and so on decreasing, until this morning, the anniversary of the eighth wedding day—when you would have supposed him possessed by the dearest and fondest recollections, he dropped another hook-and-eye, intimating to me that for the term of his natural life he should restrict himself to one—the hook-and-eye at the top. As I know, Mr. Editor, you have a crowd of female readers, I thought it a duty I owed to myself to warn them, through the medium of your columns, of the craftiness, and—I must say it—the selfishness of man. They will, I hope, take warning by my condition, and ere they enter into matrimony, stipulate for a due performance of toilette attentions on the part of their husbands. Whilst in our pride, we women remember that marriage has its bonds, let not the men forget that it has also its hooks-and-eyes.

**A singular occurrence.**—A remarkable instance of sagacity in a dog is mentioned by a correspondent of the Richmond Whig, as follows: "Some time last spring, a gentleman by the name of Branch left Ca-Ira, in Cumberland county, Va. for Missouri, and carried with him a hound dog. Soon after Mr. B. reached Missouri, he died; and, strange to tell, the dog left Missouri and reached Ca-Ira some short time past—the distance being one thousand miles or more."

**How to cure Sprains, Cuts, and Bruises.**—For a bruise, foment the part as quickly as possible, with very hot water, which will remove pain, and prevent discoloration and stiffness. It has the same effect if applied after a blow. Bruises require the same rest as sprains. They heal with the greatest ease in a strong constitution; but often produce serious consequences in beer drinkers, or persons of intemperate habits.

A pinch, or the fingers crushed, as from a pair of tongs, or hastily shutting a drawer, or door, or a garden gate, may be immediately relieved by plunging the part into hot water, which will also prevent the nails turning black. In short, this simple application is preferable to the stimulative frictions usually employed.

Sprains, instead of being rubbed with embrocation, which is the general remedy, require rest, by placing the sprained limb in an elevated position. Fomentation with hot water, for at least half an hour, will soothe the pain and abate the swelling; and the part should then be gently rubbed, and supported by the application of a flannel roller. The invalid should lie down, but have the sprained limb raised upon a pillow, higher than the rest of the body, so as to diminish the flow of blood to the diseased part. Should the sprain, however, be severe, surgical advice ought to be obtained immediately. In some cases, after the fomentation, the pain may be relieved by rubbing with equal parts of spirits of camphor, distilled vinegar and turpentine mixed; or with soap liniment, (opodeldoc.)

Cuts require very simple management—indeed more simple than they usually receive. A deep cut is rarely so troublesome as a moderately deep one; hence, the alarm often felt at "a gash," as a deep cut is called, is groundless. The bleeding should be "snatched" say with the nap from off a hat, or cobweb; but if the blood flow profusely, surgical aid should be obtained. When the bleeding is not great, the cut should be allowed to bleed for a short time; the divided edges of the cut should be sponged with cold water, and pressed together; a piece of lint dipped in cold water, should be bound over the cut, and in two days the lint and bandage may be removed, when the edges will have closely adhered, and the wound is healed. A cut with a sharp knife, although it may bleed more than if made with a blunt instrument, is less troublesome; for the edges of the window will adhere sooner. Instead of a bandage, adhesive plaster, or "strapping," is sometimes used for keeping the edges of the cut together. The moist surface of the inside of an egg will adhere to a cut, and heal it. Washerwomen, if their fingers be cut, may have the wound irritated by soap or soda, or inflamed by blue, a substance of extreme acidity. When the hands have suffered much from the use of soap, soda, or potash, and water has proved an insufficient remedy, apply a little sweet oil. Cooks, in skewering "high game," should beware lest any of the putrescent juice penetrate a cut finger, when it will cause much irritation; to be relieved by sponging with warm water.

The danger of cutting Corns so closely as to cause them to bleed, is great; for if the corn adhere to the parts beneath the skin, they are often wounded, and may excite serious mischief. The bleeding may be stopped by the nap scraped from off a hat, or by lint dipped in cold water; the foot being supported, for a time, in an upright position.—Injuries sometimes arise from cutting the nails to the quick, when the bleeding should be stopped as above,

and it may be requisite to apply a poultice; and if fungus-form, to touch it with blue stone, or other caustic.

Cuts by Shaving should have the bleeding stopped by hat nap, or gold-beater's skin. A very small piece of nitre, dissolved in water, and applied to the face, after shaving, will remove any unpleasant sensations; though the first application may be somewhat painful.

There is a petition in bankruptcy, in Massachusetts, in which the assets of the bankrupt are named at \$1,889,018. Among the debts is one of \$300,000 to Baring, Brothers, & Co., of London. The decree of bankruptcy is opposed by able counsel here, on behalf of certain foreign houses.—*Boston Daily Advertiser.*

**The Latest Defaulter.**—The New York Journal of Commerce says: "The fears which have been entertained since Edward H. Nicholl, the late secretary of the Life Insurance and Trust Company, fled, are realized. The investigations have brought to light the fact, that he has feloniously appropriated to his own use large sums of money belonging to the company. How large the amount is, it is impossible to say as yet. At a meeting of the company yesterday, it was resolved 'that any loss which the company may sustain, will not impair its capital, nor exceed the sum of two hundred and forty thousand dollars'. It is said he has gone to Europe."

The Philadelphia United States Gazette says the interests on the 5 per cent. bonds of the State of Tennessee, which became due on Tuesday last, was promptly paid at the Philadelphia Bank. The Gazette adds: "And, on inquiry, we learned further, that the interest has at all times been promptly met. We mention this, because hitherto there seems not to have been full justice done to Tennessee for her promptness in redeeming her pledge word, and sustaining the honor of that sovereignty behind which some of the States have shielded themselves."

From the New England Farmer.

**The white Ash a remedy for Poison.**—In a communication in the New England Farmer a few months ago, I endeavored to call public attention to the White Ash. Whether any person had been induced to try experiments with it, I am not informed but I have extended my inquiries, and obtained many important facts.

I lately conversed with a Baptist minister who travels much in Virginia and North Carolina. He assured me that many people in these States well knew that the rattle snake and moccasin snake have the utmost dread of the White Ash, and that it will cure those who are bitten by these snakes. He related many facts proving that persons had been cured when the effects of the poison had rendered them helpless, so that others had to apply the remedy. The bark or leaves is chewed and juice swallowed, and also applied to the wound; or if there is time, a tea may be made of the bark or leaves and drank freely, and also used externally.

I have obtained other proofs of its efficacy in curing the bite of serpents, and of its preventing their biting. I am now confident that many in all parts of our country have some knowledge of its virtues; and it seems surprising that they have not been more regarded by our physicians.—In several medical works the subject is mentioned; but I have found no physician or botanist who has devoted much attention to it. One in Lowell and one in Boston have promised to prepare medicines from the White Ash, and to use them when they have an opportunity.

**An Important Invention.**—We have been much interested in the effects of a small instrument having the appearance of a child's whistle, but performing the office of inflating and distending the lungs, and giving them a healthy action. It almost performs miracles. A friend who has just returned from Philadelphia, and who has used one of these little tubes for a fortnight, measures about four inches more around the chest than when he commenced its use; his voice is fuller and stronger, and there is every indication of permanent improvement. This important little agent of removing consumption is formed on very simple principles; the patient breathes entirely through a tube for four or five minutes, inhaling the air through one aperture, and exhaling it through a smaller aperture, thus retaining one quarter of each inspiration, which tends to expand the lungs.—This instrument is the invention of Dr. J. S. Rose, of Philadelphia, a man of great talents, who makes that wide spread disease, consumption, his sole study, and who, if his directions are followed, promises almost to banish from the land this baleful and inveterate foe of human life.—He has written a treatise on consumption which all who have weak lungs should procure and read.